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TO THE UNIVERSITY

BY

ROBERT FINCH, M. A.

OF BALLIOL COLLEGE.

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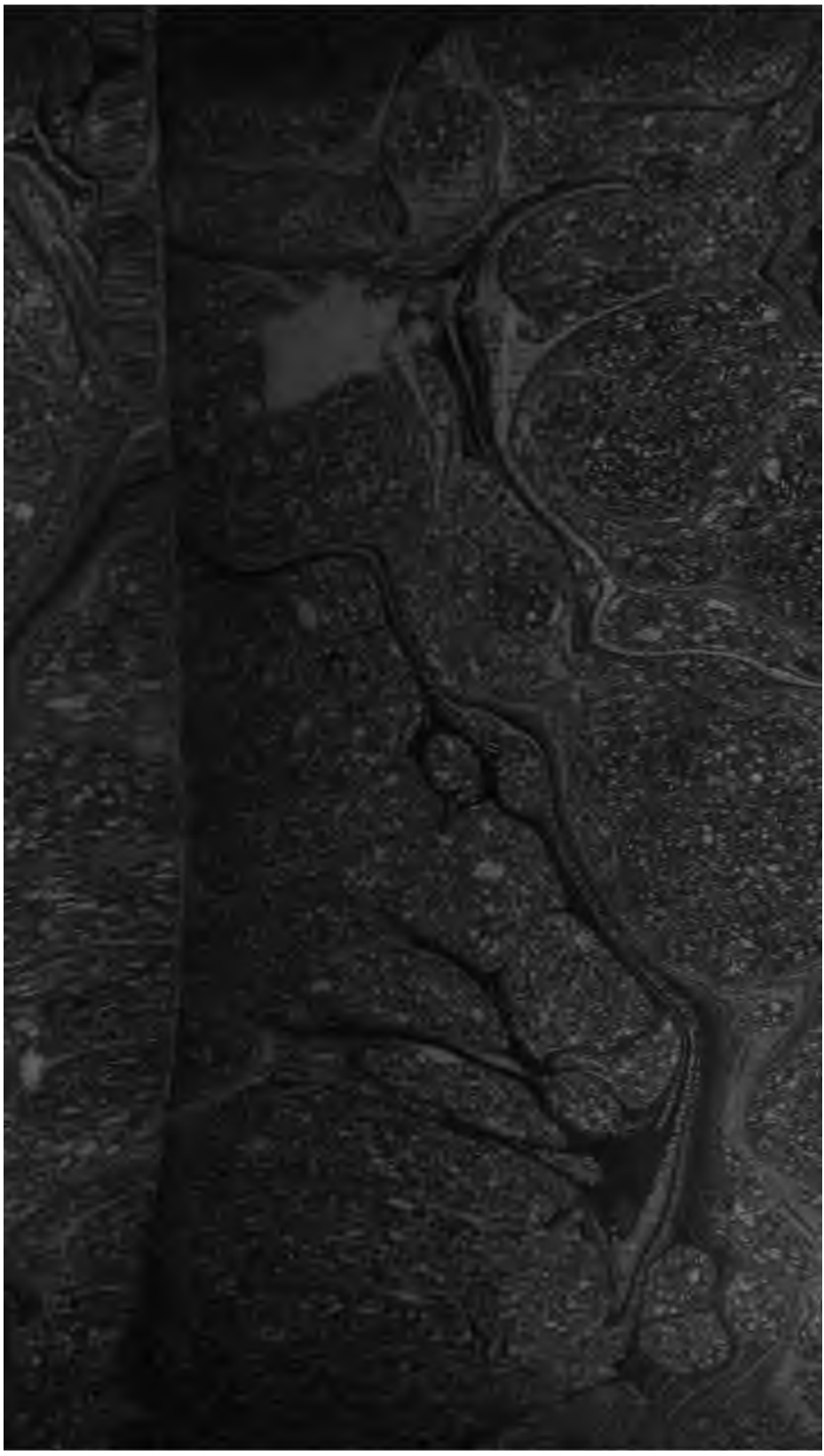

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THE

NEW UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;

OR,

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY:

CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS, FORTS, SEAS, HARBOURS, RIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, AND CAPES,

IN THE

KNOWN WORLD;

WITH

THE GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS, MANNERS, AND RELIGION OF THE INHABITANTS;

THE

EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF EACH COUNTRY; THE TRADE, MANUFACTURES, AND CURIOSITIES OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS, COLLECTED FROM THE BEST AUTHORS; THEIR LONGITUDE, LATITUDE, BEARINGS, AND DISTANCES, ASCERTAINED BY ACTUAL MEASUREMENT, ON THE MOST AUTHENTIC CHARTS.

WITH TWENTY-SIX WHOLE SHEET MAPS.

BY THE REV. CLEMENT CRUTTWELL.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

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1798.

BIBLIOTHECA
BODLEIANA

AN

UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER

AND

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

...KENBRUCK, a town of Germany, in ...e circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric ...ruck, on the river Haſe, which runs ...it in ſeven different channels, that ... two below the town: twenty miles ...ruck, and thirty-eight SW. Bre-

...ata, a town of Italy, in the king- ... Naples, and province of Bari: five ... NW. Ruvo.

...ola, a town of Italy, in the king- ... Naples, and province of Lavora: ... miles ENE. Naples.

...ne, a town of Norway: fifty-five ... N. Romſdal.

..., a diſtrict of Africa, on the Gold ... in the kingdom of Acambou.

..., or *Quaqua*, a diſtrict of Africa, on ... Coaſt.

...ucbe, a town of United America, in ...e of Georgia: forty miles WNW. ...

..., a town of Norway, in the dioceſe ...heim: fifty-eight miles N. Dron-

...-tom, a town of China, of the ..., in the province of Yun-nan: fif- ...es NE. Tchou-hiong.

..., a town of China, of the third rank, ...province of Chang-tong: twenty-two ... Tong-tchang.

...amora, a town of Africa, in Upper ..., on the banks of the Scherbro, ſaid ...am 5000 families. *Long.* 10. 15. W. ...ch. *Lat.* 7. 45. N.

Quang-ling, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: fifteen miles WSW. Ouei.

Quang-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: thirty-five miles N. Tchao-king.

Quang-ping, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 212 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 132. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

Quang-pung, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: ſeventeen miles NW. Tay-ming.

Quang-ſi, a province of China, bounded on the north-weſt by the province of Setchuen, on the north-eaſt by Hou-quang, on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt by Quang-tong, on the ſouth-weſt by Tonkin, and on the weſt by Yunnan; about 360 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 230 from north to ſouth. Neither its extent nor commerce is equal to that of the other provinces; however, it is ſo abundant in rice, that it ſupplies, for ſix months in the year, the province of Quang-tong, the inhabitants of which, without this aſſiſtance, could not ſubſiſt. As the mountains with which it is covered, eſpecially towards the north, abound with mines of gold, ſilver, copper, and tin, the governor of one of the cities of the firſt claſs preſented, ſome years ago, a memorial to the emperor, in which he propoſed a plan for preventing the inconveniences that might reſult from the working of theſe mines: he mentioned, among other things, that the people of the country

had offered to open them at their own charges, and to admit no one to work in them who had not a patent from his mandarin, and who could not procure four ſureties to anſwer for his good behaviour. The emperor, having read this memorial, referred it for examination to the hou-pou, or court of finances. This ſovereign tribunal, after mature deliberation, approved of the plan, but inſiſted, that, according to what had been practiſed formerly upon a like occaſion, forty per cent. ſhould be given to the emperor, and five per cent. to the officers and ſoldiers who preſided over the works: the prince afterwards reſerved to himſelf the gold-mines, and cauſed them to be opened at his own expence. A very ſingular tree grows in this province; inſtead of pith it contains a ſoft pulp, which yields a kind of flour: the bread made of it is ſaid to be exceedingly good. Beſides parrequets, hedge-hogs, and the rhinoceros, a prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds, and uncommon inſects are found here. This province contains twelve towns of the firſt claſs, and eighty of the ſecond and third. Kouei-ling is the capital.

Quang-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twenty-eight miles S. Ouei.

Quang-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-tong, called by the Europeans *Canton*. See *Canton*.

Quang-tong, the moſt conſiderable of the ſouthern provinces of China; it is bounded on the north-eaſt by Fo-kien, on the north by Kiang-ſi, on the weſt by Quang-ſi and the kingdom of Tong-king; the reſt is waſhed by the ſea. The country is diverſified with plains and mountains, and the land is ſo fertile, that it produces two crops every year. Trade and the fertility of the ſoil ſupply this province with every thing that can contribute to the pleaſures of life: it furniſhes gold, precious ſtones, ſilk, pearls, eagle-wood, tin, quickſilver, ſugar, copper, iron, ſteel, ſaltpetre, ebony, and abundance of aromatic woods, which are in great requeſt. Beſides a great many of the fruits of Europe, and of thoſe which grow in the Indies, it produces ſeveral which are peculiar to itſelf. All the coaſts abound with fiſh, and furniſh great quantities of oyſters, crabs, and tortoiſes of an immenſe ſize: of their ſhells the Chineſe make ſeveral kinds of toys. A prodigious number of tame ducks are raiſed in this province: the particular care and induſtry employed by the Chineſe in breeding them have multiplied them here exceedingly; they hatch their eggs in ovens or dunghills; but it does not appear that they have received this cuſtom from Egypt. They load a great number of ſmall barks with them, and carry them in flocks to feed on the ſea-ſhore, where at low water theſe fowls find ſhrimps, oyſters, and other kinds of ſhell-fiſh. Theſe ſmall fleets generally go in company, and the ducks ſoon mix together on the ſhore, but when night approaches they are collected together by only beating on a baſon: they immediately form themſelves into different flocks, and each return to the veſſel it belongs to. The Chineſe have the ſecret of ſalting large quantities of their fleſh in ſuch a manner that it loſes nothing of its original flavour; they are alſo acquainted with the art of ſalting their eggs by covering them with a coat of clay mixed with ſalt: were they ſteeped in brine, it would not penetrate through the pores of the ſhell; but obſervation has taught the Chineſe that clay alone, impregnated with ſalt, has this property. Although the climate of this province is warm, the air is pure and the people are robuſt and healthy. They are very induſtrious, and it muſt be allowed that they poſſeſs, in an eminent degree, the talent of imitation: if they are only ſhown any of our European works, they execute others like them with the moſt ſurpriſing exactneſs. This province ſuffered much during the civil wars; but at preſent it is one of the moſt flouriſhing in the empire; and as it is at a great diſtance from court, its government is one of the moſt important. The viceroy of it has alſo the command of Quang-ſi, and reſides at Chao-king, in order that he may more readily expedite his orders to either of theſe provinces. This governor always keeps a certain number of troops, properly poſted to check the incurſions of robbers and pirates, who, without this precaution, might multiply ſo much as to hurt and interrupt trade: for this reaſon, a great number of fortreſſes (the greater part of which are cities, provided with numerous garriſons) have been built along the coaſts, and in the interior parts of the country. This province is divided into ten diſtricts, which contain ten cities of the firſt claſs, and eighty-four of the ſecond and third. Canton, or Quang-tcheou, is the capital.

Quang-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: thirty miles S. Tſuen.

Quang-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kialing: fifty miles N. Pao-king.

Quantalla, an iſland of Africa, at the mouth of the river Zaire, celebrated for a ſilver idol, to which the neighbouring kings ſend preſents, and offer ſacrifices.

Quan-tao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twenty-five miles WNW. Tong-tchang.

Quan-tchang, a town of China, in the province of Chan-tong: twelve miles and a half N. Po.

Quantock Hills, a ridge of hills of England,

[illegible], in the county of Somerſet, about [illegible] ve miles in length, extending from four [illegible] es north of Taunton almoſt to the Briſtol [illegible] nnel.

Quan-ſhou, a town of China, of the third [illegible] rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: thirty-[illegible] miles S. Chun-te

Quanſe, a town of United America, in [illegible]e Tennaſee government. *Long.* 84. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 12. N.

Quaritz, a town of Silеſia, in the princi-[illegible]ity of Glogau: ten miles NNW. Polko-[illegible]itz, and eight W. Groſs Glogau.

Quarnawala, a town of Sweden, in the [illegible]rovince of Smaland: twenty-three miles S. Weſtro.

Quarre, a town of France, in the depart-ment of the Yonne, and chief place of a can-[illegible]on, in the diſtrict of Avallon: two leagues S. Avallon.

Quarto dell Torri, a town of Italy, in the [illegible]kingdom of Naples, and province of Capita-[illegible]ata: ſix miles SW. Salpe.

Quarto (La), a town of Italy, in the king-[illegible]om of Naples, and province of Capitinata: [illegible]ive miles W. Salpe.

Quarybead, a cape of Scotland, on the [illegible] coaſt of the county of Aberdeen: ſix [illegible] W. Fraſerburg.

Quatcheou, a town of Aſia, in the country [illegible] Hami: thirty-three miles E. Tche-tcheou. [illegible] 112. 13. E. Ferro? *Lat.* 40. 28. N.

Quaux, a town of France, in the depart-ment of the Vienne: ſeven leagues SE. Poi-[illegible]ers.

Quebec, a city of North America, and ca-[illegible] of Canada, ſituated on the river St. [illegible]rence, where it is joined by the river St. [illegible]rles, founded by the French, in the year [illegible]8. The baſon is very ſpacious, being [illegible]ficient to contain 100 ſail of men of war [illegible] line. The river St. Lawrence, which [illegible] about four leagues wide above the town, [illegible] ſhrinks itſelf at once to the breadth of a [illegible]e mile, and on this account the city was [illegible]ed Quebec, which in the language of the [illegible]dians of that country ſignifies a ſhrinking [illegible] growing narrower. The harbour, which [illegible]es the town, is ſafe and commodious, and [illegible]e water about twenty-five fathom deep. [illegible] the time when the city was founded, the [illegible] reached the foot of the rock; but ſince [illegible] time the river has ſunk ſo far, that a [illegible]ge ſpot of ground is left dry, and on this a [illegible] ſuburb is built, called the *Lower Town*, [illegible]ich ſtands at the foot of a rocky precipice [illegible]t forty-eight feet high. The houſes in [illegible]e Lower Town are of ſtone, ſtrong, well [illegible], and chiefly inhabited by merchants for [illegible] conveniency of their trade, which is very [illegible]nſiderable. The fortifications are far from [illegible]y regular; though the place, from its [illegible]ation is capable of making a ſtout defence, [illegible] attacked by ſhips from the river, as their guns cannot injure the works of the Upper Town, while they themſelves muſt ſuffer greatly from the cannon and bombs from theſe lofty ramparts. The Lower Town is defended by a platform, flanked with two baſtions, which at high water and ſpring-tides are almoſt level with the ſurface of the water. A little above the baſtion, to the right, is a half baſtion cut out of the rock; a little higher a large battery, and higher ſtill a ſquare fort, the moſt regular of all the fortifications, and in which the governor reſides. The paſſages which form a communication between theſe works are extremely rugged. The rock which ſeparates the Upper from the Lower Town, extends itſelf, and continues with a bold and ſteep front a conſiderable way to the weſtward, along the river St. Lawrence. The Upper Town is alſo well built, and abounds with noble edifices, as churches and palaces. But the nobleſt ſtructure of the whole is the palace, where the governor reſides, where was the grand council of the colony, while Quebec was in the hands of the French, and where all the royal ſtores are depoſited. Beſides the Lower Town above mentioned, there is another beyond the Upper Town, ſituated on the banks of the river St. Charles, and the environs are decorated with country ſeats, &c. The caſtle ſtands on the brow of a rugged hill, about forty fathoms above the town; but is an irregular fortification, having only two baſtions, and no ditch towards the city. Beſides theſe there are alſo ſeveral other ſmall fortifications ſcattered here and there. Though the principal ſtructures are in the Upper Town, from its being originally the only place, yet the Lower Town has greatly the advantage, the former ſtanding ſo very bleak, that the cold is double to what it is in the latter. Beſides this, the Lower Town has plenty of water, which is ſometimes ſcarce in the Upper Town. In the year 1711, an attempt was made by the Engliſh and Americans, under the command of brigadier Hill, to ſurpriſe Quebec, but it proved abortive, and it remained in poſſeſſion of the French till the year 1759, when it was taken by the Engliſh, under the command of the brave general Wolfe, who fell in the engagement; and by the peace in 1763, it was ceded with the reſt of Canada to the conquerors. *Long.* 71. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Queda, a city and ſeaport on the weſt coaſt of the peninſula of Malacca, the capital of a kingdom, tributary to Siam, with a good harbour, and containing 7000 inhabitants. It is a place of conſiderable commerce, eſpecially in pepper. The environs are agreeable and fertile, the woods abound in elephants and other animals, and in ſome places are mines of tin and lead, which ſupply

large quantities of thoſe metals for exportation to Hindooſtan, Arabia, and Perſia: 300 miles ENE. Acheen. *Lat.* 6. 40. N.

Quedlingburg, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſituated on a hill, near the town of Quedlingburg. This abby was founded betwixt the years 932 and 936, by king Henry I, and enriched with farther endowments by his conſort, Matilda; but in 937, and in the following years, it received other donations from the emperor Otho I. In 1539, it embraced Lutheraniſm, and by ſeveral formal acts and oaths, is bound to the maintenance of that religion. It conſiſts at preſent of four dignitaries, viz. of the lady-abbeſs and three others, who are diſtinguiſhed by the title of provoſt, dean, and canon. The aſſeſſment to a Roman month is fifty-two florins, and to the chamber at Wetzlar eighty-one rixdollars, eighteen kruitzers. Anciently, the houſe of Aſcania, or Anhalt, held the patronage or government of Quedlingburg as a fief from the abby. On the failure of the electors of Saxony of this houſe, in the year 1420, the town of its own nomination committed itſelf to the patronage of the biſhop of Halberſtadt; but the elector Erneſt, and duke Albert of Saxony, brothers to the abbeſs Hedwiga, in 1477, by force, reduced it again under the dominion of their ſiſter, who, in return, conferred the patronage and upper-juriſdiction on her brothers as a male fief. The government of the abby continued hereditary in the houſe of Saxony, by which it was at length transferred to the houſe of Brandenburg, for the ſum of 300,000 rixdollars; and thus the hereditary, or lower juriſdiction, was all that remained to the abbeſs. By virtue of the agreement concluded in 1574, betwixt the elector Auguſtus and the abbeſs Elizabeth, no abbeſs nor any other dignitary is to be choſen without the knowledge of the patron or againſt his conſent.

Quedlingburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt, on the Boda, which divides it into Old and New Town. There are ſeveral churches, an hoſpital, and a college. King Henry I began to build, and at the ſame time to fortify this town, in the year 920, on his being elected king of the Germans. In 937, the emperor, Otho I, conferred the town and imperial palace on the abby. In 1326, the Old Town, of its own authority, put itſelf under the protection of the biſhop of Halberſtadt, and, contrary to the will of the abbeſs, acceded to the Hanſe confederacy. But in 1477, being maſtered by the elector Erneſt and duke Albert of Saxony, it was reduced to the ſubjection of the abbeſs, and its conſtitution changed. In 1583, a conference was held here betwixt the divines of Saxony and the palatinate of Brandenburg. Moſt of the villages belonging to the abby have been utterly deſtroyed by war: twenty miles W. Bernburg, and ſeven SSE. Halberſtadt.

Quedlitz, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland: four miles S. Wartenburg.

Queen Ann, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, in a county of the ſame name, on the river Patuxen: thirteen miles SW. Annapolis.

Queenborough, a town of England, ſituated at the weſt end of the iſland of Sheppey, in the mouth of the Medway. This place was firſt made a borough by Edward III, who rebuilt a caſtle—this caſtle was ſtanding in the year 1629, but has ſince been demoliſhed. Queenborough ſends two members to the Britiſh Parliament. The principal ſupport to Queenborough is the oyſter-fiſhery: fifteen miles ENE. Rocheſter, and forty-five E. London. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Queenborough, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina, on the weſt ſide of the Great Pedee River: ſeventy-five miles NNE. Charleſtown. *Long.* 79. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 58. N.

Queen Charlotte's Foreland, the ſouth-east extremity of New Caledonia.

Queen Charlotte's Foreland, the ſouth-weſt point of New Hanover.

Queen Charlotte's Iſland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 138. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 18. S.

Queen Charlotte's Iſlands, a group of iſlands diſcovered by capt. Carteret, in the year 1767, conſiſting of Egmont's Iſland, or New Guernſey, Lord Howe's Iſland, or New Jerſey, and ſeveral others. Capt. Carteret ſent a cutter, with the maſter and a party of men on ſhore, to cultivate a friendſhip with the natives, but a quarrel enſued, in which many of the Indians were killed, and on the ſide of the Engliſh, the maſter and three of the ſeamen were wounded by the arrows of the Indians, and ſoon after died of their wounds. All this evidently aroſe from the miſconduct of the maſter; for, according to the report of the ſurvivors, the Indians behaved with the greateſt confidence and friendſhip till he gave them juſt cauſe of offence, by ordering the people that were with him, who had been regaled in one of their houſes, to cut down a cocao-nut-tree, and inſiſting upon the execution of his order, notwithſtanding the diſpleaſure which the Indians ſtrongly expreſſed upon the occaſion; as ſoon as the tree fell all of them, except one, who ſeemed to be a perſon of authority, went away; and in a ſhort time a great number of them were obſerved to draw together into a body among the trees, by a midſhipman, who was one of the party that were on ſhore, and who immediately acquainted the maſter with what he had ſeen, and told him that from the behaviour

...viour of the people he imagined an attack ... intended: that the master made light of ... intelligence, and instead of repairing immediately to the boat, as he was urged to do, ... one of his pistols at a mark: that the ... n, who had till that time continued ... them, then left them abruptly, and ... the body in the wood: that the master, even after this, by an infatuation that is ... gether unaccountable, continued to trifle ... his time on shore, and did not attempt ... recover the boat till the attack was begun. ... Carteret, being desirous to get in some ..., veered the ship close to the shore, but ... himself induced to order several shot to ... d, by which many of the Indians seem ... e been killed before he could attain his ... ose. This happened on the 15th of Au... Capt. Carteret, in the account of his ..., says, "Hitherto, though I had been ... of an inflammatory and bilious dis..., I had been able to keep the deck; ... evening, the symptoms became so ... more threatening that I could keep up ...ger, and I was for some time afterwards confined to my bed. The master was ... of the wounds he received in his quar... with the Indians; the lieutenant also was ...; the gunner and thirty of my men ... of duty, among whom were seven ... most vigorous and healthy, that had ... wounded with the master, and three of ... mortally; and there was no hopes of ...ining such refreshments as we most needed ... this place. These were discouraging ...umstances, and not only put an end to my ... of prosecuting the voyage farther to ... southward, but greatly dispirited the ... Except myself, the master, and the ...tenant, there was nobody on board ca... of navigating the ship home; the master was known to be a dying man, and the ...ery of myself and the lieutenant was very ...ful. I would, however, have made a ... effort to obtain refreshments here if ... been furnished with any toys, iron ..., or cutlery-ware, which might have enabled me to recover the good-will of the natives, and establish a traffic with them for ... necessaries as they could have furnished ...sh; but I had no such articles, and but ... few others fit for an Indian trade, and ...ing in a condition to risk the loss of any ... the few men who were capable of ... duty, I weighed anchor at break of ..., on Monday the 17th, and stood along ... shore for that part of the island to which ... had sent the cutter. To the island I had ... given the name of *Egmont Island*, in honour ... the earl; it certainly is the same to which ... Spaniards have given the name of *Santa* ..., as appears by the accounts which their ... writers have given of it, and I called the ... bay in which we had lain *Swallow Bay*. About ten miles west from Swallow Bay is a small island, near the coast, called *Portland's Island*, and still farther west the bay where the cutter had been attacked by the Indians, to which, for that reason, we gave the name of *Bloody Bay*. In this bay is a small rivulet of fresh water, and here we saw many houses regularly built; close to the water-side stood one much longer than any of the rest, which seemed to be a kind of common-hall, or council-house, and was neatly built and thatched. This was the building in which our people had been received, who were on shore here with the master, and they told me that both the sides and floor were lined with a kind of fine matting, and a great number of arrows, made up into bundles, were hung up in it ready for use. They told me also, that at this place there were many fine gardens or plantations, which were enclosed by a fence of stone, and planted with cocoa-nut-trees, bananas, plantains, yams, and other vegetables: the cocoa-nut-trees we saw from the ship, in great numbers among the houses of the village. About three miles to the westward of this town we saw another of considerable extent, in the front of which, next to the water-side, there was a breast-work of stone, about four feet six inches high, not in a straight line, but in angles like a fortification; and there is great reason to suppose, from the weapons of these people, and their military courage, which must in a great measure be the effect of habit, that they have frequent wars among themselves. As we proceeded westward from this place, we found, at the distance of two or three miles, a small bight, forming a kind of small bay, in which a river empties itself. This river we called *Granville's River*, and to the westward of it is a point, to which we gave the name of *Ferrers's Point*. From this point the land forms a large bay, and near it is a town of great extent, which seemed to swarm like a bee-hive: an incredible multitude came out of it as the ship passed by, holding something in their hands which looked like a wisp of green grass, with which they seemed to stroke each other, at the same time dancing or running in a ring. About seven miles to the westward of Point Ferrars, is another, that was called *Carteret's Point*, from which a reef of rocks, that appears above water, runs out to the distance of about a cable's length. Upon this point we saw a large canoe, with an awning or shade built over it, and a little to the westward another large town, fronted like the last: here also the people thronged to the beach as the ship was passing, and performed the same kind of circular dance. After a little time, they launched several canoes, and made towards us; upon which we lay to that they might have time to come up, and we conceived great

great hopes that we ſhould prevail upon them to come on board, but when they came near enough to have a more diſtinct view of us, they lay upon their paddles and gazed at us, but ſeemed to have no deſign of advancing farther, and therefore we made ſail, and left them behind us. The inhabitants of Egmont iſland are extremely nimble, vigorous, and active, and ſeem to be as well qualified to live in the water as upon the land, for they were in and out of their canoes almoſt every minute. The canoes that came out againſt us from the weſt end of the iſland might probably, upon occaſion, carry about a dozen men, though three or four manage them with amazing dexterity: we ſaw, however, others of a large ſize upon the beach, with awnings or ſhades over them. We got two of their bows, and a bundle of their arrows, from a canoe; and with theſe weapons they do execution at an incredible diſtance. One of them went through the boat's waſhboard, and dangerouſly wounded a midſhipman in the thigh. Their arrows were pointed with flint, and we ſaw among them no appearance of any metal. The country in general is woody and mountainous, with many vallies intermixed; ſeveral ſmall rivers flow from the interior part of the country into the ſea, and there are many harbours upon the coaſt." *Long.* 163. 30. to 165. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 50. to 11. 20. S.

Queen Charlotte's Iſlands, a group of iſlands in the North Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of America, the largeſt 170 miles long, and from ten to ſixty broad. *Long.* 131. to 133. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 10. to 54. 20. N.

Queen Charlotte's Sound, a bay at the north end of the ſouthern iſland of New Zealand, where capt. Cook erected a poſt with an union flag, and took poſſeſſion of the country in the name and for the uſe of king George III. The entrance is ſituated *Long.* 184. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. S.

Queen Charlotte's Sound, a bay or gulf of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of America, eighty miles from eaſt to weſt, and twenty from north to ſouth. *Long.* 126. to 128. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 30. to 51. 10. N.

Queen Fort, a fort of the iſland of Barbadoes: one mile N. Hole Town.

Queen's River, a river of the iſland of Dominica, which runs into the ſea, near Roſeau.

Queenſbury, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: thirty-five miles N. Albany.

Queensferry, a town of Scotland, in the county of Linlithgow, on the ſouth ſide of the Forth; ſaid to derive its name from the circumſtance of queen Margaret, wife of Malcolm III, uſually taking boat here in her paſſage to Dunfermline: eight miles W. Edinburgh, and ſeven E. Linlithgow.

Queen's Town, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, on the eaſt ſide the Suſquehana: ſix miles SSW. Church *Long.* 76. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 2.

Queen's County, a county of Ireland, the province of Leinſter, bounded on north by King's County, on the eaſt by Kildare and Carlow, on the ſouth by Kilkenny and on the weſt by King's County and Tipperary, about twenty-five miles ſquare. contains fifty pariſhes, 15,048 houſes, 82,000 inhabitants. There are in this county extenſive tracts of bog, and a good deal cold wet ground, eſpecially near the mountains; yet the greater part of it is well cultivated, and ſome places rich and beautiful. is a very level country, except in the ſouth eaſt and on the borders of King's County The Queen's County deputes eight members to parliament, who repreſent the county Maryborough, Portarlington, and Ballynakill Maryborough is the county town.

Queenſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt: three miles NE. Halberſtadt.

Quegaſca Harbour, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 61. 22. W. Greenwich *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Queich, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which paſſes by Landau, and runs into the Rhine, near Germersheim, in the biſhopric of Spire.

Quei-chun, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 116 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 22. N.

Queige, a town of the duchy of Savoy four miles NE. Conflans.

Queigne, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambouk.

Quei-ling, or *Kouei-ling*, a city of China of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi, ſituated on the banks of a river that runs into the Ta; and though this river is conſiderable, yet it is not navigable, on account of its narrowneſs and rapidity, and conſequently unſerviceable for trade. The name of this city, Quei-ling, ſignifies a foreſt of the flower of Que, they being more numerous in this province than in any other, eſpecially in the diſtrict of this city; it grows upon a great tree, whoſe leaves are like thoſe of the laurel; the flowers are ſmall, and yellow, and grow in tufts; they ſoon fall off the tree, and then others ſucceed: in autumn this tree is full of flowers, whoſe ſmell is ſo agreeable that the whole country is perfumed there with: 587 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 127. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 12. N.

Queios, a river of Spain, in the province of Navarre, which runs into the Ebro, near Tudella.

[illegible], a river of Silesia, which rises in [illegible] principality of Jauer, and passes by Fried-[illegible], Griessenberg, &c. and joins the Bo-[illegible] between Sprottau and Sagan.

[illegible], a town of China, of the second [illegible] in the province of Quang-si: 1125 [illegible] SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 50. E. [illegible] *Lat.* 23. 18. N.

[illegible], a town of France, in the de-[illegible]ment of the Mayenne, and chief place [illegible] canton, in the district of Chateau-Gon-[illegible] two leagues and a quarter NW. Cha-[illegible] Gontier, and two and three quarters S. [illegible]

[illegible], mountains of North America, be-[illegible] the province of Guaxaca, and Chiapa.

[illegible], a town of France, in the de-[illegible]ment of the Côte d'Or, and chief place [illegible] canton, in the district of Dijon: three [illegible] SW. Dijon.

[illegible] *Bay*, a bay at the south extremity [illegible] island of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 34. E. [illegible]rgh. *Lat.* 59. 49. N.

[illegible], or *Quenena*, a district of Africa, [illegible] country of Segilmessa, near Mount [illegible]

[illegible] *(Le)*, a town of France, in the de-[illegible]ment of the North, and chief place of a [illegible], in the district of Lille: one league [illegible] half NNW. Lille.

[illegible], a town of Italy, in the Trevisan: [illegible] miles W. Ceneda.

[illegible], a town of Spain, in the province [illegible]: twenty-four miles E. Urgel.

[illegible], a town of Italy, in the duchy of [illegible]: nine miles SSW. Volterra.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the cir-[illegible] Upper Saxony, and capital of a prin-[illegible] of the same name, seated on the lit-[illegible] Weite, and small in itself, but [illegible] large suburbs. The number of houses [illegible] mounts to upwards of 500. The old [illegible] belonging to it stands on a hill; and [illegible] likewise a superintendency. In the [illegible] 1619, 1640, and 1678, a considerable [illegible] this town was destroyed by fire. An-[illegible], with its dependencies, it constituted [illegible]ship, the proprietors of which, who [illegible] the lords of Querfurt, failing in 1426, [illegible] person of Bruno X, the lordship, on [illegible]ease, fell as a vacant fief to the arch-[illegible]ic of Magdeburg, the feoffment ex-[illegible] which belonged to Saxony, and which [illegible] Albert of that house assumed to him-[illegible] The origin of this principality is as [illegible]ws:—At the peace of Prague, concluded [illegible]635, betwixt the emperor, Ferdinand [illegible] John George I, elector of Saxony, [illegible] latter obtained the four lordships, dis-[illegible] and towns of Querfurt, Juterboek, [illegible], and Burg, which before had be-[illegible] to the archbishopric of Magdeburg; [illegible] these were confirmed to him and his [illegible] at the treaty of Osnabruck, in 1648, though with a clause, that he should pay its contributions to the empire and circle, and that an express article of this agreement should be registered in the matricula of each. The assessment of Querfurt to the chamber at Wetzlar is forty-two rixdollars seven kruitzers: sixteen miles SW. Halle, and eighty-eight WNW. Dresden. *Long.* 29. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Querigut, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tarascon: nine leagues SE. Tarascon.

Querkeiness, or *Kerkeines*, two islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tripoli; one of them about ten miles long, and five wide, anciently called *Cercina*; the other, which is smaller, is united to the larger by a bridge: five leagues SSE. Cape Oudia.

Quercy, before the revolution, a province of France, in the government of Guienne; bordered on the east by Rouergue and Auvergne, on the south by Upper Languedoc, on the west by Perigord and Agenois, and on the north by Limosin; it contained two bishoprics, Cahors and Montauban: the air is good, and the land fertile. Cahors was the capital. It now constitutes the department of the Lot.

Quero, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and jurisdiction of Riobamba.

Querré, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Châteauneuf: four leagues N. Angers, and one and three quarters W. Chateauneuf.

Querrien, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Quimperlé: one league and three quarters N. Quimperle, and one and a half S. Le Faouet.

Querrieux, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Amiens: two leagues NE. Amiens.

Quers, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Luxeuil: one league and a quarter SE. Luxeuil, and one and a quarter NW. Lure.

Quesnoy (Le), a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the North. In the year 1711, this town was taken by the allies, but retaken by the French the year following. In the year 1793, it was taken by general Clairfaite: a considerable detachment which had been sent to its relief having been previously repulsed by the prince of Coburg. In the year 1794, it surrendered at discretion to the French general Scherer: two posts SE. Valenciennes, and twenty-six and a half NNE.

NNE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Queſtembert, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rochefort: one league and a half WSW. Rochefort, and four E. Vannes.

Quetebou, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valognes: three leagues NE. Valognes, and ſix N. Carentan.

Quetreville, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: two leagues S. Coutances.

Quettenbrun, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles E. Laab.

Quetz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic: two miles SSE. Zorbig.

Quevauvillers, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: eight miles SW. Amiens.

Quevilly, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: one league W. Rouen.

Queypo, a town of North America, in the province of Coſta Rica, near the Pacific Ocean.

Queyras, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps: four leagues SE. Briançon.

Quiberon, a town and fortreſs of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auray; ſituated at the extremity of a peninſula, to which it gives name, oppoſite the iſland of Belle Iſle; remarkable for an unfortunate expedition againſt France of Engliſh troops and emigrants, in the year 1795: five leagues and a half SE. Port Louis, and ſix and a half SSE. Hennebon. *Long.* 14. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 27. N.

Quicaro, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Veragua; about twenty miles in length, and ſix in breadth. *Long.* 86. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 24. N.

Quickſtad, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: forty-two miles N. Chriſtiania.

Quiebou, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: two leagues SW. St. Lo.

Quienfiocrd, a bay on the coaſt of Norway: nine leagues W. Chriſtianſand.

Quiens, a river of Norway, which runs into the ſea, ſix leagues N. Cape Lindeſneſs.

Quierzy, a village of France, in the department of the Aiſne, near the Oiſe, where the kings of the ſecond race had a palace, and where they aſſembled the grandees of the realm: one league SW. Chauny.

Quieto, a river of Iſtria, which runs into the Adriatic: two miles W. Baſtia.

Quiforo, a diſtrict of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

Quikne, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: 105 miles N. Chriſtiania.

Quilca, a ſeaport town of South America, on the coaſt of Peru, near the Pacific Ocean, which gives name to a fertile vally in the juriſdiction of Arequipa.

Quillan, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aude: three leagues and a half S. Limoux, and ſeven S. Carcaſſonne. *Long.* 19. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

Quille, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: twenty-three miles N. Uddevalla.

Quillebœuf, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont Audemer, on the Seine: two leagues and a half N. Pont Audemer, and twelve NW. Evreux. *Long.* 18. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 29. N.

Quilliga, a country of Africa, in Upper Guinea, near the river Maqualbary.

Quillota, a town and juriſdiction of South America, in the country of Chili. *Long.* 53. 27. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 45. S.

Quilly, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Savenay: ſeven miles N. Savenay.

Quilmancy, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Melinda, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, belonging to the Portugueſe. *Lat.* 2. S.

Quiloa, a country and kingdom of Africa, ſituated near the eaſt coaſt, near the mouth of the Coavo; about ſixty leagues from north to ſouth, but the extent inland toward the weſt is unknown. This country was firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, in the year 1498. The king and his ſubjects are Mahometans; the latter partly black and partly tawny. They all ſpeak the Arabic and ſeveral other languages, which they learn from the nations they traffic with. Their dreſs is that of the Arabian Turks; the women eſpecially affect finery, with variety of ornaments about their necks, arms, wriſts, and ancles; particularly bracelets made of ivory, curiouſly wrought, which upon the death of a parent, huſband, or near relation, they break in pieces, in token of ſorrow, whilſt the men expreſs their by ſhaving their hair, and abſtaining from food. The capital of the kingdom is ſituated on an iſland near the mouth of the Coavo, and is ſaid to be large, rich, and well built. The houſes are of ſtone and mortar, handſome, and after the Spaniſh manner. They are ſeveral ſtories high, and have each a pleaſant garden behind, well watered and cultivated, here being plenty of ſprings of freſh water. The houſes are finely furniſhed within

... and terraces on the top, with a kind ... clay, and the streets so narrow, that ... may easily step from one side to the ... On one side of the town is the cita... where resides the Mahometan prince. ... comed with stately towers, and sur... with a ditch, and other fortifica... It hath two gates, one towards the ... whence one may see the ships sailing ... out, and the other looking towards ... The country about Quiloa, though ... yet very pleasant, and fertile in rice ... fruits; and good pasture; so that ... breed abundance of cattle, besides ... of all sorts, both wild and tame. ... have fish likewise in great plenty, and ... The climate is likewise affirmed ... travellers to be very temperate and ... Sanut being the only author we ... of who hath ventured to assert the ... in all these respects. *Long.* 55. 40. ... *Lat.* 8. 50. S.

... a province of Africa, in the ... of Sabia.

... a town of Prussia, in the pro... Oberland: eight miles SE. Holland.

... one of the Laccadive Islands, in ... an Sea. *Long.* 72. 45. E. Green... *Lat.* 12. N.

... or *Quimper Corentin*, a city of ... and capital of the department of the ... on the river Oder: before the ... it was the see of a bishop, who ... of the place; the seat of a governor, ... ralty, &c.: ten posts and three quar... SSE. Brest, and twenty-six NW. Nantes. ... 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 4. N.

... a town of France, and prin... ce of a district, in the department ... Finisterre: five posts and a half SE. ... and two and a half NW. L'Orient.

... *Island*, a small island near the ... west coast of Ireland, and county of ... five miles W. Galy Head.

... a town of France, in the depart... the Seine and Marne: two leagues ... Meaux.

... a town of France, and principal ... a district, in the department of the ... three leagues and a half W. Or... and three SW. Besançon. *Long.* 23. ... Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 7. N.

... a town of Norway, in the pro... Christiansand: thirty-five miles ... Christiansand

... a town of France, in the ... of the Lower Seine, and chief ... a canton, in the district of Rouen: ... and a half N. Rouen.

... a town of France, in the de... of the Lower Alps, and chief ... a canton, in the district of Digne, on ... : twenty-five miles SSW. Digne, ... SE. Forcalquier.

Quintanar (El), a town of Spain, in New Castile: thirty-seven miles S. Huete.

Quintin, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Brieuc: three leagues SW. St. Brieuc, and four and a half SE. Guingamp.

Quinto, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: twenty miles SE. Saragossa.

Quiroga, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: twenty-four miles NE. Orense.

Quinzano, a town of Italy, in the Bressan: eighteen miles SSW. Brescia.

Quirieu, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Tour du Pin, on the Rhône: four leagues E. Belley, and eight E. Lyons.

Quirimba, or *Queriba*, a cluster of small islands, so called from the principal one, in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. They are fertile in dates, oranges, grapes, and other fruits and legumes. In the pastures are fed numbers of great and small cattle, and the coasts abound with fish. When first discovered by the Portuguese, they were inhabited by Arabians; at present, they are chiefly inhabited by the descendants of Portuguese. *Long.* 56. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 40. S.

Quiriquina, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coast of South America, not far from the town of Conception.

Quirpon, an island in the North Atlantic Ocean, near the north coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Quirswick, a town of Norway: sixty miles NNE. Romidal.

Quisibi, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 180 miles W. Julfar.

Quisil Auren, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: fifteen miles W. Cogni.

Quispicanchi, a jurisdiction of South America, in the diocese of Cusco, beginning at the south gate of the city of Cusco, and extending about twenty leagues from east to west. The lands belong, in general, to the richer inhabitants of Cusco, and produce plenty of wheat, maize, and fruits. Here are also manufactures of bays, and coarse woollen stuffs. Part of this province borders on the forests inhabited by Indians, and produces great quantities of cacao, which forms one of the principal branches of its commerce.

Quistello, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua. Near this place the French and Sardinians, under the command of marshal Broglio, were surprised by the Imperialists, in the year 1734, and driven from their entrenchments: fifteen miles SSE. Mantua.

Quissac, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sommiers, with a mineral ſpring: ſix leagues and a half N. Montpellier, and five NW. Niſmes.

Quiſtrum, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: nine miles NW. Uddevalla.

Quiterva, ſee *Sofala*.

Quiteva, or *Kitea*, a town of Africa, in the country of Darah, defended by a caſtle. *Long.* 12. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 6. N.

Quito, a city of South America, and capital of an audience, in the viceroyalty of Terra Firma, ſituated on a mountainous and uneven neck of land, between two plains, near the Andes, about thirty leagues from the Pacific Ocean. The principal ſquare in Quito has four ſides, in one of which ſtands the cathedral, and in the oppoſite the epiſcopal palace; the third ſide is taken up with the town houſe, and the fourth by the palace of the audience. It is very ſpacious, and has in the centre an elegant fountain. Four ſtreets, terminating at the angles of the ſquare, are ſtraight, broad, and handſome; but the diſtance of three or four quadras, or ſtacks of buildings, each conſiſting of about 100 yards, begin the troubleſome declivities. Theſe inequalities deprive the inhabitants of the uſe of coaches, or any other wheel-carriage. Perſons of rank, however, to diſtinguiſh themſelves, are attended by ſlaves ſupporting a large umbrella, and ladies of quality are carried in ſedan chairs. All the ſtreets, except the four above-mentioned, are crooked, and deſtitute both of ſymmetry and order. Some of them are croſſed by breaches, and the houſes ſtand on the ſides of their winding courſe and irregular projections. Thus ſome parts of the city are ſituated in the bottom of thoſe breaches, and others on their ſummits. The principal ſtreets are paved, but the others not, by which means they are almoſt impaſſable after rain, which is here very common. Beſides the principal ſquare, there are two others in Quito, and both very ſpacious, together with ſeveral others that are ſmaller. In theſe the greateſt part of the convents are ſituated, and make a handſome appearance, the fronts and portals being adorned with all the embelliſhments of architecture. The principal houſes are very large, and ſome of them have ſpacious and well-contrived apartments, though none are above one ſtory in height, though ſeldom without a balcony towards the ſtreet. The materials made uſe of in building at Quito, are adobes, or unburnt bricks, and clay; and to the making the former the earth is ſo well adapted that they laſt a long time, provided they are defended from the rain. They are cemented or joined together by a certain adheſive compoſition, called ſangagua, a ſpecies of mortar, of uncommon hardneſs, uſed by the ancient Indians in building th houſes. The city contains ſeven pa churches, ſeveral convents, and an univer It was erected into a biſhopric in the year 1 Here is a treaſury for the effects of perſon ceaſed; an inſtitution long ſince eſtabliſhed various parts of America, for receiving effects of thoſe whoſe lawful heirs were Spain, that they may be ſecured from t accidents to which they would, from diſhon ty or negligence, be liable in private ha and ſafely kept for the perſons to whom properly belong: an inſtitution origin very excellent, but ſaid to be often abu Quito is very populous, and has among inhabitants ſome families of high rank diſtinction, though their number is but in conſidering its extent, the poorer claſs b ing here too great a proportion. The fe are the deſcendants either of the ori conquerors, or of preſidents, auditor other perſons of character, who at diffe times came over from Spain, inveſted w ſome lucrative poſt, and have ſtill preſer their luſtre both of wealth and deſcent intermarriages, without intermixing w meaner families, though famous for th riches. The commonalty may be div into four claſſes: Spaniards or whites, Me zoes, Indians or natives, and negroes; t laſt are not ſo numerous, in proportion, a other parts of America; occaſioned by inconvenience of bringing them to Q and the different branches of agric being performed by Indians. The wh make up one-ſixth part of the inhabitan the Meſtizoes a third part; the Indians fixth; and caſts of different kinds one-ti Theſe four claſſes, according to the m thentic accounts taken from the parith giſters, amount to between 50,000 a 60,000 perſons, of all ages, ſexes, and ra The men, whether Creoles, Spaniards, Meſtizoes, are well made, of a pre ſtature, and of a lively agreeable coun nance. The Indians, both men and wo are generally low, but well proportio and very ſtrong. One of the common liq drank in this country is mate, which ans to the tea of China, from an herb called raguay, from its growing in that coun Quito is ſo happily ſituated, that neither heat nor cold are troubleſome, though extremes of both may be felt in the nei bourhood. But what renders this equa ſtill more delightful, is, that it is cont throughout the whole year, the differe between the ſeaſons being ſcarce perceiva The winds are healthy, and blow continua but never with any violence. Their ul ſituations are north and ſouth, though t ſometimes ſhift to other quarters, with any regard to the ſeaſon of the year. Th inceſſant blowing, notwithſtanding their v

...eet variations, preſerves the country from ...ilent or even diſagreeable impreſſions ... rays of the ſun. So that, were it not ... ome diſagreeable circumſtances, this ... might be conſidered as the moſt ...ſpot on the whole earth. But when ... are known, all its beauties ſeem con... under the cloud of diſappointment: ...re are dreadful tempeſts of thunder and ...ning, and ſtill more dreadful earth... which often ſurpriſe the inhabitants ... midſt of ſecurity. The whole morn... and generally till two in the afternoon, ... weather is extremely delightful; a bright ... with a ſerene and clear ſky, are com... ſeen; but afterwards the vapours ... thicken, the whole atmoſphere is ... with thick clouds, which bring on ... ſhocking tempeſts of thunder and light... that all the neighbouring mountains ... and the city too often feels their ... effects. Laſtly, the clouds diſ... themſelves in ſuch impetuous torrents ..., that in a very ſhort time the ſtreets ... like rivers, and the ſquares, though ... on a ſlope, like lakes. This dread... ſcene generally continues till near ſun..., when the weather clears up, and nature ... appears as beautiful as in the morning. ...times, indeed, the rains continue all ..., and they have been known to laſt ... or four days ſucceſſively; and on the ...ary, three or four days of fine weather ...times ſucceed one another. Earth... cannot be conſidered as leſs terrible ...than any of the former, and if not ſo com... as in other cities of America, yet they ... too frequent, and very often violent, ...ly a year paſſing without one or two ...g felt, many houſes thrown down, and ... inhabitants buried under their ruins. ...e perennial beauty and pleaſantneſs of the ...try round the city of Quito, can hardly ...equalled in any other part of the known ...d. The remarkable fertility of the ... is naturally productive of a great plenty ...fruits and corn of various kinds, and at ...ſame time renders them perfectly good; ...this is evident from the delicacy of the ...ſ veal, mutton, pork, and poultry of ...to. Here is alſo wheat-bread in ſuffi...nt plenty; but the Indian women, who ...erally make it, being ignorant of the ...d methods, it is not equal to that of Eu...e. This, however, is not owing to the ...heat, which is excellent, and the bread ...ade in private houſes equal to any in the ...wn world. Theſe various productions, ...gether with its manufactures, are the ...rces of the commerce of Quito, which is ...principally carried on by Europeans, ſome of ...whom are ſettled here, and others come oc...caſionally. The latter purchaſe the country ...goods, and ſell thoſe of Europe. The manu...factures of this province are cottons, bays, and cloths, all which find a good market at Lima, for ſupplying all the inland provinces of Peru. The returns are made partly in ſilver, and partly in wine, brandy, oil, copper, tin, lead, and quickſilver. The maſters of the manufactures either ſell their goods to the traders, or employ them as factors to diſpoſe of them. On the arrival of the galleons at Carthagena, theſe traders reſort thither, to purchaſe Europeans goods, which at their return, they conſign to their correſpondents all over the province. *Long.* 61. 44. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 0. 14. S.

Quito (Audience of), a province of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, bounded on the north by Popayan, on the eaſt by the Portugueſe dominions, in Braſil, on the ſouth by the juriſdiction of Piuza and Chacapoyas, in Peru, and by countries unknown, and on the weſt by the Pacific Ocean; its extent is not well known; Don Ulloa gives it 600 leagues from eaſt to weſt, and 200 from north to ſouth; but this meaſurement includes a great ſpace not known to the Spaniards. Quito was at one time governed by its own king, till it was annexed by conqueſt to Peru, a little before the Spaniards entered America. After the conqueſt by the Spaniards, it was annexed to Peru; but a new viceroyalty being erected at Santa Fé de Bogota, the capital of the new kingdom of Grenada, it was diſmembered from Peru, and annexed to Grenada. It has been annexed to Terra Firma. This province conſiſts of nine juriſdictions, viz. San Miguel de Ibarra, Otabala, Quito, Latacunga, Riobamba, Chimbo or Guaranda, Guayaquil, Cuença, and Loja. The juriſdiction of Quito conſiſts of twenty-five pariſhes, beſides thoſe in the city; and though called *cinco leguas*, five leagues, extends, in ſome parts, a great deal farther, and the lands are as it were covered with plantations, ſome ſituated in the plains, ſome in the capacious breaches, and others on the ſummit of the mountains, and all producing according to the quality, ſituation, and expoſure of the ground. Thoſe on the temperate plains yield plentiful harveſts of maize; thoſe at the bottoms of deep breaches, being in a hot temperature, are planted with ſugar-canes, from whence they extract great quantities of ſugar and rum. From the fruits peculiar to ſuch a temperature, are made a variety of ſweet-meats, here called ravados; and of which there is a great conſumption among the inhabitants. The ſugar-cane ripens very ſlowly in this juriſdiction; for though the plantations enjoy a hot air, yet it is not of that degree of heat requiſite to its ſpeedy maturity; ſo that it is three years after they are planted before they are fit to be cut. Nor are they ever cut but once, the ſecond

crop only producing the ſoca or germ, which ſerves for replanting. The plantations near the ſummits of the mountains, from their having a variety of temperatures, produce wheat, barley, legumes, and potatoes. Above theſe plantations are fed numerous flocks of ſheep, producing that wool, which, from the ſeveral operations, affords employment for multitudes of people. This juriſdiction has no general temperature, the degree of cold and heat depending on the ſituation; and to this difference is owing the delightful, and even profitable variety of all kinds of fruits and grains, each finding here a temperature agreeable to its nature. Accordingly, in travelling only half a day, you paſs from a climate where the heat ſufficiently indicates that you are in the torrid zone, to another where you feel all the horrors of winter. And what is ſtill more ſingular, and may be eſteemed an advantage, no change occurs during the whole year, the temperate parts never feeling the viciſſitudes of cold and heat. This, however, muſt be allowed not to hold preciſely with regard to the mountainous parts, the coldneſs of which is increaſed by the violence of the winds, or a change of weather, called *tiempo de paramos*, when the clouds involve the greateſt part of theſe mountains, and precipitate themſelves in a fleet; at which time the cold becomes intolerable; and, on the other hand, when thoſe freezing clouds are diſperſed, and the wind allayed, ſo that the rays of the ſun reach the earth, they feel the comfortable heat of his cheering beams. Moſt of theſe villages are built with very little regularity. The principal part of them is the church and parſonage, which they call the convent, from the prieſts being all formerly religious. Theſe ſtructures have ſome appearance of decency; but the other parts of the village conſiſt of a number of huts, with mud-walls, ſcattered all over the country, where every one has his ſpot of ground, which he tills for his ſubſiſtence. A great part, and in ſome villages the whole, of the inhabitant are Indians, who live there when out of place; though in ſome parts the inhabitants are Meſtizos, and here and there a Spaniſh family; but theſe are extremely poor.

Quitocpoa, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia. *Long.* 89. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 27. N.

Quixos, a juriſdiction of South America, in the audience of Quito, bounded on the north by Popayan, on the ſouth and weſt by the juriſdiction of Quito, and on the eaſt by the river Aquarico. The inhabitants of this government are obliged to be continually on their guard againſt the wild Indians, who frequently commit depredations in their villages and plantations. Theſe Indians are very numerous, conſiſting of many nations, and are ſo diſperſed all over the country, that every village is under continual apprehenſions. The temperature of this government is very hot and moiſt, the rains being almoſt continual. The country is covered with thick woods, and in ſome parts are trees of a prodigious magnitude. In the ſouthern parts of the juriſdiction is the canella, or cinnamon-tree, and great quantities of the bark are every year ſent into the neighbouring provinces. It is not equal in flavour to that of Ceylon, in the Eaſt Indies, perhaps for want of knowing the true method of preparing it; but reſembles it in every particular, the ſmell, colour, and appearance, both externally and internally, being the ſame. The leaf is alſo the ſame, and has all the delicate ſmell of the bark; but the flowers and ſeed ſurpaſs even thoſe of Ceylon. The plains produce great quantities of fruits, roots, and corn.

Quizama, a province of Africa, in the ſouthern part of Angola. The country is extenſive, full of mountains, and badly cultivated, but produces abundance of honey, wax, and ſalt. The inhabitants are warlike, and have not ſubmitted to the Portugueſe.

Quizina, or *Teuſin*, a chain of mountains of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, thirty leagues in extent.

Quoang, or *Koang-chien*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 1000 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 8. N.

Quoang-ping, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 917 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 50. N.

Quoja, a country of Africa, ſituated about 100 miles from the coaſt of the Atlantic, between the 8th and 10th degrees of eaſt longitude from Ferro, and between the 7th and 9th degrees of north latitude.

Quoin, an iſland in the Indian Sea, north of the Nicobar Iſlands. *Long.* 93. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 56. N.

Quovedo, a town of Iſtria: four miles E. Capo d'Iſtria.

R.

[illegible], a town of Norway: ten miles NE. [illegible]ericht[illegible]dt.

[illegible] or *Gyor*, a town and fortress of [illegible] situated in a pleasant level coun[illegible] [illegible] confluxe of the Danube, the Raab, [illegible]iz, by which it is surrounded. Its [illegible] of [illegible], the streets are large [illegible]. It is the see of a bishop. It is [illegible] with seven bastions, and has always [illegible]rrison, well provided with mili[illegible]. There are yet to be seen some [illegible]. The fortifications of the [illegible] castle are chiefly the works of the [illegible] Ferdinand I, and Maximilian II. [illegible] the garrison abandoned the city, [illegible] the Turks, having first set fire [illegible]. In 15[illegible]6, it was burnt down. [illegible] it was by agreement given up to the [illegible] in 1698, count Adolphus, of [illegible], recovered it again by stra[illegible] twenty-eight miles SSE. Presburg, [illegible] SE. Vienna. *Long.* 35. 18. E. *Lat.* 47. 43. N.

[illegible] river of Germany, which rises [illegible] Rettlestein, in the duchy of Sti[illegible] into the Danube, near the town [illegible] Hungary.

[illegible] a small island of Denmark, near [illegible] of the island of Laland. *Long.* [illegible] E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 1. N.

[illegible], a town of Hindoostan, in the [illegible]ntry, near the river Nieunoudge: [illegible] miles NE. Ougein, and 214 [illegible]. *Long.* 76. 56. E. Greenwich. [illegible] N.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Austria: seven miles SE. [illegible]

[illegible] a town of Germany, in the arch[illegible] Austria: four miles ESE. Hooren.

[illegible] town of Germany, in the duchy [illegible] five miles W. Marburg.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the arch[illegible] Austria: four miles N. Entzer[illegible]

[illegible] town of Hindoostan, in the coun[illegible]: 128 miles SSE. Agra, and [illegible] Narwa.

[illegible], a town of Portugal, in the pro[illegible] Beira: four leagues S. Coimbra.

[illegible], a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gaillac, on the Tarn: the principal trade is in wine: six leagues NE. Toulouse, and seven WSW. Alby.

Rabastens, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vic Bigorre: one league and a half E. Vic, and three and a half NNE. Tarbe.

Rabat, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the river, opposite Salée. These two places are so near each other that they ought not to be separated. As they are united by the same interests, they for some time formed a kind of union, and were governed by the same magistrates; and it is only within these forty years that the emperor has abolished this form of government. There has been formerly, and at intervals, a number of European factories at Rabat; but the difficulty of navigating the river, the obstacles arising from the arbitrary power of the sovereign, and the disposition and prejudices of the Moors, have disgusted the Europeans. Rabat is, however, the most proper place for trade of any upon this coast, both for its vicinity to Europe, and the quantity of wool, leather, and wax it is capable of furnishing. At Rabat, near the mouth of the river, are to be seen the ruins of a castle, built by Jacob Almonsor, or Al-Mansor, in the 12th century. The walls are near two miles round, and fortified by square towers. They enclose the castle, the town of Rabat, and a large space of ground, where Jacob Almansor built beautiful palaces, and laid out delightful gardens, watered by plentiful streams, which he brought from the neighbouring spring. These walls, as well as the palace and the town, were built by Spanish slaves, whom he took prisoners in his first campaign.

Rabba, or *Rababa*, a town of Arabia, in the Desert of Syria, near the Euphrates, in the road of the caravans, which pass from Syria to the Arabian Irac: 140 miles SW. Mosul. *Long.* 57. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. N.

Rabda, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: thirty miles NW. Sana.

Rabelhorst,

Rabelhorſt, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: five miles WNW. Ciſmar.

Rabenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: four miles N. Dippoldiſwalda, and eight SSW. Dreſden.

Rabenſpurg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles NE. Ziſterſdorf.

Rabenſtain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Bielach: eight miles S. St. Polten.

Rabenſtein, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: ſeven miles W. Leypa.

Rabenſtein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eleven miles NNW. Graz.

Rabiſbi, a river of the iſland of St. Vincent, which runs into the ſea, forming a bay on the eaſtern coaſt, near the ſouthern extremity. *Long.* 61. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 5. N.

Rabnitz, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Danube, a little above Raab.

Rabogh, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, near the coaſt of the Red Sea, where the Arabs live in tents: ſeventy-eight miles N. Jidda, and 105 SW. Medina.

Rabuab, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennaar: thirty-five miles SSW. Sennaar.

Raby, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz, containing a celebrated citadel, at the ſiege of which Ziſca, general of the Huſſites, loſt his only remaining eye: four miles S. Horaſdiowiz.

Raby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: ſeven miles N. Nykoping.

Raccoon, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: twelve miles SW. Glouceſter.

Raccoon, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of South Carolina, nine miles long, and one wide. *Long.* 79. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 3. N.

Raccoon Iſland, a ſmall iſland of the United States of America, in Georgia, in Oſſabaw Sound. *Long.* 81. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 47. N.

Raccoon Key, a ſmall iſland or rock in the Gulf of Mexico, near the ſouth coaſt of Weſt Florida. *Long.* 89. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 46. N.

Race Point, a cape on the coaſt of America, weſt of Cape Cod. *Long.* 70. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 4. N.

Racha, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: eight miles E. Leitmeritz.

Rachia, a town of Imperial Iſtria: ſeventy-two miles NE. Pederia.

Rachore, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a province, in the country of Golconda, on the ſouth ſide of the Kiſtnah, belonging to the Nizam: ſeventy miles Hydrabad. *Long.* 78. 2. E. Greenwich. 16. 24. N.

Racheer, a town of Hindooſtan, in the car of Gurry Mundella: twenty miles S. Gurrah.

Rackeby, a town of Sweden, in the vince of Weſt Gothland: forty miles Uddevalla.

Racheim, or *Reikum*, a town of Germ. in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capita. county of the ſame name: ſix miles N. N ſtricht.

Rackibim Iſland, a ſmall iſland of the lantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, county of Donegal. *Long.* 8. 42. W. Gr wich. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

Racknitz, a town of Germany, in the chy of Carinthia: three miles S. Saxen

Raclia, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian chipelago. It is little better than a and uninhabited except by two or three monks, who take care of a few ſheep goats. *Long.* 43. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. E.

Raconigi, a town of Italy, in the pri pality of Piedmont, and diſtrict of Sav It contains four gates, with as many bourgs, well peopled. The king of S nia has a palace here. The affairs police are adminiſtred by fifteen counc from whom two ſyndics are choſen four months, who act as mayors of the It has two pariſhes, and ſeveral re houſes. The inhabitants are induſtri much employed in making gawzes ſtuffs: ſix miles N. Savigliano, and NE. Saluzzo.

Racſon com-pou, a mountain of Aſia, country of Thibet. *Long.* 104. E. *Lat.* 31. 50. N.

Rada, a town of Sweden, in the pr of Warmeland: thirty-three miles N. ſtadt.

Rada, a town of Sweden, in the pro of Warmeland: thirty-five miles S. ſtadt.

Rada, a town of Sweden, in the pro of Weſt Gothland: five miles W. G burg.

Rada, a river of Germany, in the of Lower Saxony, which runs into the five miles NE. Goſlar.

Radane, a town of Sweden, in the vince of Weſt Gothland: ſixteen m Uddevalla.

Radar, a town of Perſia, in the pr of Choraſan: ſixteen leagues N. Meſc

Radaun, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Auſtria: ſix miles WSW. V

Radbuza, a river of Bohemia, whi in the ſouth-weſt part of the circle of and runs into the Miza, near the t Pilſen.

Raddim

...dorf, a town of Germany, in the ... of Holſtein: ſix miles ESE. Eutyn.

...berg, a town of Germany, in the cir... Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of ...en: eight miles NW. Stolpen, and ten ...den. *Long.* 31. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

...berg, a town of Germany, in the ... Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of ...n: twelve miles E. Meiſſen, and twelve ... Dresden.

...litz, a town of Bohemia, in the cir... Konigingratz: nine miles SE. Trate...

...gau, a town of Germany, in the cir... Upper Saxony, and principality of An... Deſſau: thirteen miles SSW. Deſſau.

...berg, a town of Germany, in the ... of Carinthia: thirteen miles E. Sax...

...ofani, a town of Italy, in the duchy ... Tuſcany, near which is a caſtle built by ...r, the laſt king of the Lombards, and ... near it, built by Coſmo I: eleven ... S. Monte Pulciano.

..., a mountain of Germany, in the du... Styria: eight miles SSW. Landſperg.

...er See, a lake of Germany, in the du... of Carinthia: ſix miles N. Saxenburg.

...ſtein, a town of Germany, in the ... of Carniola: ſix miles W. Landſtraſs.

...berg, a town of Germany, in the ...chy of Auſtria: nine miles E. Krot...

...nor, a town of South Wales, in the ... of Radnor. It is a very ancient bo...-town, whoſe juriſdiction extends near ... miles round about. The government ... veſted in a bailiff and twenty-five bur... Though it is the county town, the ... are held at Preſteign. It has one pri...e, however, that is very extraordinary, ... that of ſending one member to par...ent, and that is, it keeps a court of ... for all actions, without being limited ... particular ſum. It was formerly ... with a wall, and a ſtrong caſtle, but ... were in a great meaſure demoliſhed by ...n Glendower, when he aſſumed the ... of Prince of Wales, upon the depoſi... of king Richard II. It has a weekly ...ket on Saturday: fifty-five miles NE. Carmarthen, and 156 NW. London.

Radnor, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: thirty-four ... WSW. Charleſtown.

Radnorſhire, a county of South Wales, bounded on the north by Montgomeryſhire, on the eaſt by Shropſhire and Herefordſhire, on the ſouth-weſt by Brecknockſhire, from which it is ſeparated by the Wye, and on the north-weſt by Cardiganſhire, about twenty-five miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and twenty-two in breadth from north to ſouth. It is divided into ſix hundreds, which contain four towns and fifty-two pariſhes. The county of Radnor has proportionally more cultivated land than ſome of the other Welſh ones; its eaſtern and ſouthern parts being tolerably level, and productive of corn. The other parts are rude and mountainous, and chiefly devoted to the rearing of cattle and ſheep. The north-weſtern angle is an abſolute deſert, almoſt impaſſable. This was the retreat of the Britiſh king Vortigern, after he had felt the fatal effects conſequent on his imprudent act of calling in the Saxons to his aſſiſtance. The towns are Radnor, Preſteign, Knighton, and Rhaedrgwy. Two members are returned to parliament, viz. for the county and town of Radnor one each.

Radnoth, a town of Tranſilvania, on the river Maros: twenty miles W. Scherburg.

Radolfzell, or *Rattolfzell*, or *Zell*, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, ſituated on the Unterſee, or lake of Zell: ten miles NW. Conſtance, and fourteen E. Schaffhauſen.

Radom, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: forty-four miles NNW. Sandomirz, and ſixty S. Warſaw.

Radomiſl, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow: fifty-ſix miles NW. Kiow.

Radonitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saarz: thirteen miles WSW. Saatz.

Radoſchitſch, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: twenty miles NE. Malogocz.

Radſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: thirty-ſix miles SSE. Salzburg, and eighty-two E. Innſpruck. *Long.* 31. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 16. N.

Radt vor dem Walde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, where the Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calviniſts have each a church: twenty-five miles E. Duſſeldorp.

Rodunpour, or *Radimpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere, on the river Puddar: 250 miles SW. Agimere, and 175 N. Surat. *Long.* 71. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 58. N.

Radzieczow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz: twenty-four miles W. Belcz.

Raemſdonck, or *Ramſdonck*, a ſmall but ſtrong place of Brabant: one league E. from Gertrudenberg.

Raerdorp, a town of Holland: five miles NE. from Amſterdam.

Rafah, a town of Egypt: fifty-ſeven miles NE. Catieh.

Raſunda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: ſeventeen miles S. Chriſtianſtadt.

Ragal,

Ragal, a town of Germany, in the county of Pludentz: ten miles E. Pludentz.

Ragalbuto, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona: twenty-three miles S. Cefalu.

Ragalmuto, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara: ſeven miles and a half N. Naro.

Ragammee, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, near the weſt coaſt: fifty-eight miles S. Columbo.

Raganello, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento, near Civita Mandonia.

Ragatz, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Sargans: five miles SSE. Sargans.

Ragged Harbour, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 45. N.

Ragged Point, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. *Long.* 62. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 30. N.

Raggivolo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: nineteen miles S. Mantua.

Ragian, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: forty-eight leagues SE. Suſter.

Ragnit, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, on the river Memmel. It was endowed with the privileges of a town in 1722. The caſtle is one of the moſt ancient in the country, and was famous even in the times of Paganiſm. It was rebuilt in the year 1255, with additional works, by the knights of the Teutonic order; but being laid in aſhes by the Pagans, it was rebuilt a ſecond time in 1357, and called *Landſhuth*; but afterwards it had the name of Ragnit, which it ſtill retains, from the river which runs cloſe by it. In this caſtle is a very large royal magazine for proviſions, &c.: fifty-ſix miles ENE. Konigſberg.

Ragoogur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country: 256 miles S. Delhi, and 116 NE. Oudein. *Long.* 77. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 23. N.

Ragun, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Deſſau, on the Mulda: nine miles S. Deſſau, and twenty-two ESE. Bernburg.

Raguſa (Republic of), a ſmall republic, or ariſtocratic ſtate of Europe, containing a part of Dalmatia, the conſtitution of which is formed on the model of that of Venice. The government is in the hands of the nobility, who are at preſent greatly diminiſhed: and the chief of the republic, who is ſtyled rector, is changed every month, and elected by ſcrutiny, or lot. During his adminiſtration he lives in the palace, wears a ducal habit, namely, a long ſilk robe with white ſleeves, and his ſalary is five ducats a month; but if he be one of the pregadi, and aſſiſt at appeals, he receives a ducat per diem. Next to him is *il conſiglio de i dieci*, or the council of ten. In the *conſiglio grande*, or great council, all noblemen above twenty years of age are admitted; and in this council are choſen the perſons who conſtitute the board of the pregadi. Theſe laſt ſuperintend all affairs civil and military, dispose of all employments, and receive and ſend envoys. They continue a year in office. *conſiglietto*, or the little council, conſiſts of thirty nobles, who look to the policy, trade and revenues of the ſtate, and decide appeals of ſmall value. Five proveditors conſtitute a majority of votes, the proceedings of the adminiſtration. Civil cauſes, and thoſe particularly relating to debts, are firſt heard before ſix ſenators, or conſuls, from whom there lies an appeal to the college of three, and from them again, in particular caſes, to the council. In criminal cauſes, ſpecial judges are appointed. There are alſo commiſſioners appointed for the wine trade; a board of health, conſiſting of three nobles, whoſe care it is to preſerve the city from all contagious diſtempers; and three patrons of eminence manage the taxes, exciſe, and mint. The revenues of the republic are ſaid to have amounted formerly to about 120,000 francs; but being unable to defend themſelves, they have procured the ſeveral protectors, the chief of whom is the Grand Signor. It is ſaid of them that they pay tribute to the Turks out of fear; to the Venetians out of hatred; to the pope, the emperor, Spain, and Naples out of reſpect or political views. The tribute to the Porte with the expences of the annual embaſſy, about 20,000 ſequins. The Turks are very ſerviceable to them, bringing hither all kinds of neceſſaries, eſpecially fire-arms and military ſtores. They keep ſo watchful an eye over their freedom, that the gates of the city of Raguſa are allowed to be open only a few hours in the day. They wholly profeſs the Roman Catholic religion, but the Greek, Armenian, and Turkiſh perſuaſions are tolerated for conveniency. The language chiefly in uſe among the Raguſians is Sclavonian, but the greater part of them ſpeak alſo the Italian. The citizens are almoſt a man all traders, and this place diſtinguiſhes itſelf by the fineneſs of its manufactures. Silk is allowed to be worn here only by the rector, the nobiles, and the doctores. Its territory is but ſmall, and contains only four towns and a few ſmall iſlands in the Adriatic. Raguſa is the capital.

Raguſa, a ſeaport town of Dalmatia, and capital of the ſtate to which it gives name. The ancient Raguſa was built long before the birth of Chriſt. It became afterwards a Roman colony, and was demoliſhed in the third century by the Scythians. It was anciently called *Epidaurus*. The new city was built, on the demolition of the old, in the place where it now ſtands, being enlarged

[illegible] time to time. In former days it was [illegible] *Raufis*, or *Raufa*, but at present is [illegible] *Dobrovika* by the Turks, and *Dobro-* [illegible] the Sclavonians. It is not very large [illegible] circumference, but is nevertheless well [illegible] being the seat of a republic, and an [illegible]'s see. It extends towards the [illegible] and both the city and harbour are de- [illegible] by fort St. Lorenzo. Were the rock [illegible] which lies in the sea, and be- [illegible] to the Venetians, fortified, it would [illegible] regnable. The air is wholesome, but [illegible] so barren, that the inhabitants receive [illegible] greatest part of their necessaries from the [illegible] Turkish provinces. The cir- [illegible] islands are all fertile, pleasant, well [illegible] and embellished with fine towns, [illegible] palaces, and beautiful gardens. The [illegible] very much subject to earthquakes, [illegible] which it has more than once suffered [illegible] damages, especially in the years [illegible], and 1667, in the latter of which six [illegible] men were destroyed. A great fire too [illegible] out at the same time, the place was [illegible] that it did not thoroughly re- [illegible] for twenty years afterwards: 248 [illegible] NW. Saloniki, and 110 S. Serajo. [illegible] 36. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 58. N.

[illegible], a town of Sicily, in the valley of [illegible] five miles N. Modica.

[illegible], or *Jericho*, see *Jericho*.

[illegible]*mat*, a large lake, in the Arabian [illegible] thirty leagues in circumference, near [illegible] Alj.

[illegible]*enstein*, a town of Bohemia, in the cir- [illegible] of Saatz: nineteen miles SSW. Saatz, [illegible] W. Prague.

[illegible]*manie*, a town of Egypt: nine miles [illegible]

[illegible], or *Ranis*, a town of Germany, in [illegible] of Upper Saxony, and circle of [illegible]: ten miles SW. Neustadt, and fif- [illegible] SSW. Leipsic. *Long.* 29. 15. E. [illegible] *Lat.* 50. 33. N.

[illegible], a town of France, in the depart- [illegible] of the Jura, and chief place of a can- [illegible] in the district of Dôle: two leagues S. [illegible]

[illegible]*mundry*, a town of Hindoostan, and [illegible] of a circar, between Ellore and Cica- [illegible] the Godavery. The principal riches [illegible] in forests of Teckwood. *Long.* 81. [illegible] E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. N.

[illegible]*pour*, a town of Hindoostan, situated [illegible] coast of Concan: six miles N. Ghe- [illegible]

[illegible]*bang*, a town of Hindoostan, in the [illegible] of Visiapoor: twenty-three miles [illegible] Merritch, and fifty NW. Baddammy.

[illegible]*can*, a town of Persia, in the province [illegible]: five leagues NE. Amadan.

[illegible], a town of Hungary: six miles SSE. [illegible]

Raie, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 118 miles SW. Diarbek.

Rajemal, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal, on the Ganges formerly the residence of the governor of [illegible]. Here are the remains of a palace built by the emperor Acbar. At present it is in a ruinous state: fifty-eight miles [illegible] Moorshedabad, and 142 ESE. Patna. *Long.* 87. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 1. N.

Rain, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria. This town, in the thirty years war, was taken by the Swedes, and, in 1704, by the combined forces of the Imperialists and English. Not far from this place, at a fort on the Lech, the famous count Tilly, received a wound in the foot, of which wound he died at Ingolstadt: twenty-four miles W. Ingolstadt, and sixteen N. Augsburg. *Long.* 28. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

Rainfelden, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: two miles W. Hainfelden.

Rainy Lake, a lake of North America, about 100 miles in length, and in some parts twenty in breadth, situated to the east of the Lake of the Woods.

Rajour, a town of Asia, in the country of Lahore: thirty-six miles NW. Jummoe.

Raisin Market, or *Market Raisin*, see *Market Raisin*.

Raisseen, a town of Hindoostan, in the Malwa country: fourteen miles S. Bilsa, and twenty E. Bopal.

Raitenbuch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Aichstatt: eight miles N. Aichstatt.

Raitenburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: three miles N. Rudolfswerth.

Rakas, a town of Transilvania, on the river Alaut: sixteen miles NW. Cronstadt.

Rakelsburg, or *Rakelspurg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, situated on an island in the Muehr. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with Hungary and Croatia. In the year 1418, the Turks were defeated near this town, by the archduke Ernest: in the neighbourhood grows excellent wine: thirty-six miles SE. Graz, and ninety S. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 45. N.

Rakokie, one of the smaller Kurule Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 171. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

Rakonitz, or *Rakownitz*, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name. The circle is mountainous and covered with forests, but fertile in corn, with some excellent horses. Rakonitz was erected into a royal town in the year 1588. It is celebrated for its beer, which forms the principal article of its commerce: twenty-two miles W. Prague, and fifty-eight S. Dresden,

Dreſden. *Long.* 31. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

Rakova, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: forty miles SSE. Viddin.

Rakow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz, formerly a populous town; and the Socinians, or as they are called in Poland Arians, had a college and printing-houſe here; but, in 1643, they were expelled from this place. The Rakovian catechiſm takes its name from this town: forty miles W. Sandomirz.

Rakulſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Dwina: twenty miles N. Kaſsoborſk.

Rälendorf, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: twelve miles E. Saxenburg.

Raleſtede, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: eight miles E. Hamburg.

Ram, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia, on the ſouth ſide of the Danube: ten miles E. Paſſarowitz.

Ram Head, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, and county of Waterford: four miles E. from Youghal Bay. *Long.* 7. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 56. N.

Ram Head, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 149. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 56. S.

Rambead, or *Rame Head*, a cape of England, on the ſouth coaſt of Cornwall, in the Engliſh Channel, between Whiteſand Bay, and Plymouth Sound. *Long.* 4. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.

Ram Iſland, a ſmall iſland in Lough Neagh, near the eaſt coaſt: eight miles S. Antrim in Ireland.

Rama, or *Ramle*, a town of Aſia, in Paleſtine; it is a kind of market for gallnuts, ſena, and gum Arabic, which the Arabs bring for ſale: twenty miles NW. Jeruſalem.

Rama, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Dalmatia: twenty miles NW. Moſtar.

Ramada, or *New Salamanca*, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Terra Firma, and province of St. Martha: thirty leagues E. St. Martha.

Ramanad, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: eighty-eight miles S. Tanjore, and fifty-four SW. Madura. *Long.* 78. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 20. N.

Ramas, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Hindooſtan: twenty-one miles S. Goa.

Rambang, a town of the iſland of Java, ſituated on the north coaſt: 230 E. Batavia.

Rambervillier, ſee *Remberviller*.

Rambin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania: ten miles WSW. Bergen.

Rambla, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: ſeven miles NW. Montilla.

Rambouillet, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the the department of the Seine and Oiſe: four leagues NW. Dourdan, and nine SW. Paris.

Rambure, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: one league W. Oiſemont.

Ramburelles, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville, three leagues S. Abbeville.

Ramelſpach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SE. Meniſai.

Rameru, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arcis: two leagues E. Arcis-ſur-Aube, and eight N. Bar-ſur-Aube.

Rametta, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: ſix miles W. Meſſina.

Ramgonga, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in Thibet, and runs into the Ganges ten miles N. Canoge, in the country of Oude.

Ramgur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: 172 miles WNW. Calcutta, and 120 S. Patna.

Ramgur, or *Ramurch*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dowlatabad: thirty-five miles S. Neermul, and ſeventy-ſix N. Hydrabad.

Ramhormoz, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: thirty leagues SE. Suſter.

Rambytte, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: thirty-ſix miles Stroemſholm.

Ramillies, a village of Brabant, ſituated at the ſource of the river Geete, memorable for a battle fought here in the year 1706, between the allies, commanded by the duke of Marlborough, and the French, under marechal Villeroy. The confederates took the whole of the enemy's baggage and artillery, about 120 ſtandards, 600 officers, and 6000 private ſoldiers. About 8000 were killed or wounded. The loſs of the allies did not exceed 3000 men: thirteen miles N. Namur.

Raming, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eleven miles S. Steyr.

Ramingſdorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Ramming two miles E. Steyr.

Ramioul, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege ſeven miles SSW. Liege.

Ramiſſeram, an iſland in the Indian Sea between the iſland of Ceylon and the coaſt of Madura; about thirty miles in circumference. The ſoil is ſandy, but produces ſome beautiful trees. On it are a few villages

hres, and a celebrated pagoda. *Long.* 79. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 18. N.

Ramla, a town of Paleſtine, anciently called *Arimathea*, at preſent little better than a heap of ruins; it is, however, the reſidence of a Turkiſh aga, who has about 200 troops under him. Here is a manufacture of ſoap, which is ſent into all parts of Egypt: thirty-eight miles NNE. Gaza, and eighteen NW. Jeruſalem.

Ramſia, a medicinal ſpring of Sweden, in the province of Skone, near Helſingborg.

Rammekens, a ſeaport town of Zealand, in the iſle of Walcheren, formerly one of the beſt harbours in the province. It was firſt built as a fortreſs, in the year 1547, by Mary queen of Hungary, governeſs of the Netherlands, and ſiſter to Charles V, and at firſt called *Zeeburg*. In the year 1573, the fortreſs was taken by Charles de Boiſſot, governor of Flushing. Rammekens was one of the towns pledged to queen Elizabeth by the States-General, for the ſuccours ſhe ſent them againſt Spain, in the year 1585: it lies 6 miles E. from Flushing.

Rammelberg, a large and lofty mountain of Germany, celebrated for its mines. The ores found in it are of a very ſolid texture, and of ſuch reſiſtance againſt the hammer and wedges, that for the eaſier diſſolution of them the workmen find it neceſſary to apply fire to the ſeveral paſſages through which they are to come. The Rammelberg mines yield lead, copper, ſilver, ſome gold, vitriol, lapis calaminaris, zink, ſulphur, jet, coal, and yellow oker. This mountain is near Goſlar.

Rammelburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Manſfeld: three miles NE. Wippra.

Ramna, a mountain of Boſnia: ſixteen miles N. Orach.

Ramoo, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Aracan: ſixty miles NNW. Aracan.

Ramor Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Cavan: twelve miles S. Cavan.

Ramos, or *Lamos*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, twenty leagues SW. from Cape Formoſa.

Ramoth, a river of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, which runs into the Dewa. *Long.* 45. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

Rampour, a town of Aſia, in the Almora country: ninety miles W. Delhi, and thirty SW. Bareilly. *Long.* 79. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 45. N.

Ramquilla, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: five miles NW. Calmar.

Ramſey, a ſeaport of the Iſle of Man, ſituated in a large bay, on the north-eaſt coaſt, where the greateſt fleet may ride at anchor in ſafety enough from all winds but the north-eaſt, and in that caſe they need not be afraid. This town ſtanding upon a beach of looſe ſand or ſhingle, is in danger, if not timely prevented, of being waſhed away by the ſea: ten miles N. Douglas. *Long.* 4. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 18. N.

Ramſay Iſland, an iſland in the Iriſh Channel, near the coaſt of Wales, ſeparated from the coaſt of Pembroke, by a narrow Channel, called *Ramſay Sound*; it is on the north ſide of St. Bride's Bay, about ſix miles in circumference. *Long.* 5. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Ramſdal, ſee *Romſdal*.

Ramſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and biſhopric of Naumburg: three miles NE. Zeitz.

Ramſey, a town of England, in the county of Huntingdon, once called *Ramſey the Rich*, from a celebrated abby, whoſe abbots were mitred and ſat in parliament: ten miles N. Huntingdon, and ſixty-nine N. London.

Ramſgate, a ſeaport of England, in the county of Kent, between the North and South Forelands. The harbour has within a few years been much improved by virtue of an act of parliament, whereby it is capable of receiving 200 ſail of ſhips; a new pier has alſo been erected, which is capable of reſiſting the ſtrongeſt winds or the moſt raging ſea that can happen from the Downs. Ramſgate is a member of the port of Sandwich, and has within theſe few years been much reſorted to for ſea bathing: ſix miles S. Margate, and ſeventy-three E London. *Lat.* 51. 21. N.

Ramſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: three miles SE. Darmſtadt.

Ramteak, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Berar: fifteen miles NE. Nagpour, and 110 S. Gurrah. *Long.* 79. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 23. N.

Ramunda, or *Romla Boda*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia.

Rana, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles S. Aigen.

Rana, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: thirteen miles SSW. Zwettl.

Ranai, or *Oranai*, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean, about three leagues weſt from Mowee. The country to the ſouth is high and craggy; but the other parts of the iſland had a better aſpect, and appeared to be well inhabited. It produces very few plantains and bread-fruit trees, but it abounds in roots, ſuch as yams, ſweet potatoes, and tarrow. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 20,400. *Long.* 203. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 20. 51. N.

Ranaridl, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eleven miles S. Aigen.

Rancagua, a juriſdiction of South America,

rica, in Chili. It owes its name to the inhabitants living in ſingle houſes, without the appearance of a village, every family in their lonely cottage, four, ſix, or more leagues from each other. It is not, however, without a kind of capital, conſiſting of about fifty houſes, and between fifty and ſixty families, moſt of them Meſtizoes, though their caſt is not all perceivable by their complexion. The whole juriſdiction is ſuppoſed to contain about 1000 families, Spaniards, Meſtizoes, and Indians.

Rance, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, near St. Malo.

Rancheria, a town of South America, in the New kingdom of Grenada, and province of St. Martha.

Rançon, a river of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, which runs into the Seine, at Caudebec.

Rancon, a town of France in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bellac: two leagues and a half E. Bellac.

Ranconnieres, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbonne les Bains: three leagues W. Bourbonne.

Randalſtown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: four miles WNW. Antrim, and thirty-eight SE. Londonderry.

Randon, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riom: four leagues NE. Riom, and three SE. Gannat.

Randazzo, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: twenty-five miles W. Taormina.

Randegg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles NNE. Bavarian Waichoven.

Randerade, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: ten miles NW. Juliers. *Long.* 23. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 5. N.

Randers, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, on the Gulden. This town had formerly four churches and two convents: but at preſent it has only one pariſh church, a grammar-ſchool, an hoſpital, and a chapel, which ſtands a little way without the town. The caſtle of Dronningborg, which ſtood here, is frequently mentioned in hiſtory. The chief trade is in leather gloves, ſalmon, earthen ware, and ſtrong beer. It was formerly extremely well fortified: twenty miles E. Viborg, and eighteen NNW. Aarhuus. *Long.* 9. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 28. N.

Randerſacker, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Maine: two miles S. Wurzburg.

Random Iſland, a ſmall iſland in Trinity Bay, near the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

Randow, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Ucker, three miles S. Uckermunde.

Rands, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, thirty-five miles long, and two broad: twenty miles N. Chriſtiania.

Randſberg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: ſeventy-ſix miles E. Uddevalla.

Ranes, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argentan: three leagues and a half SW. Argentan, and ſix NW. Alençon.

Rang, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: eleven miles SSW. Lund.

Rangamatty, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, with a celebrated pagoda: 128 miles NNE. Moorſhedabad, and 260 E. Patna. *Long.* 90. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 8. N.

Rangoon, a river of Aſia, one of the mouths of the Ava.

Raninburg, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riazan: ſeventy-two miles SSE. Riazan. *Long.* 57. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Rankweil, an ancient imperial village of Germany, in the county of Feldkirch, where from times of old, a free Imperial land-court has been held, which exerciſes its juriſdiction power, not only over the Auſtrian ſubjects in the counties of Feldkirch, Bregenz, &c. but alſo over the ancient immediate ſubjects of the empire, as the Embs, &c.: one mile N. Feldkirch.

Ranna Bednore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Sanoor country: twenty miles W. Bednagur, and 100 NNE. Bedanore.

Ranran, a town of Aſia, and capital of a province, in the kingdom of Cochin China. *Long.* 126. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Ranſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, belonging to the prince of Stolberg: three miles NW. Ortenburg, and ſeventeen NE. Francfort on the Maine.

Ranſtadt, or *Old Ranſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic: ſix miles W. Leipſic, and eleven E. Merſburg. *Long.* 29. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

Ranſtadt, or *Mark Ranſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Foundation of Merſburg: ſix miles WSW. Leipſic, and eleven ESE. Merſeburg.

Rantampour, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan

[illegible], and capital of a district or circar of [illegible] name, in the Agimere country: [illegible] six miles E. Agimere, and ninety SE. [illegible] *Long.* 76. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* [illegible] N.

[illegible], a county of Germany, situated [illegible] duchy of Holstein, about ten miles [illegible] six broad. It pays to the chamber [illegible] twenty-four rix-dollars, seventy-[illegible] and a half, it takes its name [illegible] a seat: seven miles N. Eu-[illegible]

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Austria: six miles SSW. St. [illegible]

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the du-[illegible] Stiria: six miles NW. Muehrau.

[illegible], a town of France, in the de-[illegible] of the Calvados, and chief place of [illegible], in the district of Caen: one league [illegible] quarters NE Caen, and six and a [illegible] WNW. Lisieux.

[illegible], a town of Hindoostan, in the [illegible] of Golconda, near which are some [illegible]: sixty miles NW. Rachore.

[illegible], a town of France, in the [illegible] of the Vosges, and chief place of [illegible], in the district of St. Diey, on the [illegible]: two leagues and three quarters N. [illegible] and three E. Remberviller.

[illegible], an island of Egypt, on the river [illegible] is a mekias, or nilometer, to [illegible] of the waters of the Nile.

[illegible], a town of Italy, in the state of [illegible] situated in a bay to which it gives [illegible] miles ESE. Genoa.

[illegible], a lake of Ireland, in the [illegible] Mayo: twelve miles NW. Cas-[illegible]

[illegible], a town of Ireland, in the county [illegible], the see of a bishop, suffragan of [illegible]; the cathedral serves as a parish [illegible] twenty-one miles NE. Donegal, [illegible] SW. Londonderry.

[illegible], a town of Italy, in the kingdom [illegible], and province of Abruzzo Citra: [illegible] S. Civita di Chieti.

[illegible], a town of Italy, in the kingdom [illegible], and province of Basilicata, the see [illegible] united to Melfi: five miles and [illegible] Venosa.

[illegible], a town of Italy, in the kingdom [illegible], and province of Principato Ultra: [illegible] Conza.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Austria: three miles SW. [illegible]

[illegible], a town of South America, in the [illegible] Popayan.

[illegible], a river of the United States [illegible], in Virginia, which runs into [illegible] Capeak, about twenty-five miles S. [illegible] mouth of the Potomack.

[illegible], a town of Swisserland, and capital of a district to which it gives name, situated on the north side of the lake of Zurich, over which there is a bridge, 1850 paces in length, built in the year 1358, by the counts of Habsburg. This town was founded in 1091, and anciently had counts of its own. On their failure, in 1283, Rapperschweil devolved to Elizabeth, daughter of Rodolphus, the last count, and her second husband, Rodolphus VII, count of Habsburg. In 1353, John Rodolphus and Godfrey, brothers, and counts of Habsburg, sold it together with the county, to the sons of Albert, archduke of Austria. In 1464, it put itself under the cantons of Uri, Schweiz, Unterwalden, and Glarus, with a reserve, however, of its liberties, which submission, so early as the year 1458, was confirmed by the majority of the burghers; but the cantons gradually made themselves lords of it. At the peace of Arau, however, in 1712, its liberties were restored to it, though the country remains under the sovereignty of Zurich and Bern. The former rights of Glarus in this country were also secured. In 1350, it was burnt by the Zurichers, and in 1443, by the Schwitzers: fifteen miles SE. Zurich, and thirty-one SW. S. Gal.

Rappin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Anterior Pomerania: seven miles N. Bergen.

Rappoltskirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: five miles S. Tuln.

Rapps, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on the river Taya: four miles SW. Drosendorf.

Rapso, a town of Istria: fifty-two miles SE. Capo d'Istria.

Rarakit, a town of the island of Ceram, at the foot of a mountain covered with trees, which serves as a harbour for pirates.

Rarecourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Clermont en Argonne: one league SE. Clermont en Argonne, and three and a half SW. Verdun.

Raron, or *Raron*, a town of Swisserland, and capital of a tything, in the Valais: twenty-one miles E. Sion.

Rariton, a river of United America, which runs into the sea at Amboy, in the state of Jersey.

Rariton, a town of the United States of America, in Jersey: twenty miles W. Amboy.

Rariton Bay, a bay on the coast of the United States of America, in Jersey, south of Staten Island.

Raro, a town of Hungary: eight miles ESE. Altenburg.

Raronghakon, a large lake of Asia, in the country of Thibet. *Long.* 103. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 4. N.

Ras Abchaiz, a cape on the coast of Nubia,

bia, in the Red Sea. *Long.* 55. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 19. N.

Ras al Enf, a cape on the coaſt of Egypt, in the Red Sea. *Long.* 52. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 57. N.

Ras el Canſir, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Pachalic of Aleppo, near a cape of the ſame name, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: ſixteen miles W. Alexandretta.

Ras Mahommed, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Arabia Petræa, in the Red Sea. *Long.* 52. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 51. N.

Ras al Mar, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 74 leagues SSW. Zareng.

Raſa, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about eleven miles long, and two broad: four miles E. Skye.

Raſain, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 80 miles S. Diarbek.

Raſain, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 38 leagues NW. Schiras.

Raſalema, a river of Africa, which waters the city of Fez.

Raſca, a river of Servia, which joins the Ibar, at Jena Baſar.

Raſchna, or *Rezena*, a town of Servia: eight miles S. Parakin: and twenty-four NNW. Niſſa.

Raſcia, a name given to a party of Servia, which is watered by the Raſca.

Raſcines, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: 21 miles SE. Santander.

Raſeborg, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the Gulf of Finland: ten leagues SE. Abo.

Raſec, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: twenty leagues W. Zareng.

Raſec, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: fifty-ſeven leagues S. Zareng.

Raſhaua, one of the Kurule iſlands, in the North pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 20. N.

Raſilita, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: twenty-ſix miles SSE. Friuli.

Raſtow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: fifty-four miles S. Braclaw.

Raſpach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles E. Zwetl.

Raſpenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar, near it are ſome medicinal ſprings: twelve miles N. Weimar.

Raſſovat, or *Axiopoli*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: twenty-four miles NE. Driſtra.

Raſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and margraviate of Baden, ſituated on a large plain, on the river Merg, new and regularly built: the principal ſtreet is broad and handſome. In the year 1424, the town was burned by the inhabitants of Straſburg, who were at war with the marquis of Baden, and in the year 1714, a peace was concluded here between the emperor and the king of France: ſixteen miles SW. Durlach, and thirty-eight WNW. St gart. *Long.* 25. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 5

Raſtenburg, a town of Pruſſia, in the vince of Natangen, founded in the 1329, and though it was deſtroyed b Lithuanians in 1348, it was ſoon rebuil gether with its caſtle, and put in a more ſenſible ſtate than before. It is incloſed a wall, and, in the year 1669, it wa ſurrounded with a rampart. The burg moſt of whom are Lutherans, are about hundred. The inhabitants of this town ſupported by ſome little commerce, bre agriculture, and mechanic trades. In year 1531, a conference was held here twixt the Lutherans and the Anabapt forty-ſix miles SE. Konigſberg.

Raſtico Harbour (Grand), a bay in the G of St. Lawrence, on the north coaſt of Iſland of St. John. *Long.* 62. 50. W. G wich. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

Raſtorff, a town of Germany, in the ar duchy of Auſtria: 7 miles E. Ehrnſpru

Raſtowica, a river of Poland, which r into the Dnieper, on the borders of Ruſſ

Rat Iſland, a ſmall iſland of Wales, Milford Haven.

Ratchin Lopa, a large lake of Aſia, in country of Thibet. *Long.* 100. 13. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 43. N.

Ratcliff, a town of the United States America, in Maryland: twenty-two m miles S. Saliſbury.

Ratenſtadt, a town of Hungary: ſixt miles SE. Bacs.

Ratesponte de Mulher, a town of Portu in the province of Entre Duero e Min five leagues NE. Villa de Conde.

Rathcormuck, a town of Ireland, in county of Cork, which ſends two mem to the Iriſh parliament: twelve miles Mallou, and fourteen N. Cork.

Rathenow, a town of Germany, in circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle M of Brandenburg: 38 miles W. Berlin, 14 NNW. Brandenburg. *Long.* 30. 5. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

Rather, or *Neither*, a river of Engl which runs into the Lune, four miles Kirkby Lonſdale, in the county of W moreland.

Rathlin Iſland, an iſland about ſeven m from the north coaſt of Ireland, ſix m long, and ſcarcely in any part a mile w with a conſiderable bend to the ſouth-w forming a large bay, called *Church B* which affords an excellent and ſafe harb with good anchorage: fifteen miles W. f the Mull of Kintire, and thirteen S. fr the iſland of Ila. *Long.* 6. 6. W. Gre wich. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Ratſmanſdorf, a town of Sileſia, in principality of Nieſſe: four miles NN Weydenau.

Rat

[illegible]bach, or *Radezche*, a town of Ger-[illegible], in the duchy of Carniola, on the [illegible] nine miles WNW. Gurchfeld.

[illegible], a town of Silesia, in a principa-[illegible] the same name, situated on the Oder, [illegible] here becomes navigable. In the year [illegible] it was entirely burnt down, and in the [illegible] 1745, the Prussians took it by storm [illegible] the Hungarians: seventy-five miles SE. [illegible], and thirty-six SSE. Oppeln.

[illegible], a principality of Silesia, bounded [illegible] north by the principality of Oppeln, [illegible] east by Poland, on the south by Tes-[illegible], and on the west by the principality of [illegible]dorf. Its soil is better than that in [illegible]ncipality of Oppeln, as producing a [illegible]ency of wheat, rye, and barley, with [illegible], besides which, here are also good [illegible] grounds. The Oder runs through [illegible] western quarter of it, and is the only ri-[illegible] the whole country. It is abundantly [illegible]ered, however, in all parts with streams, [illegible], and lakes. It contains only three [illegible] and the inhabitants are universally [illegible]. Ratibor was erected into a princi-[illegible] the year 1288, about 200 years af-[illegible] it was united to Oppeln, from [illegible] has never been separated.

[illegible], or *Rattingen*, a town of Ger-[illegible] in the circle of Westphalia, and du-[illegible] Berg: four miles NE. Dusseldorp. [illegible] 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

[illegible], a town of Italy, in the kingdom [illegible], and province of Molise: six miles [illegible] Molise.

[illegible], or *Regensperg*, an imperial city [illegible]many, in the circle of Bavaria, and [illegible] of a bishopric of the same name, situ-[illegible] the conflux of the Regen and the Da-[illegible]. The town is fortified, large, and po-[illegible] and was anciently the capital of Ba-[illegible] and the seat of the dukes. The em-[illegible] Frederick I, set it free from the do-[illegible] of the latter, annexing it immediately [illegible] empire; in which annexation, Wen-[illegible], the emperor, in the year 1387, pro-[illegible] to maintain it. In 1486, duke Al-[illegible], of Bavaria, managed matters so skil-[illegible] that this town, being fallen greatly in [illegible] voluntarily paid homage to him; but [illegible]peror, Frederick III, reclaimed it in [illegible] the empire, and accordingly the duke [illegible]ged, in the year 1492, to return it. [illegible]perial matricular evaluation was fixed, [illegible], at 150 florins, and to each cham-[illegible] it pays 148 rixdollars, 67 kruitzers [illegible] a half. Ever since the year 1662, a [illegible] diet of the empire has been here [illegible]ed without interruption, which diet [illegible]er since been removed, excepting in [illegible] when it was transferred for some time, [illegible] of the plague, to Augsburg; and, [illegible], for a few years to Frankfort. The [illegible] of the empire meet at the council-house. It is an important salt staple and trade, and from this place to Vienna large quantities of corn, wood, and all manner of provisions are shipped. In the years 1546 and 1601, some solemn conferences were fruitlessly appointed at this place, on religion, betwixt the Protestant and Roman Catholic divines. In 1703, the elector of Bavaria made himself master of it: sixty-two miles NE. Augsburg, and fifty-six NNE. Munich. *Long.* 29. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 55. N.

Ratisbon (Bishopric of), comprehends about 1383 parishes, and was founded, as is supposed, by St. Boniface, in the year 736. The bishop's seat is at Ratisbon, in which place, however, he has no jurisdiction.

Ratno, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc: forty miles SE. Brzesc.

Ratoath, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, which sends two members to the Irish parliament: twelve miles E. Trim, and twelve NW. Dublin.

Rattonneau, a small island in the Mediterranean, at the entrance of the harbour of Marseilles, on which is a fortress, erected in the last century, by the duke of Guise.

Ratscha, or *Ratzka*, a fortress of Sclavonia, on the north side of the Save, opposite the mouth of the Drin: thirty-five miles SW. Peterwardein.

Rattelsdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg: nine miles N. Bamberg.

Rattenberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the Inn, with a citadel: twenty-six miles ENE. Innspruck, and forty-four SW. Saltzburg.

Rattery Head, a cape of Scotland, on the north-east coast of the county of Aberdeen: seven miles N. Peterhead, and six SSE. Fraserburg.

Rattkow, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: six miles NNE. Lubeck.

Rattlesnake, mountains of the United States of America, in New Hampshire: thirty-eight miles N. Concord.

Ratzeburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania. In the year 1758, this town was burnt by the Russians: fourteen miles S. New Stettin.

Ratzeburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of the same name, situated on an island in a large lake. This lake is ten leagues in length, and one broad, by means whereof boats go to Lubeck with goods and passengers. In 1693, this place was laid in ashes by a bombardment from the Danes. Since that time the streets have been regularly laid out. The greatest part of the houses are built after the Dutch manner. On the market place stands the regency-office, where also is held the chief court of justice, and the consistory. The garrison are quartered in

in barracks: thirty miles NE. Lauenburg, and twenty S. Lubeck.

Ratzenburg, a principality of Germany, situated between Mecklenburg, and Saxe Lauenburg. It extends about ten miles each way. The soil is fertile, and produces a good deal of wheat, besides feeding a number of cattle. It was at first a bishopric, founded at Ratzeburg, and converted into a principality by the peace of Westphalia. It belongs to Mecklenburg Strelitz, and is assessed twenty-four florins for a Roman month, and is taxed to the Imperial chamber sixty-seven rixdollars fifty-four kruitzers.

Ratzenstein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles SSW. Windisch Gratz.

Ratzkanitscha, a town of Hungary ten miles NNW. Csakathurn.

Ravalshe, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: twenty-four miles NW. Uddevalla.

Ravanak, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: sixteen miles ESE. Saloniki.

Rauchenegg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: one mile W. Baden.

Raucheria, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, and province of St. Martha.

Raudi, a town of Russia, in the government of Viburg, near lake Ladoga: forty-four miles SE. Viburg.

Raudnen, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Wohlau: seven miles N. Luben, and twenty NW. Wohlau.

Rauden, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Ratibor: twelve miles NE. Ratibor.

Raudnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan: twelve miles NNE. Schlan.

Raudnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: sixteen miles NNW. Chrudim.

Ravel Water, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Mayne, five miles N. Ballymenagh, in the county of Antrim.

Ravello, a seaport town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, the sea of a bishop, united to Scala: eleven miles WSW. Salerno.

Ravenglass, a seaport town of England, in the county of Cumberland, situated at the conflux of three rivers, which form a good harbour in the Irish Sea. The principal trade is in fishing: twenty-one miles SE. Whitehaven, and 284 NNW London. *Lat.* 54. 18. N.

Ravenna, a town of Italy, in the province of Romagna, situated on the river Montone, near the Adriatic, founded by the Thessalians, and formerly a city of great splendour, but now mean and inconsiderable. The houses are old and ruinous, and all parts have a melancholy appearance. The number of inhabitants scarce amounts to 14 or 15,000. In the time of the Romans and Goths, it stood on a kind of bay formed by the Adriatic, and had a celebrated harbour. At present it is three miles from the sea, which is owing to great quantities of mud thrown up by the tide, and since formed into a tract of land, and cultivated, on which also the city has been enlarged towards the sea. The air is unwholsome, but has been somewhat amended by conveying along the sides of the city, the rivers Montone and Ronco, which carry off the fetid water from the adjoining marshy grounds. It contains several churches, and twenty-four convents. Three Italian miles from hence, on the road towards Forli, and on the river Ronco, is the field of battle, where the French, in the year 1512, gained a signal victory over the troops of the pope and Spain, but with the loss of their brave young general Gaston de Foix: forty-two miles E. Bologna, and 155 N. Rome. *Long.* 29. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 27. N.

Ravenpoint, a headland, at the north side of the entrance into Wexford haven: four miles E. Wexford. *Long.* 6. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 23. N.

Ravensberg, a county of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, situated between the bishoprics of Munster, Osnaburg, and Paderborn, the principality of Minden, and the counties of Schauenberg and Lippe. The soil is in some parts sandy, but in others, especially towards the principality of Minden, it produces corn, flax, and hemp; coal is found in some of the mountains, and good stone for building. It takes its name from an ancient castle, and had formerly counts of its own: it at present belongs to the king of Prussia, and is dependant on the regency of Minden, Ravensberg is situated fifteen miles SSE. Osnabruck, and twenty ENE. Munster.

Ravensburg, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. The Roman Catholics and Lutherans here, both with respect to spiritual and temporal affairs, are on the same footing with each other, and the magistracy is shared be wixt them. One church is common to the two sects; but the Lutherans are exclusively possessed of another, and the Roman Catholics also of two parish churches. This place anciently belonged to the Guelphs, counts of Altorf; but was an imperial town before the time of king Rodolphus, as appears from its charters of 1276, and 1286. The emperor Charles IV, and Wenceslaus, engaged to maintain it in its immediacy on the empire. Its assessment in the matricula is 100 florins. Its contribution to the chamber of Wetzlar is sixty rixdollars, seventy-seven kruitzers and a half. The castle, which stood on a hill near the town, and which, in the year 1647, was burnt

...t by the Swedes, the government in the ...per and Lower Swabia aſſumed to them...s: twenty-one miles NE. Conſtance, ... thirty-eight ENE. Schaffhauſen. *Long.* ... 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 48. N.

Rauenſtone, a river of England, in the ...nty of Kent, which runs into the Thames, ...tween Deptford and Greenwich.

Rauenſtein, a town of Germany, in the ... of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erze... eight miles NNW. Wolkenſtein.

Rauenſtein, a town of Germany, in the ... of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pome... ſeven miles ESE. Zachan.

Rauenſtein, a town of Brabant, ſituated on ... ſouth ſide of the Meuſe, the capital of a ...ty, which includes fourteen towns and ...ges. It had an ancient château, ſituated ...e bank of the Meuſe, which was for... conſidered as a good fortreſs: fifteen ... NE. Bois le Duc, and five WNW. ...ge.

Rauieres, a town of France, in the de...ment of the Yonne, and chief place of a ... in the diſtrict of Tonnerre: nine ... E. Auxerre, and four SE. Tonnerre.

Rauille, a town of France, in the depart...t of the Moſelle, and chief place of a ...n, in the diſtrict of Boulay: one league ...three quarters S. Boulay, and three and ...quarters NNW. Morhange.

Rauina, a town of European Turkey, in ...province of Albania: fifty-two miles E. ...a.

Rauitz, a town of Poland, in the palati... of Poſnania. Moſt of the inhabitants ...Lutherans; here is a conſiderable manu...ture of cloth: twenty-four miles S. ...an.

Rauma, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the ...ce of Finland, on the eaſt coaſt of the ... of Bothnia: fifty miles N. Abo.

Rauna, a town of Germany, in the circle ... Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: ...-two miles S. Salzburg, and twenty ... Radſtadt.

Rauſenberg, a town of Germany, in the ... of the Upper Rhine, and principality ...el: four miles N. Marburg, and thir... SSW. Caſſel. *Long.* 26. 32. E. ... *Lat.* 50. 41. N.

Rauſtenburg, a town of Pruſſia, in the pro... of Samland: thirty-ſix miles NE. ...berg.

Rauſtenburg, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: ... miles W. Tilſit.

Rautern, a town of Germany, in the arch... of Auſtria: ſix miles WNW. Droſen...

Rauvee, a river of Hindooſtan, which ... on the borders of Thibet, and joins the ..., in the country of Lahore, ...ty-eight miles NE. Moultan.

Rauzan, a town of France, in the depart...

ment of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne: three leagues SSE. Libourne, and ſix and a half ESE. Bourdeaux.

Rawa, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name. The caſtle of Rawa is appropriated for the confinement of ſtate priſoners: 132 miles S. Dantzig, and fifty-ſix SW. Warſaw.

Rawa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belz: eighteen miles SW. Belz.

Ray, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Champlitte: four leagues E. Champlitte, and four NNE. Gray.

Rayleigh, or *Raleigh*, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex: ſixteen miles E. Brentwood, and thirty-four ESE. London.

Raynangong, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Burmah: 100 miles SW. Ava, and 190 E. Aracan.

Rayſour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Ruttunpour: fifty five miles S. Ruttunpour, and 156 E. Nagpour. *Long.* 82. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 24. N.

Razboinikova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Angara; fifty-ſix miles NW. Balaganſkoi.

Razboinoi, a fort of Ruſſia, on the Ural: ninety-two miles E. Orenburg.

Razimirz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh, ſituated between Slepczka and Poſen, where the unfortunate count Patkul was broken alive on the wheel and impaled, by order of Charles XII, of Sweden, in the year 1708.

Raznipnaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: fifty-ſix miles W. Orenburg.

Ré, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of France, about ſixteen miles in length, and three in breadth, ſeparated from the coaſt of Vendée by the Straits of Breton, about ſeven miles wide. The principal town is St. Martin de Ré.

Rea, a river of England, which runs into the Tame, three miles NE. Birmingham, in Warwickſhire.

Rea Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Galway, near the town of Lough Rea.

Read, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne: ten miles N. Hexham.

Reading, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: forty-one miles WNW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 21. N.

Reading, a town of England, in the county of Berks, ſituated on the river Kennet, near its union with the Thames. This is a town of great antiquity, and is ſuppoſed to have taken its name from the

 Britiſh

British word Rheden Fern, or from Rhea, the Saxon term for river. The Danes are said to have been in poſſeſſion of an ancient caſtle here, to which they retired after being defeated by king Ethelwolf. This caſtle was deſtroyed by Henry II. Henry I pulled down a ſmall nunnery, founded by queen Elfrida, and founded a magnificent abby for monks, in which himſelf and his daughter Matilda were ſaid to be interred. This abby was deſtroyed ſoon after the reformation, and the laſt abbot, with two of his monks, put to death, for refuſing to ſurrender it. A new county gaol has lately been erected on the ſpot. In the civil wars of the laſt century, this town was taken by the forces of the parliament, after a ſiege of ten days. It is now the moſt conſiderable trading town in the county, containing three pariſh churches, and about 8000 inhabitants. Great quantities of corn, flour, and timber, are ſent to London by the barges, which return loaded with coals, iron, ſhop-goods, &c. The Lent aſſizes and Epiphany ſeſſions are held here. The principal manufactures are ſacking, ſail cloth, blankets, ribbons, and pins. A cattle market is held on Monday morning, but the market-day is Saturday, which is very large, eſpecially for corn. Reading is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: ſixty-eight miles E. Bath, and thirty-nine W. London.

Read's Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes, between Old Town and Speight's Town.

Reao, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Aleppo.

Reat de la Jara (El), a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: twenty-five miles NW. Cermona.

Realejo, a town of North America, in the province of Nicaragua, ſituated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of a river, both of the ſame name. The river at this town is deep and capacious, capable of receiving 200 ſail of ſhips; and the ſhips intended for the South Seas were ſome years ago built here. There are large entrenchments for defending the town, and very fine docks for building and repairing ſhips; but the place ſuffered conſiderably from the Buccaneers. It is a pretty large town, has three churches, and an hoſpital, ſurrounded by a very fine garden; but the place is ſickly, from the creeks and ſtinking ſwamps in its neighbourhood. Its chief trade is in pitch, tar, and cordage. At the mouth of the harbour is an iſland, which breaks off the ſea, and renders it ſafe and commodious. This iſland, by lying in the mouth of the harbour, forms two channels; but that on the north-weſt ſide is much the beſt: ſix leagues NW. Leon. *Long.* 70. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 20. N.

Realmont, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby: three leagues S. Alby, and three and a half N. Caſtres.

Reaboulle, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban: two leagues and a half NE. Montauban, and ſix and a half S. Cahors. *Long.* 19. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 7. N.

Reamla, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac: fifty miles W. Baſſora.

Reamo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: ſix miles WNW. Teramo.

Reamur, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée: ſix leagues N. Fontenay le Comte.

Rebach, a river of Germany, which riſes in the duchy of Deux Ponts, and runs into the Rhine, nearly oppoſite to Manheim.

Rebais, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roſoy: two leagues ENE. Coulommiers, and two and a half SE. La Ferte ſous Jouarre.

Rebat Alcadhi, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 54 leagues S. Zarenge.

Rebat Alnaſci, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 46 leagues S. Zarenge.

Rebat Arvé, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 101 leagues SE. Zarenge.

Rebat Aſſarmacan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan; forty-three leagues E. Schiras.

Rebat Muabad, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 35 leagues S. Kin.

Rebeceo, a town of Italy, in duchy of Modena: nineteen miles SW. Modena.

Rebordoes, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: three quarters of a league S. Bragança.

Reboux, a town of the duchy of Savoy nine miles NW. Chambery.

Recardains, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues E. Braganç Nova.

Reccan, ſee *Aracan*.

Reccanati, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona. Between Reccanati and Macerata are ſtill ſeen the ruins of Helvia Ricina, a town built by the emperor Septimius Severus, and deſtroyed by the Goths but the inhabitants of Reccanati and Macerata have made uſe of the chief buildin materials; three miles W. Loreto, and NNE. Macerata.

Recey, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon: ſi leagues SE. Châtillon ſur Seine, and ſe NW. Iſ ſur Tille.

Recheberg, a town of Germany, in t archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles NW. Gre

Rechenber

Reckenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: four miles SSE. Frauenſtein, and fourteen SSE. Freyberg.

Recbicourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Blamont: 1½ league N. Blamont, and 3 SW. Sarburg.

Rechnitz, a town of Hungary: ſix miles SSW. Guntz.

Rechperg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles N. Stain.

Recicourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont en Argonne: one league and a quarter NE. Clermont, and two and three quarters W. Verdun.

Recif (La), a town of South America, in Braſil, and juriſdiction of Fernambuco; well fortified.

Reckenitz, a river of Germany, which ſeparates the duchy of Mecklenburg from Pomerania, and runs into a lake, which communicates with the Baltic, near Ribnitz.

Reckheim, or *Rekum*, a town of Germany, in a county of the ſame name, in the circle of Weſtphalia. The territory is ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Meuſe, and ſurrounded by the biſhopric of Liege. It was erected into a county, in the year 1623. The Roman month is ſix florins, and every three months it pays to the chamber of Wetzlar fifty-two rixdollars forty-five kruitzers: ſeven miles N. Maeſtricht.

Recklingbauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of a county, to which it gives name. The county is ſituated between the biſhopric of Munſter, the duchy of Cleves, and county of Mark. The town is defended with a fortified caſtle: twenty-ſix miles SSW. Munſter, and forty-four N. Cologn.

Recologne, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſançon: 2¾ leagues W. Beſançon, and 4½ SE. Gray.

Recreation Iſland, a fertile iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Roggewin, in the year 1722. The ſoil is elevated and fertile, producing ſugar-canes, cocoa-nuts, pomegranates, Indian figs, &c. The inhabitants were ſtraight, well made, robuſt, and full of vivacity; their bodies were painted, and they were armed. *Long.* 2. 9. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. S.

Red Bank, a fort of United America, on the river Delaware, taken by the Britiſh troops in the year 1777.

Red Bay, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 56. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 50.

Red Bay, a bay at the north part of Buffaloe's Bay, on the ſouth coaſt of Maſſachuſetts, in America.

Red Flaggy Bay, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, a little to the eaſt of Ragged Point.

Red Harveu, a bay of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Banff: three miles E. Cullen.

Red Head, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Angus: ſix miles S. Montroſe.

Red Hill, rocks in the German Ocean, near the coaſt of the county of Northumberland: ſix miles NNW. from the iſland of Coquet.

Red Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 94. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

Red Lake, a lake of North America, ſituated *Long.* 95. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

Red Lick, a town of the United ſtates of America, in Kentucky, thirty-two miles E. Stamford.

Red River, a river of North America, which riſes from Red Lake, in *Lat.* 47. 40. and runs into the Winnipeg Lake.

Red River, a river of Canada, which runs into the Utwas: twenty leagues W. Montreal.

Red Sea, a large gulf, or ſea, which ſeparates Aſia from Africa.

Redarides, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône: two leagues and a quarter SSE. Orange, and two and a half N. Avignon.

Redear Rocks, rocks in the German Ocean, near the north coaſt of the county of York, eaſt of the mouth of the Tees.

Reden, or *Radzyn*, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm: twenty miles NE. Culm, and twenty-five NNE. Thorn.

Redford, or *Retford*, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the river Idle, with a weekly market on Saturday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. It is uſually called *Eaſt Redford*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Weſt Redford*, which is ſituated on the oppoſite ſide of the river: twenty-two miles N. Nottingham, and 144 NNW. London.

Redinha, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: four leagues and a half S. Coimbra.

Rednore Plain, a field of England, in the county of Leiceſter, in which the deciſive battle was fought between Richard III and the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII, in which the former loſt his life: three miles from Boſworth.

Redoleſco, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: fourteen miles WSW. Mantua.

Redon, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine: ten leagues and a half SSW. Rennes, and one N. Rieux. *Long.* 15. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 39. N.

Redonda, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, about ten miles in circumference, without ports, rivers, or towns. *Long.* 62. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 55. N.

Redondela, or *Redondillo*, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, near the weſt coaſt, defended by a ſtrong caſtle: thirty-two miles WSW. Orenſe, and fifteen N. Tuy.

Redondo (O), a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: four leagues and three quarters ENE. Evora, and four S. Eſtremoz.

Redondos, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: five leagues and a half S. Coimbra.

Redoute de Tourlaville, a fortreſs of France, in the department of the Channel: half a league E. Cherburg.

Redruth, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated among extenſive tin-works; it has a weekly market on Friday: eight miles W. Truro, and 262 WSW. London.

Redwaeth Bay, or *Traeth Coch*, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Angleſey: fourteen miles W. Great Orme's Head.

Ree (Lough), a conſiderable expanſion of the waters of the river Shannon, in Ireland, between the county of Roſcommon, and the counties of Longford and Weſtmeath, reaching from Lanesborough to Athlone, with ſeveral iſlands, and in ſome places three miles broad.

Reed Point, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 12. N.

Reen, a river of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, which runs into the Glomme, twenty miles N. Opſal.

Reenſkloſter, a town of Norway: twelve miles NNW. Drontheim.

Reerſoe, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Great Belt, near the coaſt of Zealand. *Long.* 11. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 33. N.

Rees, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves. In the year 1548, this town was taken by the Spaniards, and in 1614, by prince Maurice of Orange: eight miles E. Cleves. *Long.* 23. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Rees ul Ain, or *Reſaina*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: eighty miles S. Diarbek.

Reetz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: ſix miles N. Arenſwalde, and 100 NE. Berlin.

Refah, a town of Egypt: fifty-ſeven miles ENE. Catieh.

Refvinge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: nine miles NNW. Halmſtad.

Rega, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes three miles NW. Dramburg, paſſes by Regenwalde, Plate, Grieffenberg, Treptow, &c. and runs into the ſea, twelve miles SW. Colberg, in Pomerania.

Regau, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles W. Steyr.

Regelſbrun, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles N. Brugg.

Regen, a river of Germany, which riſes on the borders of Bohemia, and runs into the Danube, near Ratiſbon.

Regen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on a river of the ſame name: forty miles E. Ratiſbon, and twelve NNE. Deckendorf.

Regenſberg, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, on a mountain, and ſurrounded with walls in 1687. It is the principal place of a bailiwick, which was formerly ſubject to the dukes of Auſtria: ſix miles E. Baden, and ſeven NNW. Zurich.

Regenſburg, ſee *Ratiſbon*.

Regenſtauf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Newburg: ſeven miles N. Ratiſbon, and twenty-one E. Dietfurt.

Regenwalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: thirty-ſix miles NNE. Stargard, and forty-four W. New Stettin.

Regenſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Halberſtadt: ſeven miles W. Quedlingburg, and ſix S. Halberſtadt.

Regenſtorf, or *Old Regenſberg*, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, which owes its name to an ancient caſtle deſtroyed in the year 1443.

Regetz, a town of Hungary: eighteen miles S. Caſchaw.

Regge, a river of Overiſſel, which riſes near Enſchede, and, after paſſing by Ghoor, Ryſen, &c. joins the Vecht, near Ommen.

Reggio, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of a duchy, in the Modeneſe, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bologna. This city was founded by the Tuſcans, and became a Roman colony under Lepidus, the triumvir. It was deſtroyed by Alaric, and rebuilt by Charlemagne. It contains ſixteen convents, and about 18,000 inhabitants. The cathedral contains a number of capital pictures and ſculptures: fourteen miles WNW. Modena, and fifteen ESE. Parma.

Reggio, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, ſituated on the Strait of Meſſina. Here are ſome manufactures of ſtockings, gloves, waiſtcoats of thread or ſilk. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, founded by the patriarch of Conſtantinople, and contains two colleges, and ſeven convents. The environs abound in oranges, citrons, mulberries, and grapes, with ſome ſugar-canes: ten miles

Messina. *Long.* 33. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

R...lle, a town of Africa, in the ... of Wangara, situated on a lake. ... 36. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 47. N.

..., a town of Italy, in the kingdom ..., and province of Calabria Citra: ... miles N. Cosenza, and seven SW. ...

..., a town of Germany, in the circle ... Upper Saxony, and bishopric of Naum... thirteen miles ENE. Zeitz, and four... S Leipsic.

..., a name given to the great sandy ... which forms the western boundary of ...tan, between the country of Agi... and the Indus.

...malard, a town of France, in the de... of the Orne, and chief place of a ..., in the district of the Bellesme: three ... ENE. Bellesme, and three SE. Mor...

..., a town of Sweden, in the pro... East Gothland: twenty-two miles ...koping.

..., a town of France, in the depart... of the Rhône and Loire, and chief ...on, in the district of Roanne: two ... and a half E. Roanne, and nine NW. ...

..., a town of France, in the depart... the Var, and chief place of a can... the district of Barjols: three leagues ...

..., a town of Germany, in the cir... Lower Saxony, and principality of ...: eighteen miles WNW. Hanover.

..., a town of Germany, in the arch... of Austria: seven miles NW. Sch...

...burg, a town of Germany, in the ... Franconia, and bishopric of Wurz... twenty miles SE. Wurzburg, and ... NW. Rottenburg.

...steim, a town of Germany, in the ... the Upper Rhine, and principality ... Weilburg, insulated in the bishop... ...da: thirty miles S. Marburg, and ...our ESE. Weilburg.

..., an island of Germany, in the ... Constance, about two miles long, ...g with vines and other fruit-trees, ... celebrated abby, and the villages of ... and Lower Zell. This abby was for... principality, but is now annexed to ...ric of Constance: four miles W. ...

..., a town of Bohemia, in the ... Chrudim: nine miles WNW. Po...

..., a town of Germany, in the ...y of Austria: five miles SW. Frey...

..., a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, near Pausa.

Reichenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Veldentz: eight miles S. Lautereck.

Reichenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, containing in it near 700 houses, together with two churches, and a Latin school, in which are five teachers. Formerly there was also at this place a commandery of the Teutonic order. In the year 1697, a spiritual inspection was erected here, but in 1720 again suppressed. The greatest part of the inhabitants are clothiers, and dealers in cloth; their method of dying here is held in great esteem, the most beautiful scarlet in the whole electorate being made at this place. In 1681, a fire consumed about one-fourth of this town, and in 1720, about 500 houses, together with all the public buildings, were destroyed: ten miles SW. Zwickau, and fifty-eight WSW. Dresden.

Reichenbach, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, containing two churches and an hospital. In 1632, Reichenbach was pillaged by the Saxons, in 1633, by the Imperialists, and in 1634, suffered still greater calamities from the Croats. In 1642, it was sacked by the Swedes; and in 1643, the Imperial garrison here demolished upwards of 150 houses for fuel. In this town are some considerable manufactures of linen, canvass, and fustian: nine miles SE. Schweidnitz.

Reichenberg, a mountain of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: six miles NW. Huiffingen.

Reichenberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. Twenty thousand pieces of cloth are supposed to have been made in this town in one year: eight miles ESE. Krottau.

Reichenberg, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Catzenelnbogen: five miles E. St. Goar.

Reichenburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: twelve miles SSE. Cilley.

Reicheneck, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nurenberg.

Reicheneck, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles ESE. Cilley.

Reichenfels, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Reussen, with a castle: eight miles NW. Greitz.

Reichenfels, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: twenty-four miles NE. Clagenfurt, and twenty-four E. Muhrau.

Reichenhall, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Sala, with a rich salt-spring in it, the water of which is partly boiled here, and partly, by means of a large wheel

wheel thirty-ſix feet in diameter, thrown up to the higher parts of a lofty houſe, and from thence conveyed by means of leaden pipes to the diſtance of twelve miles, over mountains, towards Traunſtein, and there boiled, the latter of theſe two places abounding more in wood, and having alſo greater conveniences for exportation. On the mountains over which theſe pipes run, are little houſes, and water works at proper diſtances, in order to throw the water higher. For the conveyance too of a ſtrong freſh ſpring, uſed in turning the wheels and other engines, and likewiſe for carrying off any ſuperfluous ſalt water, a moſt aſtoniſhing and durable aqueduct of ſquared flints, two miles in length, and five feet broad, with an arched roof, was at a vaſt expence made ſome centuries ago, and in many places overlaid with the hardeſt roſin, which, after running to a depth of twelve fathom under the town, and from thence under the gardens and fields, at laſt emits the water in a ſtrong torrent. This aqueduct is in general between three and four feet in depth, and runs ſo ſwifty, that, in a boat with torches, one may ſail from one end to the other in about a quarter of an hour. In order to proceed in this ſubterraneous voyage, it is neceſſary to deſcend to a conſiderable depth down certain ſteps made in a tower, to the ſalt ſpring, whoſe ſuperfluous waters run about fifty paces farther, till they empty themſelves into this little ſtream of freſh water. In the aqueduct are five apertures in the form of towers, and through ſome of theſe a perſon may ſpeak from the ramparts of the town with thoſe who ſail upon the canal: nine miles SW. Salzburg, and ſixty-four SW. Munich. *Long.* 30. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

Reichenſtain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles NE. Steyregg.

Reichenſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia: twenty-one miles S. Juliers.

Reichenſtein, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachalitz: two miles WSW. Berg Reichenſtein.

Reichental, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles E. Haderſtorf.

Reicherſdorf, a town of Tranſilvania: four miles E. Medies.

Reichertſwalde, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: three miles NW. Liebſtadt.

Rejchnaw, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ſeventeen miles ESE. Konigingratz.

Reichnaw, a town of Luſatia: ſix miles W. Gorlitz.

Reichwich, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Styria; ſix miles NE. Windiſch Gratz.

Reichshofen, a town of France, in the partment of the Lower Rhine: three lea N. Haguenau.

Reichſtadt, a town of Germany, in the cle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate Meiſſen: two miles SW. Dippoldiſwalda

Reichthal, a town of Silefia, in the pri pality of Oels: ſixteen miles SE. Oels, eight NE. Namſlau.

Reiden, a town of Swifferland, in the ton of Lucerne: eighteen miles NN Lucerne.

Reiff, ſee *Riva*.

Reifferſcheid, a town of Germany, in circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital county of the ſame name, in the archbiſh of Cologn. This county belongs to a bra of the houſe of Salm, and ſtands in the tricula of the empire as an immediate Im rial county, and ſtate of the electoral Rhe circle, with an evaluation to it; and Er Valentine, count of Salm and Reifferſch even ſubſcribed to the receſs of the empire Ratiſbon, in the year 1654, on account Reifferſcheid; but it is executed by the tor of Cologn: forty-two miles W. Cobl and thirty-two SW. Cologn.

Reiffling, a town of Germany, in the chy of Stiria, on the river Enns: two eight miles NW. Pruck, and twenty Judenburg.

Reifnitz, a town of Germany, in Mid Carniola: four miles NW. Gottſchee.

Reigelsberg, a lordſhip of Germany, in circle of Franconia, which takes it from a caſtle in the biſhopric of Wurzbu

Reignac, a town of France, in the dep ment of the Gironde, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg: th leagues NE. Blaye.

Reillanne, a town of France, in the partment of the Lower Alps, and chief p of a canton, in the diſtrict of Forcalqu two leagues and a half S. Forcalquier, two NW. Manoſque.

Reims, or *Rheims*, a city of France, principal place of a diſtrict, in the dep ment of the Marne, one of the moſt anc and celebrated cities of all France, ſi on the Veſle. Before the revolution, it the ſee of an archbiſhop, who was the duke and peer of France, and always cr ed the king. The abby of Benedictin St. Remy here was one of the nobleſt longing to that order in all France, and the altar of its church, under which St. migius lies buried, was kept the holy which, according to the ſtory, in the 496, at the baptiſm of Clovis, by bi Remigius, was brought from heaven, dove, at the prayer of that ſaint, the cr hindering him from being able to com the foot with the uſual oil. The univ here was founded in the years 1547

1549, authoriſed by the parliament of Paris. This city carries on alſo a conſiderable trade in wine, woollen and ſilk ſtuffs, and gingerbread. In it are ſeveral remarkable remains of Roman antiquities, particularly three gates of the city, which to this day bear the names of ſo many pagan deities, viz. of the Sun, Mars, and Ceres; twenty-three poſts W. Metz, and nineteen ENE. Paris. *Long.* 21. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

Rein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: nine miles NW. Graz.

Rein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Save: twenty miles SE. Cilley.

Reineck, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of a burggraviate, to which it gives name. The burggraviate is ſituated between the duchy of Juliers and electorate of Cologn, on the borders of the Rhine. Its matricular evaluation is twelve florins: fourteen miles NNW. Coblentz.

Reingers, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles NNW. Watchauen.

Reinhartsbrunn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: ten miles SSW. Gotha.

Reinhartz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: two miles W. Schmiedelberg.

Reinheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt.

Reinſchdorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: five miles N. Neiſſe.

Reinsberg, or *Rainsberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: ten miles NNE. New Ruppin, and thirty-five NNW. Berlin.

Reinſchnuick (Der), a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: twelve miles SE. Landſperg.

Reintal, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles ESE. Feldſburg.

Reipoltzkirchen, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives name to a lordſhip, ſituated in the Hunſruck. The Roman month is twenty-eight florins; the tax to the Imperial chamber is forty-two rixdollars twenty-one kruitzers, every three months: five miles E. Lautereck, and twenty-three N. Deux Ponts.

Reisbach, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Vils: four miles SE. Dingelfingen, and thirty-five W. Paſſau.

Reichſtadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau; two miles NW. Nimes.

Reichenberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Reiſenpach river: twelve miles SE. Vienna, and eleven WSW. Brugg.

Reiſenburg, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, built in the year 1269, and anciently the reſidence of the biſhops of Pomerania. The inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by brewing and agriculture; near it is an ancient caſtle: ſeventy-eight miles SW. Konigſberg.

Reiſenpach, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube, twelve miles below Vienna.

Reiſhoffen, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: ſeven leagues N. Straſburg, and two and a half NNW. Haguenau.

Reifnitz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: four miles NW. Gottſchee.

Reiſſenburg, or *Prabutha*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: ſeventy-eight miles SW. Konigſberg.

Reiſſendorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe; four miles N. Patſchkau.

Reittereck, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſeven miles E. Voitſberg.

Rettnau, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: two miles N. Hardeberg.

Reitz, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira; one league N. Viſeu.

Reling, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sar Louis, on the Sarre: five miles below Sar Louis.

Relling, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: two miles SSE. Pinnenberg.

Rellinghauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, belonging to the abby of Corvey: ſixteen miles NNE. Duſſeldorp.

Rellingbuſen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: nine miles E. Itzehoa.

Rembervuller, or *Rambervuller*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Voſges: ſix leagues and a half E. Mirecourt, and four and a half WSW. St. Diey. *Long.* 24. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 21. N.

Remda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach; eleven miles SSW. Jena, and eighteen SE. Erfurt.

Remich, or *Remigen*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Luxemburg, which has often experienced the calamities of war, ſituated on the Moſelle: four leagues E. Luxemburg, and four NNE. Thionville.

Remilly, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville: two leagues and a half W. Charleville.

Remiremont, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Voſges: three leagues and a half SSE. Epinal, and ſeven SW. St. Diey. *Long.* 24. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 1. N.

Remlingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim:

theim: nine miles E. Wertheim, and twelve SW. Wurzburg.

Remney, or *Rumpney*, a river of Wales, which riſes in Brecknockſhire, and after ſeparating the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, falls into the mouth of the Severn, a little below Cardiff.

Remollon, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Embrunn, on the Durance: five leagues SW. Embrun.

Removille, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchâteau: one league and three quarters E. Neufchâteau, and one and a quarter W. Vichery.

Remoulins, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzés: two leagues and a half SE. Uzés, and four W. Avignon.

Rems, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Neckar, four miles NW. Waiblingen.

Remſa, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonburg: two miles NNE. Glauchau.

Remſcheidt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: two miles SW. Lennep.

Remungol, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan: two leagues and a half S. Pontivy.

Remuſat, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nions: three leagues NE. Nions.

Remy, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe: two leagues N. Clermont.

Ren, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: ſixteen miles SE. Uſtiuzna.

Renaiſon, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: two leagues W. Roanne.

Renapour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dowlatabad: 124 miles NW. Hydrabad, and ſeventy-ſix E. Perinda.

Renathia, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: ten miles SW. Satalia.

Renay, or *Ronſe*, a town of Flanders, with a magnificent château, belonging to the family of Naſſau Siegen: ſeven miles S. Oudenarde, and ten NNE. Tournay.

Renchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Straſburg: four miles NNW. Oberkirch, and ten E. Straſburg.

Renchen, a river of Germany, which riſes in the Ortnau, and runs into the Rhine, ten miles N. Oberkirch.

Rendall, a town of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Pamona: four miles and a half NNW. Kirkwall.

Rende, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: five miles NNW. Coſenza.

Rendezvous Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Antigua, a little to the weſt of Falmouth Harbour.

Rendsborg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, ſituated on a canal which communicates with the Baltic, on the borders of Sleſwick, ſuppoſed to be one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the Daniſh dominions, and generally well garriſoned. In 1627, Rendſborg was taken by the Imperialiſts, and in 1643, by the Swedes, who evacuating it, the Danes again took poſſeſſion of it, and in 1645, defended it againſt the Swedes with great bravery. In 1676, a convention was concluded at this place, between Chriſtian V and duke Chriſtian Albert. The number of inhabitants is about 3600: fifteen miles W. Kiel, and forty ſix N. Hamburg. *Long.* 9. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

René, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: five leagues N. le Mans.

Renelle, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, near Rouen.

Reni, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia, on the Danube: forty miles W. Iſmael.

Renfrew, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county to which it gives name, on the ſouth ſide of the Clyde. It was made a burgh by Robert III, and had formerly a caſtle, which belonged to the family of Stuart, from whence ſprung the royal family of that name; it conſiſts of one principal ſtreet, a large market-place, and handſome town-houſe: the magiſtracy is compoſed of a provoſt, two bailies, and ſixteen counſellors. The manufactures are trifling, chiefly of thread, with a bleach-field, and a few looms, belonging to the merchants of Paiſley. The number of families in the town is about 260: ſix miles W. Glaſgow, and forty-five W. Edinburgh.

Renfrewſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north-eaſt by Dumbartonſhire and Lanerkſhire, from the former of which it is ſeparated by the Clyde, on the eaſt by Lanerkſhire, on the ſouth-weſt by the county of Ayr, and on the weſt by the Frith of Clyde, about thirty miles in length from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and from five to ten in breadth. This county was formerly a part of Lanerkſhire, and a barony belonging to the Stuarts, before they were raiſed to the throne of Scotland, and at preſent gives title of baron to the eldeſt ſon of the king of England. It is watered by ſeveral ſtreams, which chiefly run into the Clyde. In the north part, towards the borders of the Clyde, the ſoil is fertile; the ſouthern parts are mountainous, and more barren. The air is eſteemed healthy, and the inhabitants, in general, induſtrious.

The

The principal towns are Renfrew, Paiſley, Greenock, and Port Glaſgow.

Rennebo, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim; thirty-ſix miles S. Drontheim.

Rennel's Sound, a Bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of Queen Charlotte's Iſland. *Long.* 233. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 16. N.

Rennerſdorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Nieſſe: eight miles E. Neiſſe.

Rennes, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Ille and Vilaine. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, and capital of Bretagne. It is ſituated on the Vilaine, which divides it into two parts; large and populous, containing eight pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral, and ſeveral convents. There are many good houſes, but the ſtreets are, in general, narrow and dark: eight poſts S. St. Malo, and forty-four and a quarter WSW. Paris. *Long.* 15. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 7. N.

Renno, a town of the iſland of Corſica: three miles NE. Vico.

Reno, a river of Italy, which riſes to the north of Piſtoia, and runs into the Po, four miles above Ferrara.

Renouſe Harbour, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. N

Rens, *Renſe*, or *Rees*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn, on the Rhine. Hard by it, in the Rhine, is to be ſeen the *Konigſtuhl*, or *Tronus Regalis*, a remarkable piece of antiquity, conſiſting of a round vault, built of free-ſtone, and reſting upon nine ſtone-pillars, one of which ſtands in the middle. This vault is eighty feet in circumference, furniſhed above with ſeven ſeats, agreeable to the number of electors at that time. The aſcent to it is by ſtairs of ſtone, conſiſting of twenty-eight ſteps, and it has two ſtout doors. On this regal chair the electors formerly held previous conſultations for ſome time, concerning the election of a king and emperor, conferring with each other about the ſolemn election-day at Francfort; and whenever the election, on account of any impediments, could not be performed in that city, it was done at this place, and the ſolemn notification of the new-elected, and his elevation, performed; the electors likewiſe conſulting here concerning the weighty matters of the empire, and the emperors alſo ſolemnly confirming their privileges. After this manner the emperor, Henry VII. was elected at this place, in the year 1308; but hiſtorians ſay, that the electors were at the time aſſembled here in conformity to an ancient cuſtom. At this place alſo, in the year 1338, was eſtabliſhed the electoral league. Maximilian I. as far as is known, was the laſt emperor who was brought thither: five miles S. Coblenz, and forty-ſix SSE. Cologn.

Renta, a lake of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, near Scutari.

Renteria, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: three miles SE. St. Sebaſtian.

Reny, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, on the Aa, near which a battle was fought between the French and Spaniards, in the year 1554: three leagues SSW. St. Omer, and ſix ENE. Boulogne.

Renwez, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville: two leagues and a half NW. Mezieres, and two SE. Rocroy.

Reole (La), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gironde. The principal commerce is in corn, wine, and brandy: nine poſts and a quarter SE. Bourdeaux, and nine NW. Agen. *Long.* 17. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 35. N.

Recorthe (La), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chataigneraye: four leagues and a quarter W. Chataigneraye, and three and a quarter NNE. Luçon.

Repeham, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Saturday: fourteen miles NW. Norwich, and 109 NNE. London.

Repin, a river of Poland, which runs into the Dnieper, near Kiev.

Repitz, or *Ropitz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: one mile N. Torgau.

Repolowſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: 272 miles N. Tobolſk.

Reppeli, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: ſeven miles WSW. Zachan.

Reppen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: ſix miles SSW. Droſſen, and fifteen SSE. Cuſtrin.

Reps, a town of Tranſilvania: ſixteen miles N. Fogaras.

Repulſe Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 148. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 36. S.

Repulſe Bay, a bay on the coaſt of Kerguelen's Land.

Repulſe Bay, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of America. *Long.* 85. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 66. 40. N.

Requena, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: taken by the Engliſh in the year 1706, and retaken by the French the following year: fifty-five miles SE. Cuença.

Reqriſta, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton,

theim: nine miles E. Wertheim, and twelve SW. Wurzburg.

Remney, or *Rumpney*, a river of Wales, which riſes in Brecknockſhire, and after ſeparating the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, falls into the mouth of the Severn, a little below Cardiff.

Remollon, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Embrun, on the Durance: five leagues SW. Embrun.

Removille, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchâteau: one league and three quarters E. Neufchâteau, and one and a quarter W. Vichery.

Remoulins, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzés: two leagues and a half SE. Uzés, and four W. Avignon.

Rems, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Neckar, four miles NW. Waiblingen.

Remſa, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonburg: two miles NNE. Glauchau.

Remſcheidt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: two miles SW. Lennep.

Remungol, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan: two leagues and a half S. Pontivy.

Remuſat, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nions: three leagues NE. Nions.

Remy, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe: two leagues N. Clermont.

Ren, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: fifteen miles SE. Uſtiuzna.

Renaiſon, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: two leagues W. Roanne.

Renapour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dowlatabad: 124 miles NW. Hydrabad, and ſeventy-ſix E. Perinda.

Reniathia, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: ten miles SW. Satalia.

Renay, or *Ronſe*, a town of Flanders, with a magnificent château, belonging to the family of Naſſau Siegen: ſeven miles S. Oudenarde, and ten NNE. Tournay.

Renchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Straſburg: four miles NNW. Oberkirch, and ten E. Straſburg.

Renchen, a river of Germany, which riſes in the Ortnau, and runs into the Rhine, ten miles N. Oberkirch.

Rendall, a town of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Pamona: four miles and a half NNW. Kirkwall.

Rende, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, five miles NNW. Coſenza.

Rendezvous Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Antigua, a little to the weſt of Falmouth Harbour.

Rendsborg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, ſituated on a canal which communicates with the Baltic, on the borders of Sleſwick, ſuppoſed to be one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the Daniſh dominions, and generally well garriſoned. In 1627, Rendſborg was taken by the Imperialiſts, and in 1643, by the Swedes, who evacuating it, the Danes again took poſſeſſion of it, and in 1645, defended it againſt the Swedes with great bravery. In 1676 a convention was concluded at this place, between Chriſtian V and duke Chriſtian Albert. The number of inhabitants is about 3600: fifteen miles W. Kiel, and forty N. Hamburg. *Long.* 9. 45. E. Greenw. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

René, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: five leagues N. le Mans.

Renelle, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, near Rouen.

Reni, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia, on the Danube: forty miles S. Iſmael.

Renfrew, a town of Scotland, and county of a county to which it gives name, on the ſouth ſide of the Clyde. It was made a burgh by Robert III, and had formerly a caſtle which belonged to the family of Stuart, from whence ſprung the royal family of that name: it conſiſts of one principal ſtreet, a large market-place, and handſome town-houſe: the magiſtracy is compoſed of a provoſt, two bailies, and ſixteen counſellors. The manufactures are trifling, chiefly of thread, with a bleach-field, and a few looms, belonging to the merchants of Paiſley. The number of families in the town is about 260: ſix miles W. Glaſgow, and forty-five W. Edinburgh.

Renfrewſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north-eaſt by Dumbartonſhire and Lanerkſhire, from the former of which it is ſeparated by the Clyde, on the eaſt by Lanerkſhire, on the ſouth-weſt by the county of Ayr, and on the weſt by the Firth of Clyde, about thirty miles in length from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and from five to ten in breadth. This county was formerly a part of Lanerkſhire, and a barony belonging to the Stuarts, before they were raiſed to the throne of Scotland, and at preſent gives title of baron to the eldeſt ſon of the king of England. It is watered by ſeveral ſtreams, which chiefly run into the Clyde. In the north parts towards the borders of the Clyde, the ſoil is fertile; the ſouthern parts are mountainous and more barren. The air is eſteemed healthful, and the inhabitants, in general, induſtri-

principal towns are Renfrew, Paiſley, and Port Glaſgow.

Renſe, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim; thirty-ſix miles S. Drontheim.

Rentel's Sound, a Bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of Queen Charlotte's Iſland. *Long.* 233. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. N.

Renſfeld, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: eight miles E. Neiſſe.

Rennes, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Ille and Vilaine. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, and chief of Bretagne. It is ſituated on the river Vilaine, which divides it into two parts; large and populous, containing eight pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral, and ſeveral convents. There are many good houſes, but the ſtreets are, in general, narrow and dark: thirty-ſix S. St. Malo, and forty-four and a quarter WSW. Paris. *Long.* 15. 59. E. *Lat.* 48. 7. N.

Renno, a town of the iſland of Corſica: ſeven miles NE. Vico.

Reno, a river of Italy, which riſes to the weſt of Piſtoia, and runs into the Po, four miles above Ferrara.

Renſe Harbour, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. N.

Rens, *Renſe*, or *Rees*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn, on the Rhine. Hard by the Rhine, is to be ſeen the *Konigſtuhl*, or *Sedes Regales*, a remarkable piece of antiquity, conſiſting of a round vault, built of free-ſtone, and reſting upon nine ſtone-pillars, one of which ſtands in the middle. The vault is eighty feet in circumference, and covered above with ſeven ſeats, agreeable to the number of electors at that time. The aſcent to it is by ſtairs of ſtone, conſiſting of thirty-eight ſteps, and it has two ſtout doors. On this regal chair the electors formerly held previous conſultations for ſome days concerning the election of a king and emperor, conferring with each other about the common election-day at Francfort; and whether the election, on account of any impediments, could not be performed in that place. It was done at this place, and the formal publication of the new-elected, and his coronation, performed; the electors likewiſe uſed to meet here concerning the weighty matters of the empire, and the emperors alſo uſed here confirming their privileges. After the manner the emperor, Henry VII, was elected at this place, in the year 1308; but hiſtorians ſay, that the electors were at the time aſſembled here in conformity to an ancient cuſtom. At this place alſo, in the year 1338, was eſtabliſhed the electoral league. Maximilian I, as far as is known, was the laſt

emperor who was brought thither: five miles S. Coblenz, and forty-ſix SSE. Cologn.

Renta, a lake of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, near Scutari.

Renteria, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: three miles SE. St. Sebaſtian.

Renty, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, on the Aa, near which a battle was fought between the French and Spaniards, in the year 1554: three leagues SSW. St. Omer, and ſix ENE. Boulogne.

Renwez, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville: two leagues and a half NW. Mezieres, and two SE. Rocroy.

Reole (La), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gironde. The principal commerce is in corn, wine, and brandy: nine poſts and a quarter SE. Bourdeaux, and nine NW. Agen. *Long.* 17. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 35. N.

Recrbe (La), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chataigneraye: four leagues and a quarter W. Chataigneraye, and three and a quarter NNE. Luçon.

Repeham, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Saturday: fourteen miles NW. Norwich, and 109 NNE. London.

Repin, a river of Poland, which runs into the Dnieper, near Kiev.

Repitz, or *Roputz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: one mile N. Torgau.

Repolowſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: 472 miles N. Tobolſk.

Reppeli, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: ſeven miles WSW. Zachan.

Reppen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: ſix miles SSW. Droſſen, and ſixteen SSE. Cuſtrin.

Reps, a town of Tranſilvania: ſixteen miles N. Fogaras.

Repulſe Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 148. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 36. S.

Repulſe Bay, a bay on the coaſt of Kerguelen's Land.

Repulſe Bay, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of America. *Long.* 85. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 66. 40. N.

Requena, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: taken by the Engliſh in the year 1706, and retaken by the French the following year: fifty-five miles SE. Cuença.

Requiſta, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a

canton, in the district of Sauveterre: five leagues SE. Sauveterre, and six S. Rhodez.

Requny, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Joffelin: two leagues NW. Joffelin.

Rerbuttan, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: thirty miles SW. Geffle.

Rerone, a river of Italy, which rises in the Vicentin, and runs into the Brenta.

Rerre, a river of France, which runs into the Saudre, about a league above Romorantin.

Refan, or *Reban*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: seven miles SE. Hoff.

Refava, a river of Servia, which runs into the Morava, fourteen miles S. Paſſarovitz.

Refe, or *Reze*, a river of France, which runs into the Saudre, at Romorantin.

Refhd, a city of Perſia, and capital of the province of Ghilan, ſituated on a river, about two leagues from the Caſpian Sea, containing about 2000 houſes, but diſperſed without regularity. It is populous and commercial, and was formerly ſurrounded with trees, but theſe were principally deſtroyed by the Ruſſians, when they made an incurſion into the country. A conſiderable quantity of rice grows in the environs. The heat in ſummer is almoſt inſupportable, and dangerous when a certain wind blows, but fortunately is ſeldom continues above a quarter of an hour: 190 leagues N. Iſpahan. *Long.* 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

Refite, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ſixteen miles WNW. Vieſte.

Reſolis, a town of Scotland, in the county of Cromarty: ſeven miles W. Cromarty.

Reſolution Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of St. Chriſtina, one of the Marqueſas Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean. It has ſometime been called the *Port of Mendana*, as having been diſcovered by that Spaniſh circumnavigator, in 1595. and, as well as the iſlands, received his name. It obtained the name of Reſolution Bay, in conſequence of that ſhip anchoring there the 7th of April, 1774, in capt. Cook's ſecond voyage round the world. This bay is under the higheſt land of the iſland, in *Long.* 139. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 55. S.

Reſolution Iſland, one of the new diſcovered Society Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 141. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 24. S.

Reſolution Iſland, an iſland in the North Atlantic Ocean, ſixty miles in circumference, ſituated on the north ſide of the entrance into Hudſon's Straits. *Long.* 65. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 40. N.

Reſolution Port, a bay or harbour of the iſland of Tanna, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 169. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 32. S.

Reſouze, a river of France, which ru into the Saône, near Pont de Vaux, in t department of the Ain.

Reſſavo, a town of European Turkey, the province of Servia: forty-ſix miles S Belgrade.

Reſſel, or *Roſſel*, a town of Pruſſia, in t province of Ermeland, with a caſtle: for four miles S, Konigſberg.

Reſſons, a town of France, in the dep ment of the Oiſe, and chief place of a c ton, in the diſtrict of Noyon: ten m WSW. Noyon.

Reſtinclières, a town of France, in the d partment of the Herault, and chief place a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpellier: t leagues NE. Montpellier, and one and a l NW. Lunel.

Reſtow, a town of Poland, in the pa nate of Lemberg: ſeventy-two miles Lemberg.

Retchani, a town of Ruſſia, in the gove ment of Pſkov: ſixteen miles S. Treper

Retchna, a province of Hindooſtan, b tween the river Rauvec, and Chenaub.

Reteb, or *Arratama*, a diſtrict of Afr in the country of Scjilmeſſa.

Retford, ſee *Redford*.

Retbel, a town of France, and prin place of a diſtrict, in the department of Ardennes. Before the revolution, it wa capitel of a ſmall country, called the *R lois*: ſeven poſts SW. Sedan, and twe three ENE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 2. E. Fe *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

Rethem, a town of Germany, in the c cle of Upper Saxony, and principality Luneburg Zell, on the Aller: thirty- miles W. Zell, and twelve SW. Ver *Long.* 26. 52. E Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 51. N.

Rethondes, a town of France, in the d partment of the Oiſe, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Compeigne: one league and a half NE. Compeigne.

Retbwiſche, a town of Germany, in t duchy of Holſtein: twenty-five miles N Hamburg, and ſixteen W. Lubeck.

Retiers, a town of France, in the dep ment of the Ille and Vilaine: and c place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La G che: two leagues WSW. La Guerche, five and a half SE. Rennes.

Retimo, a ſeaport town of the iſland Candia, taken by the Turks in the year 1 ſince which time it has been governed b baſhaw, under the viceroy of Canea. T timo extends along the haven, and has w ſays M. Tournefort, fitter to enclose a for deer, than to keep out an enemy. citadel was built for the ſecurity of the ven; it ſtands on a ſharp rock, ſtretch into the ſea, and would be of great ſtre were it not commanded by a flat rock at diſtance from it. This citadel comman

[illegible] they have built at the other end of the [illegible], to guard the haven. The fort is at present ruinous, and the haven utterly neglected. Ships of war used formerly to be [illegible] up here, below the citadel; at present there is scarcely depth enough for small [illegible]: forty miles W. Candia. *Long.* 42. [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 17. N.

Reimansdorf, or *Radovelza*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the [illegible]: fifty-two miles W. Cilley, and twenty-two S. Clagenfurt.

Reconviller, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montdidier: one league and a quarter NE. Roye.

Retorbio, a town of Italy, in the Pavese: fourteen miles S. Pavia.

Retow, a town of Samogitia: twelve miles W. Medniki.

Retschisz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin: six miles SE. Tein.

Retten, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: twelve miles W. Friedberg.

Rettingbery, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country: thirty-eight miles E. Chittelroog, and seventy NNW. Bangalore.

Rettstein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Muehr: six miles SE. Pruck.

Rettstein, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles E. Pruck.

Reuerto, a town of Spain, in Old Castile: eighteen miles S. Burgos.

Retusori, a small island of Russia, in the Gulf of Finland. On this island the town of Cronstadt stands: twenty miles W. Petersburg. *Long.* 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. N.

Retz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: twenty-six miles NNE. Ratisbon, and twenty-two SE. Amberg.

Retzstat (Ober and *Unter)*, two streams which unite about four miles S. Roth, in the circle of Franconia, and there form the Rednitz.

Reva, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: ten miles E. Constantinople.

Reuden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: five miles NW. Bitterfeld.

Reudzel, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Reut, eighteen miles W. Ibreszti, in the province of Moldavia.

Revel, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Garonne: seven leagues NW. Carcassonne, and nine ESE. Toulouse.

Revel, a town of France, in the department of the Isere: five leagues SE. Vienne.

Revel, a seaport town of Russia, on the Baltic, and capital of a province, the see of a Lutheran bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Riga. Though not very large, it is an opulent city, and well fortified; and is a place of a considerable trade. In the year 1218, both the town and castle were founded by Waldemar II, king of Denmark on the same place where his ancestors had built the convent of St. Michael, which, in 1310, was included within its walls. This town, as well as the whole duchy of Esthonia, received most of its privileges from the Danish kings: and the arms of Denmark, with inscriptions in the Danish language, are still seen in the churches and other public edifices. The houses are mostly of brick, and well built; but the streets are something irregular. The only churches or congregations here, besides those of the Russian church, are Lutherans. The tolls or customs of this town are considerable; of which the magistracy have a part, and the rest belongs to the crown. Revel has its own arsenal; and maintains a number of matrosses, and a company of soldiers. This city, formerly, made no inconsiderable figure among the Hanse-towns; and is still a staple-town, and has a flourishing trade. Its harbour is convenient and spacious; and a part of the Russian fleet usually lies in it. The town is surrounded with high walls, strengthened with bastions, and a deep ditch; and for its further security, is fortified with a castle, which stands on a rock, and is embellished with several towers. The citizens have very pleasant gardens without the walls. King Waldemar II, erected this city into a bishop's see. Revel was totally destroyed by fire in the year 1433; and in 1710, surrendered to Peter the Great, who not only confirmed its former privileges, but restored several others, of which the crown of Sweden had deprived it: 144 miles N. Riga, and 164 WSW. Petersburg. *Long.* 42. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

Revello, a town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo, near the Po, on the top of a very high mountain, fortified by art and nature. It formerly served as a place of refuge for the marquises of Saluzzo, in the disorder of their affairs, and withstood frequent attacks from their enemies, but was taken by the French, under the prince of Malfo; and in 1588, it surrendered to Charles Emanuel I, duke of Savoy. It contains one parochial, and three other churches, a castle, a palace, and a convent of Dominicans: three miles NW. Saluzzo.

Revelskoi, a province of Russia, so called from Revel, the capital, bounded on the north and west by the Baltic, on the east by the government of Petersburg, and on the south by the government of Riga, about 144 miles in length, and from sixteen to sixty in breadth, formerly the duchy of Esthonia. *Long.* 41. to 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 20. to 59. 30. N.

of the emperor, who, the next year, mortgaged it to the counts of Toggenburg, by whom, in 1430, with the emperor's permiſſion, it was made over to the Peyers; in conſideration of the ſum of 6000 florins. Of theſe laſt, in 1460, the Appenzellers purchaſed it for the like ſum; but in 1490, were obliged to cede it to the cantons of Zurich, Lucern, Schweiz, and Glarus, which, at the ſame time, admitted thoſe of Uri, Unterwalden, Zug, into a participation of the regency with them, as, in 1500, it alſo did Appenzell. In 1712, all the eight cantons concurred in paying the ſame mark of regard to Bern. The number of inhabitants is about 13,000, who are partly Proteſtants, and partly Roman Catholics.

Rheinwald, a valley in the country of the Griſons, about twenty miles in length, which takes its name from a branch of the Rhine paſſing through it.

Rheinzabern, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: two leagues and a half SE. Landau, and four and a half NE. Wiſſenburg.

Rhena, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: twenty-two miles WSW. Wiſmar.

Rhenen, a town ſituated on the river Leck, in the ſtate of Utrecht. The French took it, and put a garriſon in it, in the year 1672, but abandoned it two years after; here was a convent, which was afterwards converted into a palace for the reſidence of Frederic V, elector Palatine, who had been elected king of Bohemia in the year 1619; but being defeated in a battle fought againſt the emperor's troops, near Prague, in the year 1620, he retired, in 1621, to Rhenen, after being put under the ban of the empire, and deprived of his eſtates and electorate, which the emperor beſtowed on Maximilian of Bavaria: twenty miles NNE. Bois-le-Duc, and twenty SE. Utrecht.

Rheu (La), a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rennes: one league and a half WSW. Rennes, and two ESE. Montfort.

Rhine, a river of Germany, which riſes in the Griſon Alps, in three branches, which unite into one ſtream. The principal branch deſcends from the mountain of St. Gothard, and runs into the lake of Conſtance, near Rheineck; paſſing through the lake of Conſtance and lake of Zell, it paſſes by, or near to, Stein, Schaffhauſſen, Egliſau, Keiſerſtuhl, Seckingen, Rheinfelden, Bâle, Huningue, Straſburg, Spire, Worms, Oppenheim, Mentz, Bingen, St. Goar, Coblentz, Bonne, Cologn, Zons, Nuys, Duſſeldorp, Duyſburg, Rees, Emmeric, a little below which a large branch ſeparates to the left, and takes the name of Wahal; to Hulſſen and Arnhem, near which another br which joins the Iſſel, breaks off to the r The ſtream, which ſtill keeps the name o Rhine, paſſes on to Wageningen, and W le Duerſtede, where the ſtream aga vides; the larger part to the left, take name of the Leck, and joins the Meuſe ſmaller, which is the leſs, paſſes by Utr Voerden, Leyden, &c. and loſes itſelf in the ſand, juſt before it reaches the man Sea, a few miles after it has left L

Rhine, a river of Germany, in the graviate of Brandenburg, which runs in Havel, ten miles above Havelburg.

Rhine, a river of France, which run the Loire, near Roanne.

Rhine (Circle of the Lower), a divi Germany, bounded by the circles of W phalia, Upper Rhine, Franconia and bia, by the duchy of Luxemburg and F Its real extent is hard to be determined in conjunction with the circle of the U Rhine, it amounts to about 960 ſquare man miles. The ſtates of this circle a electors of Mentz, Treves, and Colo gether with the Palatine, the duke of berg, the prince of Taxis, the Teuton liwic of Coblentz, the prince of N Dietz, on account of the ſeigniory of ſtein; the elector of Treves, on acco Lower Iſenburg, and the count of S dorf, on account of the burggraviate of neck. The immediacy of the town of hauſen is diſputed. The ſummoning- and director of the circle is the ele Mentz. The diets of the circle have ſince the middle of the 17th century held at Frankfort on the Mayn. At diets the ſtates of the circle ſit and v the order they ſtand, ſaving only th electors of Treves and Cologn exc places, though the former always giv voice firſt, and that the elector of Ma director, gives his voice laſt. This c one of thoſe which are called the *circles*, and which, in the years 169 1702, entered into a mutual compact each other for their defence againſt t tacks of an enemy. It has alſo con conſtantly in this compact, and appoint quota in horſe and foot. This quota, as the contribution of the circle to the mined aid of the empire, has general equal to that of the circle of the Rhine. With reſpect to religion, thi is reckoned among the mixed.

Rhine (Circle of the Upper). This c bounded by the circles of the Lower Weſtphalia, Upper and Lower Saxony, bia, and Franconia, and by that o France heretofore called Alſace and raine, in the latter of which were ſom belonging to this circle: the extent is tioned in the circle of the Lower Rhine.

ſtates belonging to this circle are the biſhoprics of Worms and Spire, with the provoſtſhip of Weiſſenburg, Straſburg, Baſle, and Fulda, and the commandery of the order of St. John, as alſo the princely abby of Prum, with the provoſtſhip of Odenheim, and the electoral Palatinate of Simmern, Lautern, and Veldenz, the palatinate of Deuxponts, Heſſe-Caſſel, Heſſe-Darmſtadt, Herſfeld, or Hirſchfeld, and Sponheim, as alſo the marggraviates of Nomeny, Salm, with Kirburg, Naſſau-Weilburg, Naſſau-Uſingen, Naſſau-Idſtein, Naſſau-Saarbrucken, and Otweiler, with thoſe of Waldeck, Hanau-Munzenburg, Hanau-Lichtenburg, Solms-Hohenſolms, Solms-Braunfels, Solms-Rodolheim, Solms-Laubach, and the electorate of Mentz, on account of Konigſtein; that of Stolberg, on account of Konigſtein, thoſe of Iſenburg-Birſtein, Iſenburg-Budingen, Wachterſbach, and Meerholz, Grewiler, Grumbach, Dhaun, Leiningen-Hartenburg, Leiningen-Weſterburg, and Grunſtadt, Munzfelden, Witgenſtein of Witgenſtin, Witgenſtein-Berleburg, Falkenſtein, Reipolzkirchen, Creange, Wartenberg, Bretzenheim, Dachſtuhl, and Ollbruck, and the imperial cities of Worms, Spire, Franckfort, Friedberg, and Wetzlar. The biſhop of Worms, and the elector Palatine, for the duchy of Simmern, are ſummoning princes of this circle. The diets of the circle of the Upper Rhine were formerly held at Worms, but in this century at Frankfort; but the chancery circle of the archives belonging to it are kept at the directory at Worms. This circle, with reſpect to its religion, is reckoned among the mixed, and to the chamber-judicatory actually preſents at preſent two aſſeſſors.

Rhine (The Lower), a department of France, bounded on the north by the palatinate of the Rhine, the duchy of Deux Ponts and the department of the Moſelle, on the eaſt by the Rhine, on the ſouth by the department of the Lower Rhine, and on the weſt by the departments of the Voſges, the Meurte, and the Moſelle, ſeventy miles in length from north to ſouth, and twenty-two in its mean breadth. This department was, before the revolution, the northern part of Alſace. Straſburgh is the capital.

Rhine (Upper), a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Lower Rhine, on the ſouth by Switzerland, and on the weſt by the departments of the Upper Saone and Voſges; about fifty miles from north to ſouth, and twenty-ſeven from eaſt to weſt. Before the revolution, it was the ſouth part of Alſace. Colmar is the capital.

Rounfels, a town and fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Catzenelnbogen, near St. Goar.

Rongau, or *Rheingau*, a tract of country along the Rhine, in the electorate of Mentz, extending from Bachrach to Mentz, celebrated for its excellent wine.

Rhinow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the river Rhine: twenty miles N. Brandenburg.

Rhinsberg, ſee *Reinsberg*.

Rho, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the Colona: eight miles W. Milan.

Rhode Iſland, a ſtate of United America, bounded on the north and eaſt by the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, on the ſouth by the ſea, and on the weſt by Connecticut. This diſtrict was firſt peopled by ſome inhabitants who left the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, on account of the religious diſputes about the years 1634, 1635, and 1636. The firſt ſettlement was formed in Providence, on lands purchaſed of the Indians, under the auſpices of Mr. Roger Williams, who had been baniſhed for holding heretical opinions. In the year 1643, the people being deſtitute of a patent, or any legal authority, Mr. Williams went to England as agent, and by the aſſiſtance of ſir Henry Vane, jun. obtained of the earl of Warwick (then governor and admiral of the plantations) and his council, 'a free and abſolute charter of civil incorporation, by the name of the *Incorporation of Providence Plantations in Narraganſett Bay*.' This laſted until the charter granted by Charles II, in the year 1663, by which the incorporation was ſtyled '*The Engliſh Colony of Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations in New England*.' This charter, without any eſſential alteration, has remained the foundation of their government ever ſince. In the year 1730, the colony was filled with inhabitants; and chiefly by the natural increaſe of the firſt ſettlers. The number of ſouls in the ſtate, at this time was 17,935, of which no more than 985 were Indians, and 1648 negroes. In the year 1738, there were above one hundred ſail of veſſels belonging to Newport. The colony of Rhode Iſland, from its local ſituation, has ever been leſs expoſed to the incurſions of the neighbouring Indians, and from the French from Canada, than their neighbours in Maſſachuſetts and Connecticut. Many of the colony have, from its firſt eſtabliſhment, profeſſed the principles of the Quakers, which forbad them to fight. For theſe reaſons, the colony has been very little concerned in the old wars with the French and Indians. In the expedition againſt Port Royal, in the year 1710, and in the abortive attempt againſt Canada, in the year 1711, they had ſome troops; and towards the intended expedition againſt Canada, in the year 1746, they raiſed 300 men, and equipped a ſloop of war with 100 ſeamen; but, in their voyage to Nova Scotia, they met with misfortunes and returned. Soon after the deſign was dropped.

ped. Through the whole of the late war with Great Britain, the inhabitants of this state have manifested a patriotic spirit; their troops have behaved gallantly, and they are honoured in having produced the second general in the field. The constitution of this state is founded on the charter granted by Charles II, in the fourteenth year of his reign; and the frame of government was essentially altered by the revolution. The legislature of the state consists of two branches; a senate, or upper-house, composed of ten members, called in the charter, assistants; and a house of representatives, composed of deputies from the several towns. The members of the legislature are chosen twice a year; and there are two sessions of this body annually, viz. on the first Wednesday in May, and the last Wednesday in October. The supreme executive power is vested in a governor, or, in his absence, in the deputy-governor, who are chosen annually in May, by the suffrages of the people. The governor presides in the upper house, but has only a single voice in enacting laws. There is one supreme judicial court, composed of five judges, whose jurisdiction extends over the whole state, and who hold two courts annually in each county. In each county there is an inferior court of common pleas and general sessions of the peace, held twice a year, for the trial of causes, not capital, arising within the county, from which an appeal lies to the supreme court. The justice of the peace, as in other states have cognizance of small causes, and since the revolution, their powers have been enlarged to a dangerous extent. In the rivers and bays are plenty of sheeps-head, black-fish, herring, shad, lobsters, oysters, and clams, and around the shores of Rhode Island, besides those already mentioned, are cod, halibut, mackerel, bass, haddock, &c. &c. to the amount of more than seventy different kinds. This state, generally speaking, is a country for pasture, and not for grain. It, however, produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, and flax, and culinary plants and roots in great variety and abundance. Its natural growth is the same as in the other New England states. The western and north-western parts of the state are but thinly inhabited, and are barren and rocky. The people are generally farmers, and raise great numbers of the finest and largest neat-cattle in America. They keep large dairies, and make butter and cheese of the best quality, and in large quantities for exportation. Narragansett is famed for an excellent breed of pacing horses; they are strong, and remarkable for their speed, and for their excellency in enduring the fatigues of a long journey. The present exports from the state are flax-seed, lumber, horses, cattle, fish, poultry, onions, cheese, barley, &c. The imports, consisting of European West India goods, and log-wood from Bay of Honduras, exceed the exports. A 600 vessels enter and clear annually at different ports in this state.

Rhode Island, an island, from which American state takes its name, is situ[illegible] the Atlantic Ocean, near the coast of N[illegible]chusetts, about forty miles south-west [illegible] Boston. It is about thirteen miles [illegible] north to south, and four miles wide, [illegible] divided into three townships, New Portsmouth, and Middleton. It is a [illegible] sort for invalids from southern cl[illegible] The island is exceedingly pleasant and h[illegible]ful; and is celebrated for its fine w[illegible] Travellers, with propriety, call it the [illegible] of America. It suffered much by the war. Some of its most ornamental co[illegible]seats were destroyed, and their fine g[illegible] orchards, and fruit-trees, wantonly cut [illegible] The soil is of a superior quality. Before war, 30,000 sheep commonly fed upon island; and one year there were [illegible] In the year 1780, there were scarcely [illegible] They have increased since. *Long.* 71. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 25. N.

Rhoden, a town of Germany, in the cle of the Upper Rhine, and county of [illegible]deck: twenty-four miles NNW. Wal[illegible] and twenty SSE. Paderborn.

Rhodes, an island in the Mediterr[illegible] near the coast of Natolia, much celebr[illegible] ancient history. The government w[illegible] ways republican. At first, the s[illegible] authority was lodged with the people. nobles afterwards got possession of it, formed an aristocracy. Alcibiades, [illegible] head of a numerous fleet, rendered [illegible] subject to the Athenians; but the re[illegible] entering into an alliance with the inh[illegible] of Byzantium and Chio, shook off th[illegible] Mausoleus made himself master of R[illegible] by stratagem, and established a tyr[illegible] Artemisia, his queen, making use of [illegible] artifice, cut off some of the principal [illegible]bitants. But the Rhodians expelled [illegible] tyrants. Antigonus, irritated at not [illegible] been able to detach them from the all[illegible] Ptolemy, king of Egypt, declared war [illegible] them. He made immense preparatio[illegible] sent his son, Demetrius, to subdue th[illegible] That prince, excellently skilled in the [illegible] taking towns, besieged Rhodes by se[illegible] land. To reduce it, he invented [illegible] machines. The strongest tower of R[illegible] and great part of the wall, were t[illegible] down; but the courage of a free [illegible] triumphed over the fleet of Dem[illegible] Mithridates, who so long withstood th[illegible] tune of the Romans, and conquered G[illegible] and the islands of the Archipelago, fa[illegible] his attempts on Rhodes. Caius Cassi[illegible] it during the civil wars, and despoile[illegible]

...of its treaſures. Nevertheleſs, the re... again gloriouſly reared its head, and ...ices rendered the Romans by the ...es. procured them both their liberty ...ew towns in Caria. In fine, ever ob... of their laws, and careful to maintain ...mmerce to which they owed their ... they remained independent till the ...of Veſpaſian, who firſt reduced their ...a Roman province. Since that time ...has been only one of the fineſt iſles ...Archipelago: the power and riches of ...abitants have diſappeared. Under ...time, this iſland remained a part of ...rn empire, which was greatly weak... its diviſion. The puſillanimity and ...of the princes who ſucceeded, ſhook it ...ndation. The Arabs, led on by the ...ſm which Mahomet had inſpired, ...g and giving battle in the name of the ..., conquered the fineſt provinces of ...ire; and, in the twelfth year of the ...Conſtans, Moawiah, Othman's lieu... made himſelf of Rhodes. The Greek ...rs, however, at length expelled the ...ans, and kept poſſeſſion till the ...Baldwin, who becoming ſovereign ...antinople, ſent a prefect to Rhodes. ...me after, John Ducas conquered it. ...ave warriors, then known by the ...of the Knights of St. John, led on by ...and-maſter, Foques de Villaret, at... and took it, after a bloody battle, in ...roiſm triumphed over numbers and ... Mahomet the Second, who made ...ſian world tremble, and ſeemed to ...chained victory to his car, tarniſhed ...e of his laurels, by beſieging this ...defended by a handful of heroes. In ...1552, Soliman ſaw a numerous ...rith under its walls; and if this ...be conqueror of Hungary and Perſia ...gth ſubdue Rhodes, attacked, as it ...al fides, by the forces of the Turks, ...ater was the ſhame for the Chriſtian ..., who did not ſend a ſingle veſſel to ...its intrepid defenders. Deſtroyed, ...ſian vanquiſhed, they were almoſt ...under the ruins of their forts. Soli... ...d not enter the town but through ...s of the blood of his ſoldiers. He ...nothing but heaps of ruins, defended ...a number of knights, covered with ..., who afterwards removed to Malta. ...is the governor-general of the iſland. ...ſes abſolute power; and preſides at ...civil juſtice and military diſcipline. ...are litigations are decided before the ... of the judge, called the cadi. His ...are without appeal. The Greeks ...have a chief, named the Moute... is their intendant-general, and has ...ation of the tax, called carach, a ...n-tax, impoſed by the grand ſeignior on all his ſubjects who are not Mahometans, but which is paid only by the men. The ſoil of Rhodes is dry and ſandy; but the numerous ſprings which water it, render it extremely fertile. Corn thrives there admirably. Its yellow and heavy grain affords a flour as white as ſnow, which makes excellent bread. If half of the country capable of growing it, were cultivated, the Rhodians would have far more than ſufficient for their conſumption, and might export to foreign countries. The number of families in the whole iſland is eſtimated at 4700 Turks, 2500 Greeks, and 100 Jews, in all 7300, or about 36,500 inhabitants; a ſmall population for an iſland thirty leagues in circumference.

Rhodes, a city of Aſia, and capital of the iſland of Rhodes, built by Hippodamus, a famous architect, of Miletus, three leagues in circumference: the beauty of its harbours, ſays Strabo, of its ſtreets and walls, and the magnificence of its monuments, render it ſo much ſuperior to all other cities, as to admit of no compariſon. The celebrated coloſſus of Rhodes, dedicated to the ſun, was the work of Chares of Lindus, a pupil of Lyſippus, and was ſeventy cubits high; it was thrown down by an earthquake, fifty-ſix years after it was firſt erected. It is ſaid to have coſt 300 talents, a ſum which the Rhodians gained by the ſale of the warlike engines left by Demetrius when he raiſed the ſiege. Moawiah, the general of the caliph Othman, when he took Rhodes, deſtroyed the ſtatute, and ſold the broken pieces to a Jew of Edeſſa, near 900 years after its fall: neither did the other arts flouriſh leſs in this renowned city. Their ſchools, too, attained ſo high a degree of celebrity, that they were reſorted to by ſome of the greateſt men of Rome; among whom were Marcus Brutus, Cicero, Cato, Caſſius, Cæſar, and Pompey: Alexander, who regarded this city as the firſt in the univerſe, choſe there to depoſit his laſt will. The modern town, built on the ruins of the ancient city, occupies only a quarter of its extent, and poſſeſſes no remarkable antiquities. Not even the ſmalleſt remains of the theatre, temples, and portico, are to be diſcovered. Statues, coloſſuſes, paintings, all have been deſtroyed, or carried off. To wide and skilfully diſpoſed ſtreets; to thoſe regularly ranged edifices, where each front preſented the ſame order of architecture, have ſucceeded narrow and winding lanes, and houſes without taſte, regularity, or decoration. The knights of Rhodes have left various traces of their reſidence in the iſland. Their armorial enſigns, and ſome buſts of the grand maſters, ſculptured in relief, on marble, decorated the fronts of ſeveral buildings. The walls and towers they erected ſtill ſubſiſt, and bear the

glorious marks of their obſtinate defence. The church of St. John has been converted into a moſque. The vaſt hoſpital, in which Chriſtian charity received the faithful from all parts of the world, and furniſhed them with ſuccours, at this day ſerves as a granary for the Turks. Rhodes has only two harbours. The ſmalleſt faces the eaſt, and is called *Darca*. Rocks, at a ſmall diſtance from each other, in the front, block the entrance, and only leave room for one veſſel to paſs. Moles, raiſed on each ſide, defend it from the wind. The Turks, who ſince the conqueſt of the iſland, have not removed from it a ſingle grain of ſand, ſuffer it gradually to choke up. There is only water enough for merchant ſhips, and even they are obliged to unload a part of their cargo before they can enter it. The other harbour is large; it bears the name of Rhodes; and in this frigates of thirty guns may anchor. Veſſels are here defended from the weſterly winds, which, in theſe latitudes, prevail nine months in the year. *Long.* 45. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 25. N.

Rhodes, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, ſituated on an eminence, between the Lake of Tunis and the ſea, at a diſtance from ſome hills, where Hanno was defeated by Regulus.

Rhodez, or *Rodez*, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Aveiron; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bourges: 10½ leagues NNE. Alby, and 91 S. Paris. *Long.* 20. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

Rhætico, a mountain of Germany, in the county of Pludentz: ſix miles S. Pludentz.

Rhône, a river of France, which riſes in the Alps, at the eaſtern extremity of the Valais, paſſes through the Lake of Geneva, to Seiſſel, &c. and thence to Lyons, where it joins the Saône, and after paſſing by Vienne, Valence, Viriers, Avignon, Arles, &c. empties itſelf by ſeveral mouths into the Mediterranean.

Rhône (Mouths of) [*Bouches de Rhône*], a department of France, bounded on the north by the county of Venaiſsin, on the north-eaſt by the department of the Lower Alps, on the eaſt by the department of the Var, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean, and on the weſt by the department of the Gard; about fifty-five miles from eaſt to weſt, and forty-five from north to ſouth. This was heretofore the ſouth-weſt part of Provence. Aix is the capital.

Rhuden, or *Ruthen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: ſixty-four miles E. Duſſeldorp, and eleven NNW. Brilon.

Rhun, or *Pulo Rhun*, one of the ſmall Banda Iſlands, inhabited chiefly by fiſhermen.

Rio Lexa, ſee *Realejo*.

Riaça, or *Riaza*, a river of Spain, which riſes in the mountains which ſeparate Old and New Caſtile, and runs into the Duero, near Roa.

Riader, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which riſes in Denbighſhire, and runs into the Tanot, on the borders of Montgomeryſhire.

Riaille, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ancenis: ſix leagues N. Ancenis.

Rialeje, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Teneriffe.

Rialp, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: eighteen miles WNW. Urgel.

Rianjo, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, at the mouth of the Ulla: twenty-three miles SSW. Compoſtella.

Rians, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maximin: ſix miles NW. St. Maximin, and fourteen NW. Aix.

Riazan, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the Oka: eighty miles SSE. Moſcow, and 428 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 56. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 45. N.

Riazanſkoe, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by Vladimirſkoi, on the eaſt and ſouth by Tambovſkoi, and on the weſt by Moſkovſkaia and Tulſkoe; 108 miles from north to ſouth, and 100 from eaſt to weſt. *Long.* 56. to 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 40. to 55. 20. N.

Riazſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riazan: fifty-ſix miles SE. Riazan. *Long.* 57. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Ribadavia, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, celebrated for its vineyards which are ſuppoſed to produce ſome of the beſt wine in Spain: fifteen miles SW. Orenſe, and twenty-three NE. Tuy.

Ribadeo, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, at the mouth of the Eo, with a good harbour, defended by two caſtles: fifteen miles NE. Mondonedo. *Long.* 9. 41. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 33.

Ribagnac, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergerac: ſix miles S. Bergerac.

Ribauville, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar, two leagues and a quarter N. Colmar, and three quarters SSW. Schlettſtat.

Ribble, a river of England, which riſes in the county of York, and runs into the Irish Sea, a few miles below Preſton, in Lancaſhire.

Ribecourt, a town of France, in the department of the North; and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cambray:

ſea,

...ge and three quarters SSW. Cambray, ... ve and three quarters SE. Arras.

Sierra, or *St. Jago*, a town of St. Jago, ... of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, ſituated on ... ide of the only river of the iſland, which ... only about a league in its whole courſe, ... a bow-ſhot from the ſea. It is the ſee ... biſhop, and reſidence of the governor, ... contains between 400 and 500 houſes, a ... edral, and two convents. Except the ...nor's, the houſes are only of one ſtory, ... covered with branches and leaves of the ...n-nut-trees. *Long.* 23. 24. W. Green... *Lat.* 15. N.

Ribemont, a town of France, in the de... ment of the Aiſne, and chief place of a ..., in the diſtrict of St. Quentin, on the ... two leagues and a quarter SE. St. ...ntin, and five NW. Laon.

Ribezki, a town of Ruſſia, on the Tun... ...: ſeventy-two miles ESE. Eniſeiſk.

Ribera de Murria, a town of Portugal, in ... province of Eſtremadura: two leagues ... Thomar.

Ribérac, a town of France, and principal ... of a diſtrict, in the department of the ... rigne: five leagues and a half E. Peri... ...x, and nine SSE. Angouleſme. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 14. N.

Ribeziny, a town of Abyſſinia: twenty... ...miles ENE. Axum.

Ribna, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern... ...t of Kolivan, on a river of the ſame ... 112 miles SE. Kraſnoiarſk.

Ribnik, a town of Sileſia, in the principa... ... Ratibor, thirteen miles E. Ratibor, ... even NNE. Loſlau.

Ribnik, a town of European Turkey, in ... province of Walachia, on a river of the ... name: 112 miles W. Iſmael, and 100 ...ſt.

Ribnik, a town of European Turkey, in ... province of Walachia, on the Alaut, the ... of a Greek biſhop: forty-four miles S. ...enſtadt, and 130 ESE. Temeſvar. ... 41. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 19. N.

Ribnik, a river of Walachia, which runs ... the Siret, near Dubravitza, on the bor... of Moldavia.

Ribnitz, a town of Germany, in the du... ... Mecklenburg, ſituated on a large lake, ... the mouth of the Reckinitz: twelve ... NNE. Roſtock.

Ribnizy, a town of Poland, in the palati... ... of Braclaw: ſixty-four miles S. Braclaw.

Ribza, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern... ... of Jaroſlavl: forty miles WNW. Ja... *Long.* 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 45. N.

Rice Lake, a lake of Canada, two leagues ... from Lake Ontario.

Ricey le Bas, a town of France, in the ...rtment of the Aube: two leagues S. ...-ſur Seine.

Richebourg, a town of France, in the department of the Aube: two leagues and a half S. Bar-ſur-Seine.

Riche-baude-Rive, a town of France, in the department of the Aube: two leagues and a quarter S. Bar-ſur-Seine.

Richelieu, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chinon, founded by cardinal Richelieu: three leagues E. Loudun, and three and a half S. Chinon.

Richenburg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: ten miles SE. Chrudim.

Richenweir, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar: two leagues NNW. Colmar, and two and three quarters SSW. Schlettſtatt.

Richland, a county of South Carolina.

Richmond, a county of Virginia.

Richmond, a county of Georgia.

Richmond, a rich, and populous village of England, in the county of Surry, ſituated on the ſide of the Thames. It was anciently called *Sheen*, and had a royal palace, in which Edward I, II, and III, reſided; the laſt died here of grief for the death of his ſon, the Black Prince. Richard II alſo reſided here, but being diſguſted with the place, on the death of the queen, afterwards deſerted it, and let it run to decay. Henry V repaired it, and founded three religious houſes near it. In the year 1497, this palace was deſtroyed by fire, when king Henry VII was there; but in 1501, that prince cauſed it to be new built, and commanded that the village ſhould be called Richmond; he having borne the title of the Earl of Richmond, before he obtained the crown, by the defeat and death of Richard III. Henry VII died here, and here alſo his grand-daughter, queen Elizabeth, breathed her laſt. The preſent palace, which is finely ſituated, is a very plain edifice, built by the duke of Ormond, who received a grant of a conſiderable ſpace of land about Richmond, from king William III, as a reward for his military ſervices; but it devolved to the crown on that duke's attainder, in the beginning of the reign of king George I, and this houſe was, by his preſent majeſty, confirmed to the late queen Caroline, in caſe ſhe became queen-dowager of England: eight miles and a half WSW. London.

Richmond, a town of England, in the county of York, on the Swale, which gives name to a tract of country, called *Richmondſhire*, which belongs to the duchy of Lancaſter. The town is large, ſurrounded with a wall, and contains two churches. Here was a caſtle, built by Allan, earl of Richmond, one of the followers of William the Conqueror; here was likewiſe a monaſtery. It is a borough-town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The market is

on Saturday: fixty miles SE. Lancaſter, and 230 NNW. London.

Richmond, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, ſituated on the north ſide of James' River, at the foot of ſome falls, which are ſeven miles in length; to obviate the inconvenience of which a canal has been undertaken at a conſiderable expence: 200 miles SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 72. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 33. N.

Richmond, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland: twenty-three miles SW. Providence, and fifteen E. Norwich.

Richmond, a town of United America, belonging to the ſtate of New York, in Staten Iſland: ten miles SW. New York.

Richmond, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent, at the mouth of the Chateaubelair river, and bottom of Chateaubelair Bay: thirteen miles N. Kingſton.

Richmond Bay, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 63. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

Richold, or *Richeld*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, near the Meuſe: two miles NW. Dalem.

Richtenberg, a town of Germany, in Anterior Pomerania: twenty-eight miles ENE. Roſtock. *Long.* 30. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 10. N.

Ritcebnſwick, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the lake Zurich: eleven miles S. Zurich.

Riciuſa, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: twenty miles W. Birlat.

Rickmanſworth, a town of England, in the county of Hartford, on a ſmall river, which runs into the Colne, with a weekly market on Saturday: eleven miles S. St. Alban's, and ſeventeen and a half NW. London.

Ricla, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Xiloca: fourteen miles NE. Calatayud.

Ricote, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: twenty miles NW. Murcia.

Rida, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais: four miles SE. Sion.

Rida, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: twenty-four miles NE. Stockholm.

Ridale, or *Riſdale*, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Swale, near Richmond.

Ridderhude, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: eight miles N. Bremen.

Ride, a ſmall town on the north coaſt of the Iſle of Wight: five miles S. Portſmouth, and ſix ENE. Newport.

Rideau, a river of Canada, which runs into the Utwas. *Long.* 76. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

Ridefield, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: nine miles Danbury.

Ridgway Hill, a hill of England, in the county of Dorſet, between Dorcheſter and Weymouth.

Ridl, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles SSW. Anſpach.

Ridland, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Coquet.

Ridley, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Coquet.

Ridol, a river of North Wales, which runs into the ſea, near Aberiſtwith.

Riechenau, a town of Swiſſerland, in the country of the Griſons: nine miles SSW. Coire.

Ried, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria. In the year 1310, this town was entirely burnt down by the Auſtrians: fifteen miles E. Branau, and eighteen S. P.

Riedegg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles N. Steyr.

Rieden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: ſeven miles S. Amberg, and twenty-two N. Ratiſbon.

Riedenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Paſſau, on the Inn, twelve miles SSW. Paſſau, and twelve ENE. Branau.

Riedenberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Altmuhl: ſeven miles NE. Ingolſtadt, and fourteen W. S. Ratiſbon.

Riedlingen, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia: twenty-ſeven miles S. Ulm, and thirty-five SSE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 27. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 11. N.

Rieben, a town of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Bâle, and principal place of a bailiwick: three miles E. Bâle.

Rielves, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, eleven miles NW. Toledo.

Rieneck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, on the Sinn. The Remonth for the county is twenty-eight florins: thirty-ſix miles E. Franckfort on the Maine, and twenty-two NW. Wurtz. *Long.* 27. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 59. N.

Rienz, a river of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, which joins the Egſack, at Brixen.

Rierſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles W. Mauer.

Rieſenhoppe, or *Schnee*, a mountain of Ileſia, and one of the loftieſt in all Europe, ſituated in the principality of Jauer.

Rieſſa, a town of Germany, in the cir

Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meis- ... miles N. Lommatsch.

..., a town of Germany, in the cir- ... Westphalia, and capital of a county of ... name, on the Embs; the county is ... eighteen miles in length, and six in ... The Roman month is seventy-two ... and tax to the Imperial chamber ... rixdollars forty-nine kruitzers every ... months: twelve miles WNW. Pader-

..., a town of Italy, in the duchy of ... the see of a bishop, immediately un- ... pe; besides the cathedral, it con- ... collegiate, six parish churches, and ... convents: twenty-five miles SSE. Spo- ... rty-seven NNE. Rome.

... *Volodimerov*, a town of Russia, in ... vernment of Tver: sixty-four miles ... Tver. *Long*. 52. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. ... N.

..., a town of France, in the depart- ... the Upper Garonne, and chief place ... ton, in the district of Muret: three ... SW. Muret, and three and a half ... Rieux.

... *reux*, a town of France, in the de- ... of the Aveiron, and chief place of ... n, in the district of Villefranche: five ... W. Rhodez, and two NW. Sau- ...

... r, a town of France, and principal ... a district, in the department of the ... Garonne. Before the revolution, the ... bishop: eight leagues S. Toulouse, ... NE. St. Gaudens. *Long*. 18. 53. ... *Lat*. 43. 15. N.

... r, a town of France, in the depart- ... the Morbihan, and chief place of a ... in the district of La Roche Bernard: ... leagues ENE. Roche Bernard, and ... and a half SE. Rochefort.

... r, a town of France, in the depart- ... the Ille and Vilaine, on the Vilaine: ... ues S. Redon.

... r, a town of France, in the depart- ... the Aude: ten miles E. Carcassonne.

... r, a town of France, in the depart- ... the Lower Alps, and chief place ... canton, in the district of Digne: six ... S. Digne, and six and a half SW. ...

..., a river of France, which runs into ... onne, near Saverdun.

... see *Babira*.

... *bach*, a river of Germany, which ... the Inn, two miles N. Kuffstain.

..., a seaport town of Russia, on the ... in the Gulf of the Baltic, called the ... *Riga*, the capital of a province, see ... archbishop, and formerly the capital of ... Next to Petersburgh, it is the ... commercial town in the whole Russian ... The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are resident in the town. The merchants of an English factory, established there, enjoy the greatest share of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, leather, tallow, &c. its principal imports are salt, cloth, silks, wine, grocery-wares, and salted herrings. The masts grow mostly on the districts which border on the Dnieper, and are sent up that river to a landing-place, and transported about thirty versts to the Duna. They are then formed into floats, of from fifty to 200 pieces, and descend the the stream to Riga. They are usually from seventy to eighty feet in length. The hemp is brought from the Ukraine and Poland, and employs two years in its passage to Riga. The barks in which it is conveyed are from 250 to 300 tons' burthen, are covered with matting, sloping like a pent-house roof, and have a false bottom. They ascend the Dnieper and the Duna, but can only pass the last mentioned river in the spring, or about three weeks after the snow begins to melt, on account of the numerous shoals; so that if they miss that time, they are delayed till autumn. The inhabitants of Riga carry on also a considerable commerce in salt. They import it from Spain, and send it up the Duna, to supply the districts bordering on that river, and by land to Courland, and the neighbouring provinces of Poland. Riga contains within the fortifications 9000 inhabitants, and in the suburbs 15,000, exclusive of a garrison of 1000 soldiers. Riga was built in the year 1200, and soon after inclosed with a wall. It has suffered very much both by fires and sieges: of the latter, the most remarkable are those it sustained from the Russians in 1656; the Saxons and Poles in 1700; and a second time from the Russians in 1710, when it was obliged to submit to Peter the Great: 300 miles NNE. Warsaw, and 160 NE. Konigsberg. *Long*. 41. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 56. 55. N.

Rignac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Albin: three leagues S. Albin, and four WNW. Rhodez.

Rigney, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Besançon: three leagues and a half NE. Besançon, and four W. Clerval.

Rigny le Seron, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ervy: two leagues NW. Ervy, and six SW. Troyes. *Long*. 21. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 12. N.

Rigny, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chinon: two leagues NNE. Chinon.

Rikebach, a town of Germany, in the county

county of Bregentz: ſeven miles SSE. Bregentz.

Rolanda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: twenty-eight miles NE. Stockholm.

Rolle, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: three leagues E. Baugé.

Rolle, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, two leagues below Quilbœuf.

Rilly, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reims: two leagues S. Reims.

Rilſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk, on the Sem: fifty-two miles WSW. Kurſk. *Long.* 52. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Rimac, a vally of South America, in Peru, in which the city of Lima is built, watered by a river of the ſame name.

Rimagione, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: five miles SSW. Spezza.

Rimaſzombat, a town of Hungary: fourteen miles ESE. Altſol.

Rimbu, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: ſeventy-two miles W. Laſſa, and 176 NNE. Taſſaſudun. *Long.* 90. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 35. N.

Rimſoſa, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: ſeventeen miles S. Linkoping.

Rimini, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the Romagna, once ſituated on the ſea-coaſt, but for ſome centuries the ſea has receded to a diſtance. The harbour, on the river Marechia, on which the city is built, is now ſo choked up with ſand, as ſcarcely to admit of ſmall barks. This city was anciently in a very flouriſhing condition, but, among other calamities, in the courſe of time, ſuffered extremely by an earthquake, in the year 1671. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Ravenna. In the ſquare before the council-houſe is a beautiful fountain, a braſs ſtatue of St. Paul, and another of pope Paul V, and a large library, in a very elegant ſtructure, and preſented for the uſe of the public, by count Gambalonga. Among the antiquities, is a triumphal arch, erected to the emperor Auguſtus, the remains of an amphitheatre, the ſuggeſtum, from which Julius Cæſar is ſaid to have harangued his army after paſſing the Rubicon, and ſome ſtones with inſcriptions. Its ancient name was *Ariminum*: fifty-ſeven miles SE. Bologna, and 133 N. Rome. *Long.* 30. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat* 44. 7. N.

Rimmertzbeydr, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: four miles ENE. Neiſſe.

Rimonciero, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ſeven miles NW. Monte St. Angelo.

Rimont, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Girons: leagues WNW. Taraſcon, and two E. Girons.

Rindoms, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: eleven miles NW. Tarragona.

Rindſaker, a town of Norway: ſixty miles NNE. Chriſtiania.

Rinekenberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ſix miles E. Weimarck.

Ringelſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles E. Ziſterſdorff.

Ringenthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Egeburg: one mile N. Mitweyda.

Ringerike, a town of Norway: twenty four miles NNE. Chriſtiania.

Ringkiobing, a town of Denmark, ſituated on the coaſt of a large gulf of the North Sea, to which it gives name. The inhabitants almoſt entirely employ themſelves in trading to Holland and Norway. The voyage to the former, with a fair wind, may be performed in thirty hours. Several traders who traffic with Viborg and other inland towns, have their warehouſes here. The bay affords plenty of good fiſh, particularly oyſters. It is of a good depth, and ſecure except near the entrance, where there is ſome danger, on account of the ſand-banks thrown up by the ſea: forty-eight miles NW. Ripen, and forty-three SW. Viborg. *Long.* 8. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 7. N.

Ringleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach: ſix miles N. Erfurt, and twenty-ſix ENE. Eiſenach.

Ringſted, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand. It was anciently a large city; but by ſeveral fires it has been greatly reduced, ſo that at preſent it is but a ſmall town. The great church was erected in 1475, and was famous for ſeveral popiſh relliques. In it lie buried ſeveral kings, queens, &c. as Waldemar I, Waldemar II, Erick the Saint, duke Knut the Saint, and other perſons of diſtinction. This town is alſo famous for the court of judicature, to which an appeal lies from all the courts of Zealand except Copenhagen and ſome other towns, whereas from this court there is no appeal but to the ſupreme court at Copenhagen. It is twenty-nine miles SW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 11. 51. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 28. N.

Ringwood, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: twenty-three miles W. Morriſtown.

Ringwood, a town of England, in the county of Hants, near the Avon, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. Near it

own the duke of Monmouth was taken, after his defeat at Sedgmoor, in the year 1685: fourteen miles NNE. Pool, and ninety-one SW. London.

Rinteln, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Shauenburg, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Weſer. The univerſity of Stadthagen, was removed to this town, in the year 1621. The profeſſors of divinity here are Lutheran, but in the other faculties are alſo Calviniſt ones, and the two Calviniſt preachers here, in particular, are at the ſame time profeſſors of the Hebrew and Greek languages. To the Lutherans belong the town-church, but the Calviniſts and the garriſon make uſe of the univerſity-church for their ſervice. In the year 1665, Hedewig Sophia, landgravine of Heſſe, began to environ the town with ramparts, ditches, and bulwarks, which were finiſhed in 1668. The inhabitants apply themſelves for the moſt part to agriculture, the breeding of cattle, and brewing: nine miles SSE. Minden. *Long.* 26. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 14. N.

Rinveel Point, a cape of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Galway. *Long.* 9. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Rinum, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: twenty leagues ENE. Zareng.

Rio dos Apoſtolos, a river of North America, which runs into the northern part of the Gulf of California.

Rio Bueno, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, on the north coaſt. *Long.* 77. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Rio Cobre, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which paſſes by Spaniſh Town, and runs into the ſea, four miles NW. from Kingſton.

Rio del Conches, or *de Salinas*, a river of North America, which joins the Brava, near its mouth.

Rio Grande, ſee *Grand River*.

Rio Grande, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, on the north coaſt. *Long.* 76. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 13. N.

Rio Grande, a town of South America, in Braſil, and juriſdiction of Fernambuco, formerly the ſeat of a juriſdiction.

Rio Grande, a river of South America, in Braſil. It has, however, no claim to the pompous title, though it has water enough near its mouth to bear ſhips of conſiderable bulk; but its entrance, if we may believe the Portugueſe, is difficult and dangerous, though wide and deep enough farther in. The mouth is ſituated *Lat.* 5. 45. S.

Rio de la Hacha, ſee *Hacha*.

Rio Janeiro, a juriſdiction of South America, in Braſil, ſo called from the river Janeiro, which runs through the middle of it. The natives call this country and river by the name of *Ganabara*, and the French, who attempted to make a ſettlement here, continued the appellation; but the Portugueſe, on their becoming maſters of the country, called it Rio de Janeiro, which is the only name it is now known by. At the mouth of the river, on the eaſt ſide, is the fort of Santa Cruz; and on the weſt that of St. Jago, together with the capital. The rivers in this captainſhip are but few, and not remarkable for their largeneſs, except that from which it has its name; though this is rather a gulf or bay than a river, as the water in it is ſalt. Two large rivers, indeed, diſcharge themſelves into it, but their waters are not at all ſufficient for the capacious bay which is called Rio de Janeiro. The banks of the two rivers above-mentioned have many villages of the natives. At the mouth of the Rio de Janeiro are ſeveral ſmall iſlands, which render the entrance both difficult and dangerous, and it is ſurrounded with hills of a moderate height.

Rio de Janeiro, a city of South America, capital of a juriſdiction, and the preſent capital of Braſil, ſituated on a river of the ſame name. Rio de Janeiro, or the River of Januarius, was probably ſo called from its having been diſcovered on the feaſt-day of that ſaint; and the town, which is the capital of the Portugueſe dominions in America, derives its name from the river, which, indeed, is rather an arm of the ſea, for it did not appear to receive any conſiderable ſtream of freſh water: it ſtands on a plain, cloſe to the ſhore, on the weſt ſide of the bay, at the foot of ſeveral high mountains, which riſe behind it. It is neither ill deſigned nor ill built; the houſes, in general, are of ſtone, and two ſtories high; every houſe having, after the manner of the Portugueſe, a little balcony before its windows, and a lattice of wood before the balcony. Its circuit capt. Cook eſtimated at about three miles; for it appears to be equal in ſize to the largeſt county towns in England, Briſtol and Liverpool not excepted; the ſtreets are ſtraight, and of a convenient breadth, interſecting each other at right angles; the greater part, however, lie in a line with the citadel, called *St. Sebaſtian*, which ſtands on the top of a hill that commands the town. It is ſupplied with water from the neighbouring hills, by an aqueduct, which is raiſed upon two ſtories of arches, and is ſaid in ſome places to be at a great height from the ground, from which the water is conveyed by pipes into a fountain in the great ſquare that exactly fronts the viceroy's palace. The water at this fountain, however, is ſo bad, that capt. Cook's company, who had been two months at ſea, confined to that in caſks, which was almoſt always foul, could not drink it with pleaſure.

Water

Water of a better quality is laid into ſome other parts of the town. The churches are very fine, and there is more religious parade in this place than in any of the popiſh countries in Europe: there is a proceſſion of ſome pariſh every day, with various inſignia, all ſplendid and coſtly in the higheſt degree; they beg money, and ſay prayers in great form, at the corner of every ſtreet. The government here, as to its form, is mixed; it is, notwithſtanding, very deſpotic in fact. It conſiſts of the viceroy, the governor of the town, and a council: without the conſent of this council, in which the viceroy has a caſting vote, no judicial act ſhould be performed; yet both the viceroy and governor frequently commit perſons to priſon at their own pleaſure, and ſometimes ſend them to Liſbon, without acquainting their friends or family with what is laid to their charge, or where they may be found. To reſtrain the people from travelling into the country, and getting into any diſtrict where gold or diamonds may be found, of both which there is much more than the government can otherwiſe ſecure, certain bounds are preſcribed them, at the diſcretion of the viceroy, ſometimes at a few and ſometimes at many miles diſtance from the city. The inhabitants, which are very numerous, conſiſt of Portugueſe, Negroes, and Indians, the original natives of the country. The townſhip of Rio, which is but a ſmall part of the capitanea, or province, is ſaid to contain 37,000 white perſons, and 629,000 blacks, many of whom are free; making together 666,000. The military eſtabliſhment here conſiſts of twelve regiments of regular troops, ſix of which are Portugueſe, and ſix Creoles; and twelve other regiments of provincial militia. It is generally allowed, that the women both of the Spaniſh and Portugueſe ſettlements in South America, make leſs liberty of granting perſonal favours, than thoſe of any other civilized country in the world. Murders are frequently committed here; but the churches afford an aſylum to the criminal. The country round the town is beautiful in the higheſt degree; the wildeſt ſpots being varied with a greater luxuriance of flowers, both as to number and beauty, than the beſt gardens in England. Upon the trees and buſhes ſat an almoſt endleſs variety of birds, eſpecially ſmall ones, many of them covered with the moſt elegant plumage; among which was the humming-bird. Of inſects, too, there was a great variety, and ſome of them very beautiful; but they were much more nimble than thoſe of Europe, eſpecially the butterflies, moſt of which flew near the tops of the trees, and were, therefore, very difficult to be caught, except when the ſea breeze blew freſh, which kept them nearer to the ground. There is the appearance of but little cultivation; the greater part the land is wholly uncultivated, and little care and labour ſeem to have been ſtowed upon the reſt; there are, indeed, tle patches or gardens, in which many of European garden ſtuff are produced ticularly cabbages, peas, beans, kidney turnips, and white radiſhes, but all mu ferior to our own: water-melons and apples are alſo produced in theſe ſpots, they are the only fruits that we ſaw vated, though the country produces melons, oranges, lemons, ſweet citrons, plantains, bananas, mangos, ma apples, acajou or caſhou apples and jamboira of two kinds, one of which b ſmall black fruit, cocoa-nuts, palm-n two kinds, one long, the other round, palm-berries. Of theſe fruits, the w melons and oranges are the beſt in kind; the pine-apples are much infe thoſe in England, they are, indeed, juicy and ſweet, but have no flavour. melons are mealy, and inſipid; but the ter-melons are excellent, they have a fl at leaſt a degree of acidity, which the liſh have not. There are alſo ſeveral ſpec the prickle-pear, and ſome European fr particularly the apple and peach, both were very mealy and inſipid. In the gardens alſo grow yams and manioc, wh the Weſt Indies is called caſſada or c The ſoil, though it produces tobacco ſugar, will not produce bread-corn; ſo the people here have no wheat-flour what is brought from Portugal, and the rate of a ſhilling a pound, the is generally ſpoiled by being heated paſſage. As to manufactures, capt. neither ſaw nor heard of any, except th cotton hammocks, in which people are ried about here, as they are with us in chairs; and theſe are principally, if wholly, fabricated by the Indians. riches of the place conſiſt chiefly in mines, which lie far up the country. gold is certainly brought from theſe but at an expence of life that muſt every man, to whom cuſtom has not ma familiar, with horror. No leſs than 4 negroes are annually imported, on king's account to dig the mines. Pre ſtones are alſo found here in ſuch plenty, a certain quantity only is allowed to be lected in a year, to collect this quanti number of people are ſent into the c where they are found, and when it is got ther, which ſometimes happens in a m ſometimes in leſs, and ſometimes in they return; and after that, whoeve found in theſe precious diſtricts, on any tence, before the next year, is immed put to death. The jewels found here diamonds, topazes of ſeveral kinds, amet

...ysis. The harbour of Rio de Janeiro ...ated west-by-north eighteen leagues, ... Cape Frio, and may be known by ...markable hill, in the form of a sugar ... the west point of the bay; but as all ... is very high, and rises in many ... the entrance of this harbour may be ... certainly distinguished by the islands ... before; one of which, called *Rodonda*, ... and round, like a hay-stack, and lies ... distance of two leagues and a half from ...trance of the bay, in the direction of ... by west; but the first islands which ... with, coming from the east or Cape ... are two that have rocky appearances, ... near to each other, and at the distance ... four miles from the shore: there ... at the distance of three leagues to ... westward of these, two other islands, ... near to each other, a little without ..., on the east side, and very near the ... This harbour is certainly a good ... the entrance, indeed, is not wide, but ...-breeze, which blows every day from ... or twelve o'clock till sunset, makes it ... any ship to go in before the wind; ... grows wider as the town is approach... that abreast of it there is room for the ... fleet, in five or six fathom water, ... an oozy bottom. At the narrow part, ... entrance is defended by two forts. The ... and, indeed, the whole coast, abounds ... a great variety of fish. Though the ... is hot, the situation of this place ... certainly wholesome. Upon the whole, ... Cook, Rio de Janeiro, is a very ... place for ships to put in at that want ...ment: the harbour is safe and com...; and provisions, except wheaten ... and flour, may be easily procured: as ...cedaneum for bread, there are yams ... cassada in plenty; beef, both fresh and ... may be bought at about two-pence ...ng a pound; though it is very lean. ... is scarcely to be procured, and hogs ... poultry are dear; of garden-stuff and ... there is abundance, of which, however, ... can be preserved at sea but the pump... Rum, sugar, and molosses, all excellent ... kind, may be had at a reasonable ... tobacco also is cheap, but it is not ... Here is a yard for building shipping, ... a small hulk to heave down by; for, as ... tide never rises above six or seven feet, ... is no other way of coming at a ship's ... *Long.* 42. 46. W. Greenwich. ... 22. 50. S.

... *Mino*, a river of the island of Jamaica, ... runs into the sea, on the west side of ... Bay.

Rio das Mortes, a town of South America, ... the jurisdiction of Minas Geraes, situated ... river of the same name, which runs into ... Parana.

Rio Negro, a considerable river of South America, which runs from the river Oronoko, in the new kingdom of Grenada, and enters the river of the Amazons, near Fort Rio Negro. *Long.* 43. 45. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 3. 15. S.

Rio Negro, a fort of South America, in Brasil, and government of Para, situated on the Rio Negro, near its conflux with the river Amazons.

Rio Nuevo Bay, a bay on the north coast of the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 26. N.

Rio de las Palmas, a river of North America, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, *Long.* 81. W. Ferro; *Lat.* 25. N.

Rio de la Plata, see *Plata*.

Rio Salado, a river of South America, which runs into the Plata, at Santa Fé.

Rio Solado, or *Rio des Apachos*, a river of North America, one of the branches of the river Brava, which joins the main stream, about *Long.* 86. W. Ferro; *Lat.* 30. 40. N.

Rio Seco, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the borders of Spain: 2½ leagues ESE. Almeida.

Riobamba, a jurisdiction of South America, in the audience of Quito. The productions and manufactures of this province excel all the rest of the provinces of Peru. Several parts of it also are full of mines of gold and silver, some of them remarkably rich; the ore of it being found by essay to contain eighty marks of silver per chest; a very astonishing circumstance, the usual produce in those called rich mines being only eight or ten marks per chest, each chest containing fifty quintals of ore. This is rarely the case with the mines of Potosi and Lipes, though, after the expence of carrying the ore to other places, in order to its being refined, and other incidental charges, the profits are considerably large. Indeed, the whole country is full of mines, so that the inhabitants might extract large quantities of gold and silver from them. But they seem to be intimidated by an apprehension of the difficulties that must attend an attempt to open these mines. Riobamba is the capital: thirty leagues S. Quito.

Riochico, a town of North America, in the province of New Navarre: fifty leagues NNW. Cinaloa.

Riofrio, a town of Spain, in Old Castile: seven miles S. Segovia.

Rioja, a town of South America, in the country of Tucuman: 250 miles NE. Valparaizo. *Long.* 51. 52. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 10. S.

Rioli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: eleven miles S. Manfredonia.

Riom, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the

Puy de Dôme: 2½ leagues N. Clermont Ferrand. *Long.* 20. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.

Riom les Montaignes, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mauriac: five leagues ENE. Mauriac, and eight NW. St. Flour.

Rions, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Cadillac: one league NW. Cadillac, and 5 SE. Bourdeaux.

Riopa, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: fifteen miles S. Alcaraz.

Rioſeco, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 96 miles NNW. Madrid, and 50 SSE. Leon. *Long.* 11. 41. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 52. N.

Rioxa, a province of Spain, ſituated in Old Caſtile, on the borders of Biſcay, on the banks of the Ebro.

Ripa Candita, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: ſix miles SW. Venoſa.

Ripa Limoſana, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Moliſe: nine miles E. Moliſe.

Ripa Tranſone, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Fermo: twelve miles NE. Aſcoli.

Ripaille, a town of Savoy, on the ſouth ſide of the Lake of Geneva, with a convent, celebrated for the retreat of duke Amadeus: in the year 1440: one mile N. Thonon.

Ripen, a ſeaport of Denmark, in North Jutland, on the Gram; the ſee of a biſhop, and capital of the dioceſe. It appears to have been built about the time when Chriſtianity was introduced into this kingdom, and, next to Wiborg, is reckoned the moſt ancient town in North Jutland. Ripen was formerly one of the moſt celebrated and flouriſhing cities in the north: for it had four pariſh churches and five chapels, beſides the cathedral, four convents, with their churches, a ſtrong caſtle, and between 600 and 700 free burghers. A conſiderable number of ſhips traded to Norway, France, England, Holland, &c. from this port; and the city had the privilege of coining money. But an end was put to all this grandeur and opulence, partly by ſeveral conflagrations (particularly a dreadful fire in 1580) and partly by inundations, and the ravages of war. The merchants' old exchange is now converted into a town-houſe. Here is ſtill ſome little trade carried on in grain, horned cattle, horſes, &c. but the ſhallowneſs of the river will admit of none but ſmall veſſels to come up to the city, and theſe only at high water: 77 miles S. Wiborg, and 108 N. Hamburg. *Long.* 8. 46. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 19. N.

Ripertuſi, a town of Germany, in the c cle of Weſtphalia, and county of L p three miles ENE. Lemgow.

Ripley, a town of England, in the co of York, with a weekly market on Mo 18 miles N. Leeds, and 211 N. Londo

Ripoll, a town of Spain, in the pr of Catalonia: fourteen miles N. Vique.

Ripin, or *Rupiam*, a town of Hun eight miles NNE. Leopoldſtadt.

Rippon, a town of England, in the c ty of York, ſituated on the Ure, over are two ſtone bridges. In the year 1 this town was plundered by the Scots, received 1000 marks to ſpare it from ing. The church is collegiate, and nally founded in the Saxon heptarchy. a borough town, and ſends two mem the Britiſh parliament. A navigable comes up to the town; the market Thurſday: twenty-three miles NW. and 213 N. London.

Ripſa, a town of Sweden, in the pr of Sudermanland: 13 miles N. Nyk

Ris, a town of France, in the depar of the Puy de Dôme, near the Allier: leagues N. Thiers, and ſix ENE. Ri

Riſano, a town of Venetian Dal twenty miles NNW. Raguſa.

Riſano, a river of Iſtria, which ru the Gulf of Trieſte, about three mile Capo d'Iſtria.

Riſborough, a town of England, in county of Buckingham, with a weekly ket on Saturday: ſeven miles S. Ayl and thirty-ſeven W. London.

Riſchebach, a river of Germany, in circle of Upper Saxony, which runs in Elbe, near Wittenberg, in the electora Saxony.

Riſcle, a town of France, in the d ment of the Gers: two leagues S. N and nine and a quarter W. Auch.

Ryeberga, a town of Sweden, in the vince of Skone: twenty miles N. L

Rſkupitz, a town of Moravia, in cle of Znaym: nine miles W. Krum

Riſoer, a ſeaport town of Norway, province of Chriſtianſand, on a pe which runs into the North Sea: fifty miles NE. Chriſtianſand. *Long.* 9. 2 Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 43. N.

Riſtorff, a town of Germany, in the a duchy of Auſtria, near Schwannaſtat.

Riſum, a town of Germany, in the c of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Fri ſix miles W. Emden.

Ritchel, a river of Hindooſtan, one m mouths of the Indus.

Ritſchein, a river of Germany, which into the Lauſnitz, four miles SE. Fu feld, in the duchy of Stiria.

Ritzebuttel, a town of Germany, in duchy of Bremen, on a ſmall river,

... into the German Ocean, between the ... of the Elbe and the Weſer: thirty-... miles N. Bremen, and thirty N. Stade.

Rieſ-thattel, a town of Germany, in the ... of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bre... twenty-ſix miles N. Carlſburg.

Rieſa, or *Rieſſ*, a town of Germany, in ... county of Tyrol, at the end of the Garda ... fifteen miles WSW. Trent, and for... S. Tyrol.

... a river of Germany, which runs ... lake Garda, near the town of Riva, in ... Mieſe.

... a town of Piedmont, in the terri... of Chieri, built on an eminence, in the ... of a plain, which extends to the weſt ... outh, and is nearly ſurrounded by wa..., over which are two bridges, one of ..., the other of ſtone: the neighbouring ... are covered with vines and fruit-trees, ... the plain produces abundance of grain; ... the houſes within the walls are fur... with gardens: two miles E. Chieri, ... three W. Villanova.

... a town of Swiſſerland, in the coun... the Griſons, on a lake of the ſame ...: eight miles SSW. Chiavenna.

Rivadavia, ſee *Ribadavia*.

Rivadeo, ſee *Ribadeo*.

Rivalta, a town of Italy, in the principa... Piedmont, on the Sangon: ſix miles ... Turin, and nineteen ESE. Suſa.

Rivalta, a town of Italy, in the duchy of ..., on the Adda, where the French de... the Venetians, in the year 1500: ... miles E. Milan.

Rivara, a town of Italy, in the principa... Piedmont, on the Orco: fifteen miles ... Turin, and twelve NW. Carmagnola.

Rive de Gyer, a town of France, in the ... ment of the Rhône and Loire, and ... place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. ...: four miles NE. St. Etienne, and ... W. Lyons.

Rival des Iois Semals, a town of France, in ... partment of the Aube, and chief place ... canton, in the diſtrict of Quillan: three ... WNW. Quillan.

Rivarolles, a town of Spain, in the province ... Catalonia: twelve miles N. Cervera.

Rivello, a town of Italy, in the kingdom ... Naples, and province of Baſilicata: one ... and a half SE. Lauria.

River Bay, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of ... Island of Barbadoes: about two miles ... from Cuckold's Point.

Rives, a town of France, in the depart... of the Iſere, and chief place of a can... in the diſtrict of St. Marcelin: four ... and a half NW. Grenoble.

Rives Altes, a town of France, in the de... ment of the Eaſt Pyrennées, and chief ... of a canton, in the diſtrict of Per...: two leagues NNW. Perpignan, ... SSE. La Graſſe.

Riviera, or *Poleſe*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of an Italian diſtrict: five miles N. Bellinzona.

Riviere Mabaut (La), a town of the iſland of Guadaloupe, ſituated in a bay to which it gives name. *Long.* 44. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 27. N.

Rivière de Theyrargues, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzès: four leagues and a half NNW. Uzès.

Rivière de Tribourville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: ſix leagues NW. Eure.

Rivieres, a town of France, in the depart... ment of the Rhône and Loire: four leagues N. St. Etienne, and five SSW. Lyons.

Riviſondoli, a town of Italy, in the king... dom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: nine miles SE. Solmona.

Riuli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ſixteen miles NNE. Caſſano.

Rivoli, an open town of Piedmont, ſituated at the foot or declivity of a hill, in the road from France and Savoy into Italy, by the Cottian Alps, in a fertile country, the air of which is ſaid to be more ſalubrious than that of Turin. It contains three pariſh churches, and three monaſteries. The king of Sardinia has a palace here. The inhabitants are ſuppoſed to be about 800: ſix miles W. Turin, and ſeventeen E. Suſa.

Rivoli, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: twelve miles NW. Verona.

Rivolicella, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan: ſeventeen miles E. Breſcia.

Rixouſe (La), a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Claude: two leagues N. St. Claude.

Rixtorn, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ſeven miles SW. Lutkenborg.

Rizſkoi, a province of Ruſſia (formerly Livonia) ſo called from Riga, the capital; bounded on the north by Revelskoi, on the eaſt by the government of Peterſburg and Pskov, on the ſouth-eaſt by Polotzkoi, on the ſouth by Semigallia, and on the weſt by a part of the Baltic, called *the Gulf of Riga*; about 160 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. *Long.* 41. 40. to 45. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 30. to 59. 15. N.

Roa, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Ducro: twenty-five miles N. Segovia.

Roancarrick Rocks, rocks in Bantry Bay, on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland: three miles NE. from Bear Iſland.

Rouanne, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, on the Loire, which here becomes navigable, and renders it a convenient ſtaple for all goods ſent from Lyons to Paris, Orleans, Nantes, &c.: ten poſts NNW. Lyons, and forty-ſeven and three quarters

S. Paris, *Long.* 21. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 2. N

Roanoke, an island of the Atlantic, near the west coast of South Carolina, at the entrance into Albemarle Sound, with a town of the same name. *Long.* 76. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 50. N.

Roanoke, a river of the United States of America, in Virginia, formed by the union of the rivers Dan and Staunton, in the southern part of Virginia. After a course of about thirty-five miles, it enters North Carolina, passes by Halifax, &c. and empties itself into Albemarle Sound, about *Long.* 76. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35 58. N.

Roaring Bull Island, an island in the North Atlantic Ocean, near the east coast of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 60. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 17. N.

Roaring Water, a river of Ireland, which runs into Roaring Water Bay, five miles WSW. Skibbereen.

Roaring Water Bay, a bay on the south coast of Ireland, and county of Cork, with a number of small islands: six miles SW. Skibbereen. *Long.* 9. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

Roascbia, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Coni: 7¼ miles SW. Coni.

Roato, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Asti: ten miles NW. Asti.

Robares, rocks in the Atlantic, near the south coast of Ireland: three miles SE. from Gally Head.

Robben Island, a barren island at the entrance into False Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope; about six miles in circumference. *Long.* 18. 21. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 50. S.

Robe, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Corrib, 11½ miles W. Ballinrobe.

Robec, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, a little below Rouen.

Robeque, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais: one league S. St. Venant.

Rober, a river of Germany, which runs into the Moselle, at Treves

Robin Hood's Bay, a bay on the east coast of England, in the German Sea, between Scarborough and Whitby, in Yorkshire.

Robinal, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Vera Paz. It contains about 800 inhabitants.

Robinson, a county of North Carolina.

Robion, or *Roubion*, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, a little below Montelimart.

Robleda, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 22 miles S. Civdad Rodrigo.

Robo, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: twelve miles ENE. Zebid.

Robuck Island, a small island in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coast of West Florida.

Long. 88. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3[illegible] 17. N.

Roca, a cluster of islands in the Caribbee Sea, near the coast of Terra Firma: [illegible] leagues WNW. Tortuga.

Rocabigliera, a village and fort of [illegible] county of Nice, taken by the French, in t[illegible] the year 1794: sixteen miles N. Nice.

Rocaiba, a town of Arabia, in the provi[illegible] of Hedjas: 120 miles ENE. Mecca.

Rocamadour, a town of France, in the [illegible] partment of the Lot: 4 leagues W S[illegible] St. Céré, and 7¼ N. Cahors. *Long.* 19. [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 48. N.

Rocapartida Island, an island in the N[illegible] Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 110. W. Ferro. *L*[illegible] 16. N.

Rocavion, a town of Piedmont, in t[illegible] province of Coni: five miles SSW. Coni.

Rocca, a town of Venetian Istria: [illegible] mile N. Monfalcone.

Rocca, a town of Italy, in the king[illegible] of Naples, and province of Lavora: [illegible] teen miles N. Sezza.

Rocca, a small island in the West Indi[illegible] eight leagues W. Orchilla.

Rocca dell' Aspro, a town of Italy, in [illegible] kingdom of Naples, and province of Pri[illegible] cipato Citra: fifteen miles WSW. C[illegible] giano.

Rocca Bruno, a town of Italy, in the p[illegible] cipality of Monaco, situated near the co[illegible] the Mediterranean: three miles ENE. M[illegible] naco.

Rocca Contrada, a town of Italy, in [illegible] duchy of Urbino: twenty-four miles ES[illegible] Urbino.

Rocca Gloriosa, a town of Italy, in t[illegible] kingdom of Naples, and province of Prin[illegible] pato Citra: seven miles W. Policastro.

Rocca Imperiale, a fortress of Italy, in [illegible] kingdom of Naples, and province of Ba[illegible] cata: eight miles SSE. Tursi.

Rocca Lanzone, a town of Italy, in [illegible] duchy of Parma: nine miles WSW. Pa[illegible]

Rocca Minolfa, a town of Italy, in [illegible] kingdom of Naples, and province of M[illegible] eight miles S. Molise.

Rocca di Mondragone, a town of Italy, the kingdom of Naples, and province of L[illegible] vora: twelve miles W. Capua.

Rocca Monfeno, a town of Italy, in [illegible] kingdom of Naples, and province of Lav[illegible] ra: three miles N. Sezza.

Rocca di Neto, a town of Italy, in the ki[illegible] dom of Naples, and province of Cala[illegible] Citra: four miles SSW. Strongoli.

Rocca Romana, a town of Italy, in t[illegible] kingdom of Naples, and province of Lav[illegible] ra: six miles and a half N. Capua.

Rocca Valla Oscura, a town of Italy, in [illegible] kingdom of Naples, and province of Abr[illegible] zo Citra: five miles S. Solmona.

Rocca Vecchia, a town of Italy, in [illegible] king-

…dom of Naples, and province of Lavo… …fteen miles NE. Sezza.

… Volterra, a town of Italy, in the … of Tuſcany: 3 miles NE. Volterra.

…, a town of Italy, in the du… Parma: fifteen miles NNW. Parma.

…, a town of Italy, in the coun… Friuli: ſixteen miles NNW. Friuli.

…, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Ge… …even miles SE. Genoa.

…, a town of Italy, in the kingdom … …les, and province of Calabria Ultra, … which is a celebrated coral fiſhery: ten … NE. Girace.

…, a town of England, in the coun… Lancaſter, with a weekly market on … The town is ſituated in a vale, on … river Roche, and ſurrounded by hills, … abound in coals; here are manufac… of woollen, cotton, and hats: thirteen … N. Manchester, and 195 NNW. …on.

…, a town of the United States of … …a, in Kentucky: ninety miles SW. …ort.

… (La), a town of the duchy of Savoy, … Tarantaiſe: ten miles SE. Monſtier.

…, a town of Swiſſerland, in the bi… …ric of Baſle: two miles S. Delmont.

…, a river of England, in the county … Lancaſter, which runs into the Irwell, … miles SE. Bolton.

… River, or *Stony River*, a river of … America, which runs into the Miſſiſippi. … 91. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. … N.

… (La), or *Roche en Ardennes*, or *Ro…-Famine*, a town of Luxemburg, which … formerly one of the beſt fortified towns … province, having a caſtle, ſituated upon … which commands the city, with good … parts, ſurrounded with the waters of the … Ourte, which paſſes through it. It is … capital of a comté, ancient and illuſtrious, … likewiſe by the name of the *Comté of …*, which comprehends fifty-one towns … villages. In the year 1703, a ſudden … deſtroyed upwards of 200 houſes: twen… …ty miles S. Liege, and thirty-five NNW. …mbourg.

… (La), a town of Savoy, in the du… Geneva, containing about 2000 inha… … near the river Borne, ſo called from … a rock near it. The town is ſituated … declivity of a hill, in a fertile coun… …verſified with arable lands and mea… It is ſurrounded with an ancient … and defended by towers. The prin… …rades carried on are tanning of leather, … making ſhoes. Beſides the pariſh church … are ſeveral religious houſes: twelve … NE. Annecy.

… l'Abeille (La), a town of France, … department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Yriex: two leagues N. St. Yriex.

Roche-des-Arnauds (La), a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap: two leagues W. Gap.

Roche-Beaucourt (La), a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nontron: four leagues SW. Nontron, and eight NW. Perigueux.

Roche-les-Beaupré, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſançon: one league and a half NE. Beſançon.

Roche Bernard (La), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Morbihan, on the Vilaine: ſeven leagues SE. Vannes, and twelve NW. Nantes. *Long.* 15. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 35. N.

Roche-Blanche (La), a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont Ferand: one league and a half S. Clermont.

Roche Bonnet, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of France, in the bay of Bourg Neuf.

Roche-Canillac (La), a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle: three leagues SE. Tulle.

Roche Chalais (La), a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riberac, on the Dronne: five leagues SW. Riberac, and ten W. Perigueux.

Roche d'Eriens (La), a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontrieu, on the river Treguier: five miles NW. Pontrieu, and three S. Treguier.

Roche Guyon (La), a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mantes, on the Seine: eight miles NNW. Mantes, and eighteen W. Pontoiſe.

Roche Melon (La), a mountain of Piedmont, near Suza, ſuppoſed to be the higheſt in Italy, from whence it ſaid that Hannibal ſhowed to his army the fertile country before them, to animate them to conqueſt.

Roche Millay (La), a town of France, in the department of the Nyèvre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moulins-en-Gilbert: four leagues SE. Moulins, and four and a half SE. Autun.

Roche Poſay (La), a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, on the Creuſe, with a medicinal ſpring: three leagues and a half E. Chatellerault, and ſeven N. Montmorillan.

Roche Reigner (La), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and

chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy en Velay: four leagues SW. Moneſtrol, and four N. Le Puy.

Roche Servière (La), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montague: three leagues WSW. Montague.

Roche ſur Yon (la), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Vendée, on the Yon: ten leagues NW. Fontenay le Comte.

Rochebouart, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Upper Vienne: ten leagues ENE. Angouleſme, and ſix W. Limoges.

Rochefort, a town of Swiſſerland, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the county of Neufchâtel: five miles SW. Neufchâtel.

Rochefort, a town of Luxemburg, ſurrounded on all ſides by rocks, the capital of an ancient and conſiderable comté; it has a caſtle, ſaid to have been built by the Romans. In the year 1681, it was ceded by the Spaniards to France, but in the year 1698, was reſtored, with the greater part of Luxemburg, by the peace of Ryſwick. In this place the unfortunate Fayette was ſeized by an Auſtrian general, who was poſted there with a party, and from thence ſent priſoner to Namur: thirty-three miles SSW. Liege, and fifty NW. Luxemburg.

Rochefort, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dôle, on the Doubs: one league and a half NE. Dôle, and ſix and a half SW. Beſançon.

Rochefort, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dourdan: one league and a half N. Dourdan, and ſeven and a half SW. Paris.

Rochefort, a ſeaport town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Charente, on the Charente, having excellent docks for building, careening, and refitting veſſels, and magazines well ſtored with naval ſtores. In it is alſo a marine academy, with an hoſpital for ſeamen, but the neighbouring ſalt-marſhes give an unwholeſomeneſs to the air. It is about eight miles to the ſouth from Rochelle. Large veſſels can be built in the harbour at low water, there being never leſs than twenty-two feet of water; and they are brought out over the beds of ſand and rocks by their ſtrength and ſtructure, or over any other that are ſtrong enough to carry them. It is a remarkable, that the worm, ſo deſtructive to the bottoms of ſhips elſewhere, is not here. The approach to the town, up the river, is well defended by ſeveral forts, one of which, on the Iſle d'Aix, ſituated with the road on which it ſtands, was taken by capt. H. in the Magnanime, after half an hour's reſiſtance; the whole garriſon, which conſiſted of near 600 men, being made priſoners of war, in the year 1757: five miles N. Saintes, and twenty-one N. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 16. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 56. N.

Rochefort, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Morbihan: five leagues and a half Vannes, and thirteen SW. Rennes. *Long.* 15. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 42. N.

Rochefort, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont Ferrand: ſeven leagues WNW. Iſſoire, four and a half SW. Clermont.

Rochefort ſur Loire, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers, on the ſouth ſide of the Loire: three leagues and a half SSW. Angers, and 7 E. St. Florent.

Rochefort-Samſon, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: five leagues ENE. Valence.

Rochefoucault (La), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Charente: four leagues from Angouleſme, and twelve and a half N. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 18. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 4.

Rochelle (La), a ſeaport town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Charente, with a good harbour. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, and capital of Aunis. Its commerce in general, and eſpecially to the French colonies in Africa and America, was very conſiderable, the harbour being large, though the entrance to it is narrow, and not of the deepeſt. In the 16th century, the inhabitants joined in the reformation, fortified the town, and held out a ſiege. In the year 1622, Louis XIII, in order to compel them to a ſurrender, ordered Fort Louis to be erected, at the entrance of their harbour. And in the year 1628, to prevent their receiving any ſuccours by ſea, a mole was raiſed, which ſurrounded the haven. Famine at length obliged them, the ſame year, to capitulate; in conſequence of which their privileges were taken from them, and the fortifications demoliſhed; but, in the reign of Louis XIV, theſe were again repaired by M. Vauban. The air here is no better than at Rochefort, and from the ſame cauſe. The number of inhabitants is about 15,000: eight miles and a half NNW. Saintes, and fifty-two and a half WSW. Paris. *Long.* 16. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 9. N.

Rochemaure, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coron-

L

...es SE. Privas, and four and a half E. ...as.

...ster, a city of England, in the county ..., situated on the Medway, over which ...dge of Stone. The Romans had a ... here, and it is probable a fortress, on ... a castle was afterwards built, either ...e Saxons, or William the Conqueror. ... present building is generally imputed to ...m II. Rochester was erected into a ... in the beginning of the 7th century, ... church was built by king Ethelbert, ...stes, the first bishop. Rochester was ...ally encompassed by a wall, which is ...ntire in some places, none of the gates ...nding. In the year 1165, it was in...ated by Henry II, but the last charter ...ated by Charles I, which invests the ...ecy in a mayor and aldermen. Be... the cathedral, there was one other pa... church; there is a weekly market on ..., and a market for cattle the last Tues... every month. The city sends two ... to the British parliament: twenty-... WNW. Canterbury, and thirty E. ... *Lat.* 51. 22. N.

...ster, a town of the United States of ...ica, in the state of New York: thir... miles SSW. Kingston.

..., a town of Italy, in the county ...: sixteen miles NE. Nice, and five ...timiglia.

...e (La), a town of Italy, in the du... Savoy, on the Gelon: ten miles SE. ...ry.

...e (La), a town of Luxemburg: ... miles SSE. Dicrich.

...ford, a town of England, in the coun... Essex, with a weekly market on Thurs... seven miles S. Malden, and forty E. ...

..., a town of Germany, in the cir... Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipsic, ... Mulda. It contains three churches ... citadel; in it is a manufacture of cloth, ... and linen: twenty-four miles SE. ..., and thirty-six W. Dresden. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

...burg, a town of Germany, in the cir... Upper Saxony, and lordship of Schom... one mile E. Penig.

...stadt, a town of Germany, in the cir... Lower Saxony, and principality of ...stadt: ten miles E. Halberstadt, and ...E. Quedlinburg.

..., a town of Italy, in the kingdom of ..., and province of Capitanata: seven ... S. Volturara.

...way, a town of the United States of ...ica, in Jersey: seven miles N. Mor...

...ken, a cape on the south coast of the ... of Wight. *Long.* 1. 21. W. Green... *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

Rockhage, a town of Asia, in the country of Candahar: ninety-six miles S. Candahar.

Rockingham, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, with a weekly market on Thursday. William the Conqueror built a castle here, in which Henry III and Edward III frequently resided; in the civil wars it was garrisoned for Charles I: twelve miles S. Okeham, and eighty-four N. London.

Rockingham, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont: sixteen miles S. Windsor.

Rockingham, a county of Virginia.

Rockingham Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of New Holland, lying north-west of of Cape Sandwich.

Rocky Bay, a bay on the south-east coast of Nova Scotia, a little to the north-east of Halifax Harbour.

Rocky Point, a cape on the south coast of of the island of Jamaica, a little to the south of Carlisle Bay.

Rocquigny, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rethel: four leagues N. Rethel.

Rocroy, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Ardennes. In the year 1643, a battle was fought between the French and the Spaniards near this town, in which the latter were defeated. Nine thousand Spaniards and Walloons are said to have fallen in the battle: four posts and a half SSW. Givet, and twenty-eight NE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 55. N.

Roda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: three miles N. Sangershausen.

Roda, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: twenty miles S. Ainsa.

Roda, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the Ter: two leagues NNE. Vicque.

Roda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg: twenty-eight miles WSW. Altenburg, and eight SE. Jena.

Roda (La), a town of Spain, in New Castile: nineteen miles S. Alarcon.

Rodach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg, on a river of the same name: six miles WNW. Coburg.

Rodach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Itsch, six miles S. Coburg.

Rodak, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi: fifty miles E. Hissar: and sixty WNW. Delhi.

Rodansee, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, a little to the south of Templin, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg.

Rodau,

Rodau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: ſix miles W. Plauen.

Rodau, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which runs into the Wumme, two miles W. Rotenburg, in the county of Verden.

Rodaun, a river of Pruſſia, which joins the Motlau at Dantzig, near which they both together fall into the Viſtula.

Rodbye, a ſeaport town of Denmark, in the iſland of Laland, with a convenient harbour; the principal trade is in corn: ten miles SE. Naſkov.

Rodda, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: four miles NW. Sana.

Rodda, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: fifty-two miles SSE. Sana.

Rodda, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, at the mouth of one of the branches of the Canal of Joſeph: 115 miles S. Cairo.

Rodden, a river of England, in the county of Salop, which runs into the Tern, three miles W. Wellington.

Rodebeck, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ten miles ENE. Braemſted.

Rodelheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives title to a branch of the houſe of Solms: three miles W. Franckfort on the Maine, and five SE. Cronenburg.

Rodemack, or *Rodemacheren*, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thionville: two leagues and a half N. Thionville, and three and a half S. Luxemburg.

Rodenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenburg, belonging to Heſſe Caſſel; near it is a medicinal ſpring: four miles S. Hagenburg.

Roder, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elſter, between Eiſterwerda and Liebenwerda.

Roderiche, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: three miles S. Aarburg.

Roderſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony: four miles SW. Plauen.

Rodez, ſee *Rhodez*.

Rodheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg: nine miles N. Franckfort on the Maine, and ten NW. Hanau.

Rodialowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: twelve miles SE. Jung Buntzel.

Rodiga, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: nine miles NW. Mantua.

Roding, or *Roden*, a river of England, in the county of Eſſex, which runs into the Thames, below Barking.

Rouncy (Point), a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America, the north point of Norton Sound. *Long.* 166. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 30. N.

Rodonda, a ſmall iſland at the entrance into the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, in South America.

Rodoe, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Norway: four miles ENE. Chriſtiania.

Rodome, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quillan: three leagues SW. Quillan.

Rodoni, a cape of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: fourteen miles N. Durazzo.

Rodoſto, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, ſituated on the north coaſt of the Sea of Marmora, with the Arminians have one church, and the Greeks five. The environs are fertile in corn and wine: fifty-three miles NE. Gallipoli.

Rodrigo, ſee *Cividad Rodrigo*.

Rodriguez, ſee *Diego Ruis*.

Rodſeg, a town of Imperial Iſtria: ſix miles NNE. Pedena.

Roe, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into Lough Foyle, three miles NW. Limavaddy.

Roe, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in Clew Bay: ſeven miles W. Newport Pratt.

Roe (La), a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Craon: two leagues and a half NW. Craon.

Roemberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Cleve: eight miles E. Zullichau.

Roer, a river which riſes in the ſouth of the duchy of Juliers, and runs into the Meuſe, at Ruremonde.

Roer, a river of Germany, which riſes near Winterberg, in the duchy of Weſtphalia, and joins the Rhine between Ruhrort and Duyſburg.

Roeroot, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleve, on the Rhine: fifteen miles N. Duſſeldorp, and two NW. Duyſburg.

Roeſchild, or *Roſchild*, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſituated near the bay of Iſe-fiord, erected into a biſhop's ſee in the year 1012. It was firſt ſurrounded with a rampart and ditch, in the year of Chriſt 1150; and in 1268, or 1278, it obtained privileges of a city. As the biſhops of this ſee were in poſſeſſion of Roeſchild, it increaſed to ſuch an extent as to contain twenty ſeven large churches and convents within its walls. Some of the churches of the neighbouring villages were formerly included within its circuit, and the ſtreets extended down to the ſea-ſhore. The kings of Denmark were formerly elected and crowned in this city, and alſo made it the place of their

...ce. The great decay into which this city ...erwards fell, was partly owing to fre... fires, partly to the intolerable tyranny ... the biſhops who reſided here, and partly ... the flouriſhing ſtate of Copenhagen. Laſt... the reformation muſt have been, in a great ...ure, the cauſe of it; for, in conſequence ... change in religion, the monks and ...y, who ſpent their large revenues in ... ce, were obliged to quit the country. ...child conſiſts at preſent, only of an in...erable number of houſes, which, for ... moſt part, are meanly built; and the in... ...ants ſupport themſelves chiefly by agri...ure, and the planting of tobacco. In the ... 1658, the famous peace of Roeſchild ... concluded here: ſixteen miles W. Co... ...gen. *Long.* 12. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* ...30. N.

Rodendael, a town of Brabant: eight ... E. Berg-op-Zoom, and thirteen W. ...

Roer, a river of Brabant, which runs ... Breda, into the ſea.

Roeux (Le), a town of Hainaut: fifteen ... NW. Charles ſur Sambre, and eight ... Mons.

Roeux, a town of France, in the depart... ...nt of the Straits of Calais, and chief place ... canton, in the diſtrict of Arras: three ... E. Arras.

Rofani, a cape of European Turkey, on ... ſouth coaſt of the province of Romania. ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

Rofano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom ...ples, and province of Principato Citra: ...miles NW. Policaſtro.

Rofarello, a river of Italy, which runs ... Gulf of Tarento, near Civita Men... in the province of Calabria Citra.

Rogacow, a town of Ruſſia, in the go... ...ent of Mogilev, on the Dnieper: ...ty-ſix miles S. Mogilev. *Long.* 48. E. ... *Lat.* 52. 36. N.

Roge, a town of Sweden, in the province ...ne: twenty-eight miles NW. Chriſ... ...dt.

Rogenburg, a princely abby of Germany, ... circle of Swabia. In the matricula of ...mpire, the abbot is aſſeſſed at forty-nine ..., and pays to the chamber at Wetzlar ... ſix rixdollars twelve kruitzers: twenty ... W. Augſburg, and fourteen ESE. ...

Rogendorf, a town of Germany, in the ...uchy of Auſtria: eight miles W. Agg... ...

Rogiano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom ...ples, and province of Calabria Citra: ...miles NW. Biſignano.

Rogiers, a town of France, in the depart... ...nt of the Var, and chief place of a canton, ... the diſtrict of St. Maximin: one league ...d a half S. St. Maximin.

Rogliano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: nine miles SSE. Coſenza.

Rogliano, a town of the iſland of Corſica: twenty miles N. Baſtia.

Rognes, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône: four leagues and a quarter NW. Aix, and three S. Apt.

Rogo, an iſland of Sweden, near the eaſt coaſt, in the Baltic. *Long.* 16. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 53. N.

Rogonatpour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: 108 miles NW. Calcutta, and 100 SW. Moorſhedabad.

Rogoſno, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania: ſixteen miles N. Poſnania.

Roguins, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: two leagues E. Roanne.

Rogun, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Epire: ſix miles WNW. Arta.

Rohaczow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk, on the Dnieper, belonging to Ruſſia: 144 miles E. Novogrodeck, and 340 E. Warſaw.

Roban, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontivy: three leagues and a half NW. Joſſelin, and two and three quarters E. Pontivy. *Long.* 14. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

Roban Roban, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niort: two leagues SSW. Niort.

Rohilcund, or *Rohilla*, a circar or province of Hindooſtan, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Ganges, and to the north-weſt of the ſubah of Oude. In the year 1773, this country was invaded by the Mahrattas, but the Britiſh troops, as the allies of the Nabob of Oude, being called in by the Rohilla chiefs to their aſſiſtance, the enemy were driven back. For this ſervice the princes of Rohilcund had agreed to pay the nabob forty lacs of rupees, but the payment being evaded, the next year the Rohilla country was invaded by the Britiſh troops, conquered, and added to the ſubah of Oude. Bereilly is the capital.

Rohoſſetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: eight miles NW. Turnau.

Rohr, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: nine miles W. Gnaa.

Rohr (Im), a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles NW. Newſtatt.

Rohrbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, belonging to the Priory of Odenheim: one mile SE. Eppingen, and ten W. Heilbron.

Roidalk, a town of Norway: forty-eight miles NNE. Stravanger.

Roiſelle, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Péronne: two leagues ENE. Péronne.

Rokenbauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and Palatinate of the Rhine: twenty-five miles NNE. Deux Ponts, and twenty-eight W. Worms.

Roketniz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ſeven miles N. Geyerſberg.

Rokitno, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſk: ſeventy-two miles ESE. Pinſk.

Rokitzan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen: eight miles E. Pilſen.

Rokoſnia, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, on the Bog: ſixteen miles WNW. Braclaw.

Rolduc, a town of the duchy of Limburg, called in the language of the country *Hertogenrode*, formerly well fortified; the fortifications have been demoliſhed by wars, as well as great part of the town; it is the capital of a country, which includes a great number of villages: ten miles SW. Juliers, and twenty-five NE. Liege.

Rolle, a town of Switſerland, and capital of a lordſhip, ſituated on the north-weſt ſide of the Lake of Geneva: fourteen miles SW. Lauſanne, and eighteen NNE. Geneva.

Rollfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and biſhopric of Mentz, on the Maine: two miles S. Clingenberg.

Rollo's Head, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica: three miles S. Prince Rupert's Head.

Rolſhugarde, a town of Norway: forty-ſix miles SSE. Drontheim.

Rom, an iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of North Jutland, about eight miles long and two wide. *Long.* 8. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 9. N.

Rom, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne: ten miles S. Luſignan.

Roma, one of the Molucca iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about thirty miles in circumference: ſixty miles NE. from the iſland of Timor.

Romagna, a town of Italy, in the Novareſe, on the Seſia: fifteen miles NNW. Novara.

Romagna, a province of Italy, bounded on the north by the Ferrareſe, on the eaſt by the Adriatic, on the ſouth by the duchy of Urbino and Tuſcany, and on the weſt by Bologna, about forty-five miles in length, and thirty in breadth. This country, a part of the ancient Flaminia, fell, in the 5th century, under the dominion of the Oſtrogoths, whoſe king, Theodoric, having taken the city of Ravenna, in the year 493, made it his uſual place of reſidence. In the following century, the Goths being driven out by Beliſarius and Narſes, generals of the emperors of the Eaſt, Ravenna became the reſidence of the emperor's exarch, till the Lombards made themſelves maſters of it, and diſpoſſeſſed the laſt exarchs. In the year 755, Pepin, king of the Franks, having compelled Iſtulphus, king of the Lombards, to give up the whole exarchate, conferred it on the ſee of Rome.

Romagne (La), a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chollet: two leagues W. Chollet, and two NW. Mortagne.

Romagne ſous les Côtes, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Eſtain, three leagues NW. Eſtain, and four and three quarters SE. Stenay.

Romagno, a town of Italy, in the Feltrin, ſix miles NE. Feltri.

Romagno, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: twelve miles NNE. Saſſari.

Romaia, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac, on the Euphrates: nine miles S. Bagdad.

Romainmotier, a town of Switſerland, in the canton of Berne, which gives name to a bailiwic: eleven miles SW. Yverdun.

Romainville, a town of France, in the department of Paris: one league and a half E. Paris.

Roman, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Siret, the ſee of a Greek biſhop: 145 miles W. Bender, and 234 N. Hermenſtadt.

Romanche (La), a river of France, which runs into the Drac, a little above Grenoble.

Romania, a province of European Turkey, occupying what was anciently called *Thrace*, and owes its preſent name to Conſtantinople, which was called *New Rome*. By the Turks it is called *Rumelia*, or *Rumelia* and *Icella*. It is bounded on the north by Bulgaria, on the eaſt by the Black Sea, on the ſouth by the Sea of Marmora and the Archipelago, and on the weſt by Macedonia. The country is for the moſt part level, though interſperſed with ſome large and remarkable mountains, the moſt conſiderable of which is Mount Hæmus, dividing the country to the north from Bulgaria. The next in ſize is Rhodopè, celebrated by the ancient poets for the cataſtrophe of Orpheus. Mount Pangæus ſeparates the country from Macedonia. Hæmus and Rhodopè are two long ridges of mountains, extending from the frontiers of Macedonia to the Black Sea. The territories among the mountains are cold and barren; but thoſe near the ſea pleaſant and fertile, pro-

duc-

ducing all kinds of grain, with other neceſ-
ries, particularly rice, which grows here
great plenty, and is remarkably good.
s country was anciently divided into
veral independent kingdoms. The Thra-
an Cherſoneſus was alſo governed by its
kings. The preſent inhabitants are
eeks, deſcendants of the Thracians,
a mixture of Turks. The flouriſhing
e of the ſciences and beaux arts among
Greeks was chiefly owing to the Thra-
s; but at preſent there is ſcarce a per-
of any eminence in literature in all
rania. The country is governed by
ſangiaks; and, conſequently, is di-
ded into as many ſangiacates. Conſtanti-
is the capital.

Romano, a town of Italy, in the Berga-
ſco: eleven miles SSE. Bergamo.

Romanov, a town of Ruſſia, in the go-
ernment of Jaroſlavl, on the Volga: ſix-
miles WNW. Jaroſlavl. *Long.* 57. 26.
Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 46. N.

Romanova, a town of Ruſſia, in the go-
ernment of Irkutſk, on the Angara: ſixty
WSW. Ilimſk.

Romanovka, a town of Ruſſia, in the coun-
the Coſſacs, on the Don: 116 miles
E. Azoph.

Romanova, a town of Ruſſia, in the go-
ernment of Upha: ſixty-four miles NE.
burg.

Romanovo, a town of Ruſſia, in the go-
ment of Tambov, on the Oronetz: ſix-
miles S. Lipetzk.

Romans, a town of France, and principal
of a diſtrict, in the department of the
e, on the Iſere. This town ſuffered
in the civil wars: two poſts NE.
nce, and nine and a half WSW. Gre-
Long. 22. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45.
N.

Romentino, a town of Italy in the Nova-
four miles ENE. Novara.

Romblon, or *Romblino*, one of the ſmaller
pine Iſlands: forty miles N. Panay.

Rome, a city of Italy, and at one time
of the world; founded by Romulus,
year 748 before Chriſt; ſituated on
hills, on the ſide of the Tiber. The
s of the hills were Palatinus, Capitoli-
Aventinus, Janiculus, Cœlius, Eſqui-
and Quirinalis. At this time it is the
ence of the pope, and the capital of his
ions, ſituated in the province called
Campagna. It contains eighty-one pariſhes,
000 inhabitants, including ſtrangers,
prieſts, 3847 monks, 1910 nuns, 1665
rs, and 1470 paupers. The ſtreets
age and handſome, but not kept in
repair. It is divided into fourteen
ters or wards, called riones, in which
and a great number of beautiful ſquares,
palaces, and magnificent churches;
the gates are for the moſt part triumphal
arches. It is ten miles in circumference,
but this extent comprehends gardens and un-
inhabited places, and defended by the caſtle
of St. Angelo. 1. In the Rione di Monte
is the celebrated church of St. Giovanni in
Laterano, dedicated to St. John, in the
7th century, and raiſed on the ruins of a
palace built by Conſtantine, in the year
324. Near this church is the baptiſtery of
Conſtantine, celebrated for its ornaments,
its antiquity, painting, columns, and ſtatues.
Before the church is an obeliſk, conſtructed
at Thebes, in Upper Egypt, and brought
down the Nile to Alexandria, from whence,
by the order of Conſtantius, it was convey-
ed to Rome; it is of red granite, and
loaded with hieroglyphics; the height is
204 palms, and the weight upwards of
1,300,000 pounds. In this ward alſo are found
the Scala Santa, a ſquare ſanctuary, where
are twenty-eight marble ſteps, which they
ſay were brought from the palace of Pilate,
at Jeruſalem; the palace of the Lateran,
one of the moſt ſuperb buildings in Rome,
is at preſent appropriated to the employ-
ment of 250 poor girls in different kinds of
work; the church of St. Stephen, called
the Round, from its form, which was an
ancient temple of Faunus, ſupported by
ſixty pillars of granite, or marble of Paros;
the church of the Holy Croſs of Jeruſalem,
built by Conſtantine, celebrated for its re-
lics, its magnificent columns of granite, and
beautiful paintings; the ruins of a temple,
dedicated to Venus and Cupid; the mo-
naſtery of St. Euſebius, built on the ruins
of the baths and palace of Gordianus; the
church of St. Laurence; the church of St.
Mary Major, built in the year 352, in
which are found the magnificent chapels of
Sixtus V, and the Borgheſe family, nume-
rous mauſolea, marble columns, ſtatues, and
relics; Trajan's Pillar, one of the moſt
beautiful monuments of ancient Rome,
and, perhaps, in the world, its height is
217 palms, including the pedeſtal, the
lower diameter is ſixteen palms, and the
upper fourteen and a half, adorned with
bas reliefs, in which are 2500 human
figures; the remains of the baths of Titus,
of temples dedicated to Concord, to Peace,
to Jupiter Tonans, to Jupiter Stator, with
many other churches, palaces, and monu-
ments of antiquity. 2. In the Rione di
Trevi is found the church of the Twelve
Apoſtles, firſt built in the reign of Con-
ſtantine, and rebuilt by Clement XI, cele-
brated for its pictures and architecture;
this ward likewiſe contains a church, dedi-
cated to our Lady of Loretto, adorned with
Corinthian pillars, and the moſt beautiful
ſtatues; the church of St. Mary in Trivio,
built or repaired by Beliſarius; the churches

of St. Vincent, of Anaſtaſius, St. Silveſter, St. Suſanna, and many ſuperb palaces. 3. The Rione de Colonna contains the churches of St. Andre, St. Silveſter in Capite, St. Mary in Aquiro, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Laurence in Lucina, &c.; the Piazza di Colonna is large, of which the buildings are handſome, in this ſquare is a fountain, and a marble column of Antoninus, conſtructed in the time of Commodus, and all of marble; the diameter of the pillar is twenty-one palms, and the height 177, on the ſummit is the ſtatue of St. Paul, nineteen palms in height; the bas relief repreſents the wars of Marcus Aurelius; in this ward is the great hall of juſtice; the houſe of the miſſionaries, whither all eccleſiaſtics of Rome retire for ten days before they receive holy orders; with ſeveral palaces and monuments of antiquity. 4. The Rione di Campo di Marzo contains the ancient Campus Martius; in this are found ſeveral beautiful churches and magnificent palaces; among other buildings is the Clementine College, founded for the natives of Illyricum, by pope Clement VIII, and now appropriated to the Dalmatians; the obeliſks of Auguſtus and Seſoſtris, which after being long neglected, were erected by pope Benedict XIV. 5. The Rione de Ponte takes its name from the bridge of St. Angelo; in it are found a college for 190 ſtudents, Hungarians and Germans; the church of St. Apollinarius, conſtructed on the ruins of a temple dedicated to Apollo; the church of St. Simon and Jude; of our Lady of Peace, built to fulfil a vow of Sixtus IV, for the peace of Italy, and repaired by Alexander II. with ſome others, and ſeveral palaces. 6. The Rione di Parione occupies a part of the Flaminian Circus; it contains the beautiful church of St. Nicolas; near which is the Piazza di Navonne, in the centre of which is a fountain, executed by Bernini, repreſenting the Danube, the Ganges, the Nile, and the Plata, ſitting on a rock, which ſupports an obelisk, and pours out the waters by large ſtreams; it incloſes a cavern, from which a lion and a horſe ſeem advancing to drink: the deſign is bold, and the ſculpture excellent: the obelisk is of red granite, ſeventy-three palms in height, and full of Egyptian characters; the church of St. Agnes is an elegant building, in which is a magnificent mauſoleum of Innocent X; the church of St. James, of Spain; the ſtatue of Paſquin, now mutilated, ſo celebrated for bon mots and ſatyrical placards affixed to it, from hence called *Paſquinades*; the beautiful church of St. Mary in Vallicella, in the neighbourhood of which the fathers of the oratory reſide; with ſeveral other churches and palaces. 7. The Rione della Regola, near the Tiber, contains the Farneſe Palace, in which is ſeen the celebrated coloſſal ſtatue of Hercules, and many others; this palace was built by Michael Angelo, with the ſtone taken from Veſpaſian's amphitheatre; the gallery painted by Hannibal Caracci; the Mo della Pieta, eſtabliſhed in the year 1 for the purpoſe of lending money pledges without intereſt; the church of Paul a la Regola, St. Mary in Montic &c. 8. The Rione di St. Euſtachio c tains the beautiful church of St. Chr aux Catinari, in which, among many ot is a beautiful picture repreſenting the d of St. Anne; the church of St. Andr la Valle, which contains ſome exce paintings; the college de Sapienz perhaps, the moſt celebrated in the verſe; this magnificent building was gun under Leo X, from the deſign Michael Angelo; the architecture is noble ſimplicity; the church is remark for a triangular form, the decoration gra with a perfect harmony between the pl elevation, and cupola; the palace of Je niani, adorned with a great number o reliefs, and antique ſtatues; many of th found on the ſpot on which were the ba of Nero, and the palace is now erected; Theatre d'Argentina, and many other p laces, antiquities, and churches. 9. T Rione della Pigna contains the Piazza d Rotondo, in which is a beautiful fountai white marble, ornamented with an obe and dolphins, which ſpout out the w This ward is named from the celeb ſtructure called, by the ancients, Pant now a church dedicated to all the Saint Gregory IV, and named Rotondo; it 200 palms in height, and 218 in diamet behind it are the remains of the baths Agrippa; the Roman College is a vaſt a ſuperb edifice, built in the time of Gre XIV, for the ſtudy of the languages ſciences: here is kept the muſæum Father Kircher, and the library is furniſhed; the church of St. Maria Sopra Minerva, ſo called from a temp Minerva which anciently ſtood there; the church of Ignatius are ſome beau paintings, and the tomb of Gregory XI the church dedicated to Jeſus is a ſup building, and the inſide majeſtic; the pa ings are admirable; the mauſoleum of c dinal Bellarmine near the grand ait adorned with the ſtatues of Wiſdom Religion; among the chapels, the moſt b tiful are thoſe of St. Francis Xavier and Ignatius, the laſt eſpecially is aſtoniſhin magnificent; the church of St. Stephen Cacco, built on the ruins of a temple of Ser 10. The Rione di Campitelli, or Du C pitole; this ward contains the Capitolin

...rain, the Palatinus, and part of Mount ...s; the church of St. Mary in Campti... rebuilt in the year 1656, by the people ...me: the ancient capitol is deſtroyed, ...e Campidoglio is erected on the place ...re it ſtood, the aſcent to which is by a ...of ſteps: the architect was Michael ...o. Here are found many beautiful ...nd pictures, by the moſt celebrated ...; the Tarpeian rock is now called ...o Caprino; the remains of the temple ...ter Tonans; and the church of St. ...n Carcere; part of a priſon conſtructed ...s Martius; the ruins of a temple of ...d; the church of our Lady of Conſo... the church of St. Sebaſtian, built in ...ent Hippodrome. In this ward is ...ewiſe the Colliſeum, a ſuperb build... ...ructed at the command of Veſpa... the Jews brought from Jeruſalem, ...ned for the combats of gladiators ...ic ſpectacles; it was 2338 palms ...ference; the outſide was com... of four orders of architecture, and all ...as a double portico, ornamented with ...part of which yet remain; the inſide ...down, and in the centre is a church, ...teen oratories round the arena; ...the arch of Conſtantine, erected by ...te and people of Rome; St. Mary ...Navicella, an ancient church, rebuilt ...the deſigns of Raphael, &c. 11. The ...di St. Angelo; the church of St. ...which gives name to the ward, was ...the eight century; near it is the ...Marcellus, built by Auguſtus, and ...ing 30,000 ſpectators; the ...Savelli, and the palace of Mattei, ...for the pictures and ſtatues which ...ain; and many others. 12. The ...ſola, on the ſide of the river; this ...udes the Aventine Mountain, and ...of St Bartholomew, inhabited at ...of the expulſion of the Tarquins, ...called Tiberina and Lycania; the ...St. Bartholomew was founded on ...of an ancient temple of Eſculapius. ...is joined to the reſt of the city ...ges, one of which was anciently ...tius, the other Fabricius; the ...St. Nicolas in Carcere, built near ...n priſon; St. George in Valebro; ...of Septimus Severus, and Janus; ...in Coſmedin, built by the earlieſt ...on the ruins of a temple of Modeſ... without the walls, is a patriar..., and, next to St. Peter, one of the ...Rome, built by Conſtantine; the ...ruins of the baths of Caracalla, in ...ſaid 3000 perſons might bathe ...me: the grand circus; the tomb of ...the catacombs or vaults dug in the ...d earth, and uſed for depoſiting ...dead in this ward. 13. The Rione di Tranſtevere is on the other ſide of the Tiber, and includes the Mountain Janiculus; in the church of St. Peter in Montorio is the celebrated picture of the transfiguration, by Raphael, by ſome thought to be the moſt perfect painting that exiſts; the hoſpital of St. Michael, which ſerves as a houſe of induſtry, a priſon, and a houſe of correction; in this part were Cæſar's Gardens; the baths of Severus; the Naumachium of Auguſtus; the temple of Fortune; and here now are ſeveral ſeats or villas, as the Villa Corſini, the Villa Panfili, one of the largeſt and moſt magnificent in Rome, and the whole being ſix miles in circumference; the Farneſine is a pleaſure-houſe of the king of Naples, the palace is beautiful, and the gardens along the river extenſive; the church of St. Mary in Tranſtevere was founded in the year 224; there are ſeveral others. The Rione di Borgo, or Rione du Vatican; this, too, is beyond the Tiber, and is joined to the reſt of the city by means of the bridge of St. Angelo, anciently Pons Œlius; in it is the caſtle of St. Angelo, anciently Moles Adriani, from its founder; it is of a circular form, and exceedingly ſtrong; here the papal crown is kept, and priſoners of ſtate are confined; it communicates with the Vatican by a long covered gallery; the Vatican is a vaſt irregular palace, built at ſeveral times, and is ſaid to contain upwards of 4400 apartments, many of them painted by the moſt eminent maſters; the library is compoſed of the ancient collections of the popes, and ſeveral princes, and contains, it is ſaid, upwards of 40,000 manuſcripts. The church of St. Peter is the chef-d'œuvre of Italy, the largeſt and moſt beautiful church in the world. It was projected by Nicholas V: Julius II laid the firſt ſtone, in the year 1506; but the whole building was not finiſhed till the next century; it is ſaid to cover twenty acres, and to have coſt upwards of one million ſterling. The original artiſt was Bramante, but the greater part was from the plan of Michael Angelo, who raiſed the cupola; Maderni finiſhed it, in the year 1621. *Long.* 30. 9. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 54. N.

Romenay, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire: five leagues NNE. Mâcon, and two and a half SE. Tournus.

Romeno, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: thirteen miles SW. Bolzano.

Romerſgebag, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: fourteen miles S. Fulda.

Romerſtadt, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, in the neighbourhood of which are ſome iron mines: twenty miles NNE. Olmutz.

Romeſcamps, a town of France, in the department

partment of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grand Villiers: two leagues NW. Grand Villiers.

Rombild, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg: eight miles SE. Henneberg, and twenty-two NE. Schweinfurt.

Romi, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: fifteen leagues S. Kerkiſia.

Romieu (La), a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Condom: one league and three quarters E. Condom, and two NW. Lectoure.

Romilly, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogent ſur Seine: three leagues ENE. Nogent.

Romiſhorn, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Zurich: nine miles ESE. Conſtance.

Rommendal, a town of Norway: twenty-four miles N. Berga.

Rommerſwael, once a town in the iſland of South Beveland, three leagues eaſt from Goes, but now entirely deſtroyed by ſeveral inundations of the ſea.

Romna, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov: eighty-eight miles SE. Tchernigov. *Long.* 51. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 36. N.

Romney, ſee *Rumney*.

Romont, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Friburg, and capital of an extenſive bailiwic, which was formerly a county: nine miles NW. Friburg.

Romopock, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: twenty miles NNE. Morriſtown.

Romorantin, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Loir and Cher, containing about 7000 ſouls, with manufactures of cloth and fine ſerges: ſeven miles SSE. Blois, and eleven S. Orleans. *Long.* 19. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 21. N.

Rompney, a river of Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, which runs into the ſea, about two miles from Cardiff.

Romponeſco, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the Po: twenty miles S. Mantua.

Romrod, or *Rumroth*, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: ſixteen miles E. Marburg, and twenty-two NW. Fulda.

Romſdal, a town of Norway, and capital of a diſtrict, or provoſtſhip, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 100 miles SSW. Drontheim. *Long.* 7. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 28. N.

Romſdal Bay, a bay, or arm of the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway, twenty miles long, with ſeveral branches. *Long.* 7. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 40. N.

Romſoe, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Great Belt, near the coaſt of Funen. *Long.* 10. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 35. N.

Romunda, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ſix miles S. Mautt

Ron, a ſmall rocky iſland of Denmark, in the Little Belt. *Long.* 9. 55. E. Green. *Lat.* 55. 7. N.

Ron (Lynder), a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Scaggerac, about four leagues ſouth of the iſland of Leſoe.

Rona, a ſmall iſland among the He about four miles long, and one wi miles E. from Skye.

Rona, a ſmall iſland among the We Iſlands of Scotland, about one mile N. North Viſt.

Rona, a ſmall iſland in the North about forty miles W. from Cape Wrath

Ronaldſha (North), the moſt northe the Orkney Iſlands, about three miles and one wide. *Long.* 1. 52. E. Edin *Lat.* 59. 14. N.

Ronaldſha (South), one of the O Iſlands, and moſt ſoutherly of the gr parated from the county of Caithneſs, land, by the Pentland Frith: about ſix long, and two wide. *Long.* 0. 24. W. burgh. *Lat.* 58. 49. N.

Roncader, an iſland in the Caribbe about eighty leagues from the coaſt of duras. *Long.* 61. 22. W. Ferro. *La* 35. N.

Roncaglia, a town of Germany, county of Tyrol: fourteen miles NE. T

Roncaruolo, a town of Italy, in the of Piacenza: four miles ENE. Piacen

Roncau, a town of the iſland of Dor

Roncevallos, a town of Spain, in the vince of Navarre, in a vally to which name, between Pamplona and St. Jea de Porte: fourteen miles NNE. Pam and fifteen SSW. S. Jean Pie de Porte.

Ronchaglia, a town of Italy, in the of Piacenza: eight miles E. Piacenza.

Ronchamps, a town of France, in the partment of the Upper Saône, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of L one league and three quarters E. Lure, three NNW. Hericourt.

Roncheaux, a town of France, in the partment of the Doubs, and chief p canton, in the diſtrict of Quingey: one S. Quingey, and three and a half W Ornans.

Ronciglione, a town of Italy, and of a county, to which it gives name, Patrimonio: ten miles S. Viterbo, and ty-five N. Rome. See *Caſtro*.

Roncina, a town of Germany, in the ty of Goritz: five miles N. Goritz.

Ronco, a town of Italy, in the ſtate Genoa: fifteen miles N. Genoa.

Ronco Ferrara, a town of Italy,

...chy of Mantua: seven miles ESE. ...

..., a town of Spain, in the province ...da: thirty-five miles W. Malaga, ...seven SE. Seville. *Long.* 11. 30. ... Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

...*Haye (La)*, a town of France, in ...ment of the Channel: one league ... N. Coutances.

...*ube*, a town of Russia, in the go... of Riga: twenty-eight miles SW. ...

...*Bay*, a bay on the north-east coast ...land of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 26. W. ...ch. *Lat.* 17. 15. N.

...*Kill*, a town of the United States ...rica, in New York: seventeen miles ...Kingston.

..., a town of Sweden, in the pro... of Blekinge: ten miles W. Carlscrona.

..., a cape on the west coast of the island ...y: six miles NNW. St. Helier.

..., a river of Flanders, which rises ... league to the north of Leuze, and ... the Scheldt, between Tournay and ...rde.

... or *Ronde*, a seaport town of Den... in the island of Bornholm, where the ... resides. The harbour is well for... but not deep.

...*burg*, a town of Germany, in the ... Upper Saxony, and principality of ...rg: twelve miles SW. Altenburg, ... W. Dresden. *Long.* 29. 53. E. ... *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

..., a small island of Denmark, near ...-west coast of the island of Laland. ... 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

...*mena*, a river of the island of Mada..., which runs into the sea, at Port St. ...

..., a town of Germany, in the circle ...phalia, and county of Mark: seven ... SW. Lundschede.

...*ac*, a town of France, in the de... of the Charente: six leagues E. ...ime.

..., a town of the duchy of Cour... thirty-six miles ENE. Piltyn.

..., a town of Hindoostan, in the ... of Agimere: thirty miles E. Agi... and forty WSW. Jyegur.

..., a town of Norway: forty-eight ... NNE. Romsdal.

...*rg*, a small island in the Meuse, ... league NE. from the Brill.

... a town of South America, in the ...n of Guamanga.

..., a river of Silesia, which runs into ..., near Teschen.

..., a town of Germany, in the Ty... four miles SW. Stambs.

... *(La)*, a town of France, in the de...ment of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Brignoles: two leagues SW. Brignoles.

Roquebroue (La), a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Aurillac: six leagues S. Mauriac, and four W. Aurillac.

Roque Limbaut (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Agen: two leagues and a half NE. Agen.

Roque d'Olmes, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mirepoix: two leagues and a half S. Mirepoix, and four and a half NE. Tarascon.

Roquebrune, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Frejus: one league and a half W. Frejus.

Roquecor, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Villeneuve d'Agen: one league and three quarters SSW. Tournon, and five ENE. Agen.

Roquecourbe, a town of France in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Castres: one league and a half NNE. Castres, and six W. La Caune.

Roquefeuil, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: five leagues SW. Alet.

Roquefort, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Quillan: two leagues and a half S. Quillan, and three and three quarters E. Belcaire.

Roquefort de Marsan, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mont de Marsan, on the Douze: four leagues NE. Mont de Marsan, and ten and a half W. Condom.

Roquelaure, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: one league from Auche.

Roquemadour, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: four leagues SE. Sarlat.

Roquemaure, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pont St. Esprit, on the west side of the Rhône: two leagues N. Avignon, and four and a half SSE. Pont St. Esprit.

Roquepic, an island in the Indian Sea, covered with cocoa and other trees, flowers, and odiferous plants. *Long.* 83. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 9. 56. N.

Roquetas, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, on the coast of the Mediterranean; ten miles SW. Almeria, and fifty-two SE. Grenada.

Roquevaire, a town of France, in the department

partment of the mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aix: four leagues SSE. Aix, and four ENE. Marſeilles.

Roraas, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, near which a large and rich copper-mine was diſcovered in the year 1644: fifty-eight miles SSE. Drontheim.

Rorbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eighteen miles W. Freyſtatt, and five S. Aigen.

Rorbach, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bitche: two leagues W. Bitche.

Rorbron, a village and poſt-ſtage of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: eleven miles ESE. Aſchaffenburg.

Rorentzberg, a mountain of Germany, in the Briſgau: two miles S. Triberg.

Rorbaw, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles WSW. Hainburg.

Rornbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Paſſau: ten miles N. Paſſau.

Rorſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt: ſix miles NE. Oſterwick.

Ros ſur Couesnon, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dol: two leagues and a half ENE. Dol.

Roſalgate, a cape in the Arabian Sea: 120 miles SE. Maſcat. *Long.* 77. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 24. N.

Roſamarina, a town of the iſland of Sicily, in the vally of Demona, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name: ten miles NE. Miſtretta, and eighteen E. Patti.

Roſamarina, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, ten miles NE. Miſtretta.

Roſana, a river of Germany, which runs into the Inn, near Landeck, in the county of Tyrol.

Roſario, a town of North America, in the country of California: ten leagues SW. Loreto.

Roſario, a town of the iſland of Cuba: forty-five miles S. Havannah.

Roſaruolo, a town of Iſtria: eight miles E. Capo d'Iſtria.

Roſas, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the north ſide of a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, with a good harbour, defended by a fort: twenty-two miles NE. Gerona. *Long.* 19. 47. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 17. N.

Roſbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Sayn: eight miles E. Hachenburg.

Roſchach, a town of Swiſſerland, belonging to the abby of St. Gal, near the L[ake] Conſtance: ſeven miles ENE. St. Gal.

Roſchild, ſee *Roeſchild*.

Roſchitz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Auſtria: two miles SW. Sc[hen]tentaal.

Roſcommon, a county of Ireland, in province of Connaught, bounded on north by Sligo and Leitrim, on the e[aſt] Leitrim, Longford, and Weſtmeath, on ſouth by King's County, and on the w[eſt] Galway and Mayo; forty-ſeven miles from north to ſouth, and from nine to ty-nine broad from eaſt to weſt. It co[n]fifty pariſhes, about 17,140 houſes, 86,000 inhabitants. It is, in general, open country, and the ſoil fertile, wit[h] extenſive bogs, and but few hills: co[p]iron-ore are found in a ſmall diſtrict, [in] north part of the county, on the borde[rs] Sligo. This county ſends eight membe[rs] the Iriſh parliament, viz. for the coun[ty] the towns of Roſcommon, Boyle, and T[ul]two each.

Roſcommon, a town of Ireland, in county of the ſame name. It is a bo[ro] and the county town, and ſends two m[em]bers to the Iriſh Parliament: thirty-ſix NE. Galway, and ſixty-eight WNW. lin. *Long.* 8. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. N.

Roſcrea, a town of Ireland, in the [co] of Tipperary: twenty-ſix miles NW. kenny, and twenty-ſix N. Caſhel.

Roſe, a town of Italy, in the kingd[om] Naples, and province of Calabria C[ite]eight miles and a half NNE. Coſenza.

Roſe Iſland, an iſland in the North [At]Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of A[fr]*Long.* 146. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. N.

Roſeau, or *Charlotte Town*, a town weſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica: [it] miles S. Portſmouth.

Roſeck, a town of Germany, in the [ci]of Carniola: eight miles E. Gottſche[e].

Roſenau, a town of Hungary, near [it] are mines of gold, copper, quickſilver cinnabar: twenty-four miles W. Ca[ſ]

Roſenberg, a town of Pruſſia, in the vince of Oberland: ſeventy-ſix miles Konigſberg.

Roſenberg, a town of Hungary, Waag, the chief trade is in ſalt: ei[gh]miles N. Libeten, and 112 ENE. V[ie]

Roſenberg, a town of Bohemia, in the cle of Prachatitz: thirty-ſeven miles chin, and twenty-ſix SSE. Prachatitz.

Roſenberg, or *Oleſno*, a town of S[il]in the principality of Oppeln: [it] two miles NE. Oppeln, and thirty-[ſix] Brieg.

Roſenburg, a town of Germany, in the cle of Lower Saxony, and principa[lity] Magde[burg]

Magdeburg twenty-four miles S. Magdeburg.

Rosendorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: ſix miles W. Kamnitz.

Roſeneath, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumbarton: nine miles WNW. Dumbarton.

Roſenfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: ſix miles SE. Sulz, and 38 SSW. Stuttgart. *Long.* 26. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 10. N.

Roſenheim, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: thirteen miles S. Waſſerburg, and twenty-eight W. Salzburg.

Roſenhof, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: five miles N. Ciſmar.

Roſenow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: eight miles S. Coſlin.

Roſenthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: eight miles NNW. Marburg, and twenty-one SW. Caſſel.

Roſenthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: three miles SW. from Peina.

Roſetta, a town of Egypt, ſituated on an iſland, formed by the weſt branch of the Nile, anciently called *the Bolbitine Branch*. It was founded in the 8th century; the increaſing ſand-banks of the Nile no longer permitting veſſels to ſail as far as Faoua, a new city was built at, though now two miles diſtant from, the mouth of the river. As Abulfeda informs us, it was an inconſiderable place in the thirteenth century, nor had greatly increaſed 200 years afterwards; but, when the Ottomans added Egypt to their conqueſts, they neglected to repair the walls; and, that of Faoua ceaſing to be navigable, Roſetta became the ſtore-houſe of the merchandize of Alexandria and Cairo. Trade ſoon made it flouriſh, and it is now one of the pleaſanteſt towns in Egypt. It ſpreads along the weſtern bank of the Nile, and is nearly a league in length, and one-fourth as wide. No remarkable ſquare is ſeen here; no ſtreet perfectly ſtraight; but the houſes built with terraces, ſtanding aſunder, and kept in good repair, have a pleaſing air of neatneſs and elegance. The only remarkable public edifices are the moſques. North of the city are gardens, where citron, orange, date, and ſycamore-trees are promiſcuouſly planted; the mingling of the trees, and the arbours they form, impenetrable to the ſun's rays, together with the flowers ſcattered among them, render theſe ſpots moſt enchanting. The principal wealth of Roſetta flows from commerce. The tranſportation of foreign merchandize to Cairo, and of the productions of Egypt to the port of Alexandria, gives employment to a great number of mariners. The rice ſown round Roſetta is known by the name *ſultani*, and as it is appropriated to the uſe and conſumption of Conſtantinople, there are very rigorous laws which prohibit its exportation: ninety miles NNW. Cairo. *Long.* 48. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 22. N.

Roſhaan, a country of Aſia, ſituated between Meckley and Aracan, between the 92d and 95th degrees of *Long.* W. from London, and 21 and 23 degrees of north *Lat.* about 120 miles in length, and eighty in breadth.

Roſheim, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Benfelden: five leagues SW. Straſburg, and three and a half NW. Benfelden.

Roſienne, a town of the duchy of Samogitia, where the provincial diet and court of judicature are held: ſixty-eight miles S. Mittaw, and 212 NNE. Warſaw. *Long.* 41. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 30. N.

Roſière (La), a ſmall iſland near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: one mile ESE. Noirmont Point.

Roſières aux Salines, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nancy, on the Meurte, formerly celebrated for its ſalt-works: two leagues W. Luneville, and two and a half SE. Nancy.

Roſiers, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur, on the Loire: two leagues and a half NW. Saumur, and five SE. Angers.

Roſignana, a town of the duchy of Tuſcany: thirteen miles SE. Piſa.

Roſilly Bay, a bay of South Wales, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Glamorgan. *Long.* 4. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

Roſingyn Iſland, one of the ſmaller Banda Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea.

Roſito, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ſixteen miles NE. Caſſano.

Roſkopf, a mountain of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia: one mile SE. Schonau.

Roſlavl, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſk: 44 miles SSE. Smolenſk. *Long.* 50. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Roſtdorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SW. Ehrnſprunn.

Roſmarilhal, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the borders of Spain; 2½ leagues W. Alcantara, in Spain, and 17 E. Abramtes. *Long.* 11. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 33. N.

Roſmithal, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz: eleven miles N. Blatna.

Roſnay, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Blanc en Berry: two leagues and a half NE. Le Blanc, and four and a half NW. Argenton.

Roſny, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mantes: one league W. Mantes.

Roſny, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 1¼ league E. Paris.

Roſoy, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Marne: five leagues NNE. Meluz, and nine SE. Paris. *Long.* 20. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 41 N.

Roſporden, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimper: 2¼ poſts ESE. Quimper, and 12¼ SE. Breſt.

Roſs, a town of England, in the county of Hereford, ſituated on the Wye, with a weekly market on Thurſday: fifteen miles SSE. Hereford, and 115 NNW. London.

Roſs, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay to which it gives name, the ſee of a biſhop, united to the ſee of Cork, in the year 1586: 25 miles SW. Cork. *Long.* 8. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

Roſs, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Argyle: ſix miles NNE. Cambeltown.

Roſs Iſland, a peninſula of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt part of Killala Bay.

Roſs (New), a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the Barrow, which is navigable for large veſſels up to the quays. This of courſe brings a conſiderable trade to the town, and a great deal of butter and beef is exported from hence. It is a borough-town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: ſeventeen miles W. Wexford, and eleven NE. Waterford. *Long.* 6. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

Roſs of Balmangar, a cape of Scotland, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Kircudbright, at the mouth of the Dee: four miles S. Kircudbright.

Roſſa, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Corſica: ten miles NE. Calvi.

Roſſa, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia: three leagues NE. Caſtello Aragoneſe.

Roſſal Point, a cape of England, on the coaſt of Lancaſhire: two miles W. from the mouth of the river Wyre.

Ruſſano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, the ſee of an archbiſhop: twenty-ſeven miles NNE. Coſenza, and 105 NNE. Reggio. *Long.* 34. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

Roſſano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ſeven miles SE. Nicotera.

Roſsbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. Near this place, in the year 1557, Frederic II, king of Pruſſia, obtained a glorious victory over the combined armies of France and Auſtria: five miles NW. Weiſenfels, and ſix S. Merſeburg.

Roſsbach (Ober), a town of Germany, the circle of the Upper Rhine, and pri... pality of Upper Heſſe: two miles SW. H... berg, and ten N. Franckfort on the Mai...

Roſsbach (Nider), a town of German... the circle of the Upper Rhine, and pri... pality of Upper Heſſe, near Ober Roſs...

Roſsberg, a town of Germany, in the ... duchy of Auſtria: five miles NW. Freyr...

Roſſchocha, a river of Ruſſia, which ... into the Indigirka. *Long.* 158. E. Fe... *Lat.* 67. 50. N.

Roſſcoff, or *Roſcou*, a town of France, the north coaſt of the department of the ... niſterre: one league N. St. Pol de Leon...

Roſſelare, a town of Flanders: one le... N. from Grammont.

Roſſenaw, a town of Germany, in the ... duchy of Auſtria: two miles NW. Zwe...

Roſſiglione (Alto), a town of Italy, in ... ſtate of Genoa: ſeventeen miles NW. Ge...

Roſſiglione (Baſſo), a town of Italy, in ... ſtate of Genoa: fifteen miles NW. Ger...

Roſſina, a town of Italy, in the duch... Parma: fourteen miles SSE. Parma.

Roſſita, a river of European Turkey, w... runs into the Jantra, near Nicop, in Bul...

Roſſitten, a town of Pruſſia, in the p... vince of Samland, on the Kuriſch Nere... twenty eight miles N. Konigſberg.

Roſſitz, a town of Bohemia, in the ci... of Chrudim: eight miles NNW. Chru...

Roſsla, a town of Germany, in the c... of Upper Saxony, and principality of W... mar: ſix miles NE. Weimar.

Roſsleben, or *Ruſſel*, a town of Germ... in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thurin... three miles NNE. Wiehe.

Roſſmore Iſland, a ſmall iſland of Ire... in Kenmare River: 9 miles SW. Kenm...

Roſsſhire, a county of Scotland, bou... on the north-eaſt by the county of Suth... land, on the eaſt by the Friths of Dorn... and Murray, on the ſouth by Inverneſs-... and on the weſt and north-weſt by the N... Sea. The form is nearly triangular, ... much indented on its coaſts, and is com... at above ſixty miles each ſide. On the n... weſt part of the county it is deſolate ... dreary, nothing is here ſeen, as far as ... eye can reach, but vaſt piles of rocky mo... tains, with ſummits broken, ſerrated, ... aſpiring into every form; ſome of which ... always covered with ſnow. But, amid t... the moſt ſtriking object is an entire mo... tain of whitiſh marble, ſo extenſive, ſm... and gloſſy and even, as to appear like an ... ormous ſheet of ice. On the eaſt ſide ... fruitful in corn, fruit, and herbs, abound... paſtures, and woods of fir, of great ex... It feeds great numbers of black cattle, h... goats, and deer, has abundance of land ... ſea-fowl, and is well ſupplied with fiſh ... the rivers and coaſts; ſeveral extenſive ... and bays are found on the coaſts, wh... abo...

...nd with herrings. The principal towns ... Tain, Dingwal, and Fortrose. The island ... Lewis is included in this county.

R...ad, a town of Norway: seventy miles ... Drontheim.

...k, a town of Arabia, in the province ... Oman, the seat of a sovereign prince, at ... distance from the sea.

...ak, a town of Persia, in the province ... Aristan: thirty leagues S. Lar.

...an, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the ...lic of Damascus: fifteen leagues NNE. ...scus.

...ayn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle ... Bielslau: four miles N. Aycha.

...ock, a seaport town of Germany, in ... circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of ...enburg, in a lake which communi... with the Baltic. It contains three ...ches, and an university, which was ...y founded by the dukes and the town, ...419, and privileged by pope Martin V, ... bull was afterwards confirmed by the ...ror, Ferdinand I. In 1437, the town ... under the ban both of the emperor ...pope, the professors removed to Griefs..., from which place they returned again ... year 1443. In 1487, a misunder... having arisen between the dukes and ...wn, the university was removed to Lu... but restored again in 1492. This place ...ffered thrice by the pestilence, and at ...ginning of the reformation, was almost ...y forsaken by its professors and stu..., till, in 1530, Arnold Buren vigo... set about the restoration of it, and in ... the emperor, Ferdinand, endowed it ... new charter. Pursuant to a conven... made in 1563, between the dukes and ...wn, the former nominate and pay fif... professors, and the town nine. The ... of the academy consists of nine ducal ...rs, and the nine appointed by the ...racy. In the same convention it was ... that the dukes should annually con... the sum of 3000 florins, and the town ... towards the salaries of the professors. ... magistracy consists of three burgher..., one syndic, twelve aldermen, one ...ry, and a prothonotary. It is endowed ... the right of coining copper, silver, and ... and in consequence thereof has a mint. ... the civil and criminal jurisdiction are ... in the magistracy, though with right ...peal to the two supreme courts of jus... except in those cases where no appeal is ...d. The town enjoys other consider... privileges, yet is hereditarily subject to ...kes, to whom, as an acknowledgment ... subjection, it annually pays the sum of ...ive rixdollars, as an urbor, or original ..., as likewise the sum of 600 florins, ... consideration of the grant of an excise. ...k carries on a large trade. About the ... 1030, it was erected into a town, and in 1160, enlarged and fortified out of the remains of the town of Kiszin, which once stood in its neighbourhood. In the year 1218, Lubeck rights were conferred on it, and in the same century also it was admitted into the Anseatic confederacy: twenty-five miles NE. Weismar. *Long.* 29. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Rostov, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslavl, situated near a lake to which it gives name. It is the see of a bishop: thirty-six miles S. Jaroslavl. *Long.* 57. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. N.

Rostrenen, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the North Coasts: six leagues and a half S. Guingamp, and nine SW. St. Brieuc.

Roswald, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, insulated in Silesia: six miles N. Jagendorf.

Rosyth, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife: three miles S. Dunfermline.

Roszinar, a town of Transilvania, the see of a bishop: five miles SE. Hermenstadt.

Roszla, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Stolberg: eight miles SSE. Stolberg.

Roszlau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbst, at the conflux of the Roszlau and the Elbe: six leagues SE. Zerbst, and three N Dessau.

Roszwein, or *Ruspen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: sixteen miles NNE. Chemnitz, and twenty-three W. Dresden.

Rot, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Lein, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Rota, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the coast of the Atlantic, celebrated for its wine: three miles W. Puerto de Santa Maria.

Rotach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Maine, near Lichtenfels, in the bishopric of Bamberg.

Rotai, or *Rotie*, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea: 9 leagues SW. from Timor.

Rotas, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Lahore: seventy-six miles NW. Lahore, and seventy-two ESE. Attock.

Rotas, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bahar: sixty-five miles SE. Benares, and eighty-five SW. Patna.

Rote, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Itsch, two miles N. Coburg.

Rotebro, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 10 miles NNW. Stockholm.

Rotenbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 9 miles NW. Schwanastadt.

Rotenberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: miles SW. Freystadt.

Rosenberg, a town and fortress of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of

a lordſhip of the ſame name: twelve miles NE. Nuremberg, and forty-ſix NW. Ratiſbon. *Long.* 29. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 31. N.

Rotenberg, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne. It was formerly the capital of a county, the poſſeſſors of which, to whom it gave name, failing in the reign of the emperor Frederick II, it eſcheated to the counts of Habſburg, and the houſe of Auſtria, as deſcended from them; but in 1385, was reduced by the city of Lucerne: four miles N. Lucerne.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, on the north ſide of the Neckar, oppoſite Ehingen: 21 miles SW. Stuttgart, and 40 W. Ulm. *Long.* 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 16. N.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden, on the Wumme: 17 miles NNE. Verden. *Long.* 26. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 12. N.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe, on the Fulda: 32 miles WSW. Muhlhauſen, and 25 SSE. Caſſel. *Long.* 27. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 47. N.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Croſſen: twelve miles ESE. Croſſen, and eight SE. Zulichau.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire: 14 miles ESE. Spire, and 18 SE. Manheim. *Long.* 26. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg; forty miles S. Magdeburg.

Rotenſtein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ten miles SW. Saxenburg.

Roth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, which contains an aſylum for ſuch as have been actually guilty of manſlaughter. Here are manufactures of ſtockings, Spaniſh lace, and ſtuffs: fifteen miles S. Nuremburg, and twenty E. Anſpach.

Roth, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Danube, ſouthweſt of Leipheim.

Roth, ſee *Munzbrodt*.

Roth Ajeſt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatizt: four miles NE. Piſek.

Roth Haus, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: ſeven miles ENE. Neiſſe.

Rotha, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic: ſix miles S. Leipſic, and ſeven ENE. Pegau.

Rotham, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, five miles above Ulm.

Rothbury, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland: fifteen miles NNW. Morpeth, and 302 N. London.

Rothenbuch, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: thirty miles ESE. Francfort on the Maine, and fifty ESE. Mentz.

Rothenburg, a town of Luſatia, on river Neiſſe: twelve miles N. Gorlitz, fifty-two NE. Dreſden.

Rothenburg, an imperial city of Germ in the circle of Franconia, and capital territory of the ſame name, near the Ta ſituated on a mountain. It receives the ter for its neceſſary uſes out of the Tauber, by means of a machine, by wh it is forced up the mountain, and thence aſcends in a direct line to w called the Klingenthurn, from which it down again, producing three fountains i town. Rothenburg is environed with di and walls, the latter of which are for with towers. The inhabitants are L rans. In the town are five churches; ſervice is generally performed in two Rothenburg is a very ancient place; for ly it boaſted ſome counts of that name, line of whom ſtyled itſelf from the an citadel here; but the real family of the c of Rothenburg became extinct abou year 1110, in the perſon of count H who ceded the town of Rothenburg empire. The emperors, Conrad IV Louis, mortgaged it to the houſe of H lohe; but the laſt time of it being mor it redeemed itſelf, and, in 1335, ob from the emperor, Louis, an aſſurance t ſhould not be mortgaged any more, w aſſurance alſo the emperors Charles IV Wenzel, likewiſe confirmed. To a R month it contributes 148 florins, and to chamber-term 162 rixdollars thirty kruitzers and a half: eighteen miles Anſpach, and forty-eight SSW. Bam *Long.* 27. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 16. N

Rothenburg, a town of Germany, in circle of Lower Saxony, and principali Magdeburg: forty miles S. Magdeburg. twelve NNE. Verden.

Rothenfels, a caſtle of Germany, in circle of Swabia, which gives title to a co belonging to the family of Koniſegg, c Konigſegg Rothenfels: one mile NW. menſtadt.

Rothenfels, a town of Germany, in circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of W burg, on the Maine: 16 miles WNW. W burg, and 40 ESE. Francfort on the M

Rothenſtein, a town and caſtle of G many, in the circle of Franconia, and bi rie of Wurzburg: eight miles SSE. Kor hofen.

Rother, a river of England, in the co of Suſſex, which runs into the ſea, at Ry

Rother, a river of England, which ri the county of Derby, and runs into the D near Rotheram, in Yorkſhire.

Rotheram, a town of England, in county of York, ſituated at the conflux the Rother and the Don, with a we market on Monday: ſix miles NE. Sh field, and 160 N. London.

Ro

[illegible], a town of Scotland, in the county [illegible]ray: seven miles S. Elgin.

[illegible]wasser, a river of Germany, in the [illegible] of Upper Saxony, which runs into the [illegible] about three miles below Pirna.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Franconia, and county of Henne[illegible] eight miles S. Henneberg, and twen[illegible] NNE. Schweinfurt.

[illegible], a town of the island of St. Vin[illegible] situated in York Bay. *Long.* 61. 16. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 7. N.

[illegible]munster, a princely abby of Germany, [illegible] circle of Swabia, on the Neckar. [illegible] abbess is assessed in the matricula of [illegible]mpire nineteen florins, and is taxed to [illegible]perial chamber forty rixdollars fifty-[illegible] quitzers: 1½ mile S. Rothweil.

[illegible], a seaport town of Scotland, on [illegible] north-east coast of the island of Bute. [illegible] 52. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

[illegible]weil, an imperial town of Germany, [illegible] circle of Swabia, situated on the Nec[illegible] It is a very ancient imperial town, and was [illegible]d by the emperors, Charles IV and [illegible]ssians, to be maintained as such. In 1463, [illegible]ted into an alliance, for the first time, [illegible] 1519, into one for ever, with the [illegible] of Swisserland, reserving, however, [illegible] allegiance to the empire: but rece[illegible] Austrian garrison in 1632, on its [illegible]sieged by the Swedes, it was excluded [illegible] at alliance. The principal thing in [illegible]wn is the imperial tribunal; the first [illegible] of which are to be found in the pro[illegible] court of Swabia, which seems to [illegible]ceived its origin in the time of the [illegible] Louis of Bavaria, and till the mid[illegible] the 15th century, was sometimes [illegible] the provincial court of the emperor, [illegible]etimes the imperial tribunal of Roth[illegible]. The matricular assessment is fourteen [illegible], and the tax 167 rixdollars fourteen [illegible]rs; the inhabitants are Roman Catho[illegible] 44 miles SSW. Stuttgart, and 44 SE. [illegible]g.

[illegible]ell, or *Rowell*, a town of England, [illegible] county of Northampton, with a week[illegible]ket on Monday: twenty-nine miles [illegible]ford, and seventy-nine N. London.

[illegible]nsdorf, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of [illegible]: three miles S. Pirna.

[illegible], a town of Africa, in the kingdom [illegible], near the Atlantic.

[illegible], or *Ronneby*, a seaport town of Swe[illegible] near a river of the same name, which [illegible] into the Baltic. This place was former[illegible]ned; and till the time of Charles XI, [illegible] little town, having been built by one [illegible] kings of Denmark. It still carries on [illegible] trade; and has an harbour, some me[illegible] springs, and several manufactures. [illegible] inhabitants of Ronneby are free of [illegible]ctona: three leagues W. Carlscrona.

Rotondo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: six miles SSE. Tursi.

Rottenburg, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: fourteen miles NNW. Landshut, and twenty-seven E. Ingolstadt.

Rotteneg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 13 miles SW. Freystadt.

Rottenmann, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: twenty miles NW. Judenburg, and eighty-four SW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 31. N.

Rottenstein, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: eight miles WNW. Geyersberg.

Rotterdam, a fortress in the island of Celebes, belonging to the Dutch, near Macassar.

Rotterdam, see *Anamooka*.

Rotterdam, a city and seaport of Holland, situated on a river named Rotter, where it joins the Meuse: some suppose it was built by Rotherius, a son of a king of the Sicambriams, from whence it is said to have taken its name; while others, with as much probability, suppose that it took its name from the river Rotter; however that may be, it had the privileges of a city not long after the year 1270. About the year 1297, it was taken by the Flemings; and in the year 1418, Walrave, lord of Brederode, chief of the Houcks, made himself master of it, and drove out the Cabillautins. It holds the first rank in the assembly of the states among the small cities of Holland, though, next to Amsterdam, it is the richest and most flourishing city of the whole state, on account of the conveniency of its harbour, which is so deep that the largest vessels may enter, and by means of canals load and unload at the merchants' warehouses. This port is much more frequented by British traders than Amsterdam, for after they have weighed anchor, one tide brings them out to sea. Among the principal buildings are the town-house, the bank, the East and West India houses, the arsenal, and some of the churches, particularly that dedicated to St. Laurent. There is here a college of admiralty, which holds the chief rank in the United States. On the east side of the city they have a large bason and dock, for the purpose of building and launching vessels employed in the service of the admiralty, and the East India company. The magistracy is composed of a council of twenty-four, out of which are elected four burgomasters, a grand bailly, and seven echevins. Besides the magistracy of the city, they have three other tribunals, first, the college of the grand bailly, or dyckgrave of Schieland, and council, which is composed partly of nobility, and partly of the cities of Rotterdam, Goude, and Schiedam; they hold their assemblies at Rotterdam, in a house which they call Landhuys, and their business is to inspect the dikes, superintend the

roads and canals, and take care of every thing that concerns the environs of the city. The ſecond tribunal is that of the judges of Schieland, whoſe juriſdiction extends over what does not belong particularly to the magiſtrates of cities. The third is the college of the lords of the admiralty for the Meuſe, who have a houſe ſet apart for that buſineſs. The celebrated Eraſmus was a native of this place, whoſe ſtatue is ſtill to be ſeen; and the houſe in which he was born yet remains: thirty miles SSW. Amſterdam. *Long.* 21. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Rottes, a town of Norway: fifty miles NE. Romſdal.

Rotti, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Friuli. *Long.* 30. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

Rottingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Tauber: thirteen miles WNW. Rottenburg. and nine NE. Mergentheim.

Rottofredo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: five miles W. Piacenza.

Rotweſſely, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: five miles N. Biezow.

Rotz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twenty-four miles N. Tulln, and thirty-four NNW. Vienna.

Rotzhof, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Muehr: ſixteen miles S. Graz.

Rotzow, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz: nine miles ESE. Saatz.

Roualiba, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 108 miles SSE. Mecca.

Rouara, a town of South America, in Guiana.

Rouardière (La), a rock near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: one mile ESE. Noirmont Point.

Rovaſio, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: thirteen miles N. Vercelli, and four SW. Gattinara.

Rovato, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan: ten miles WNW. Breſcia.

Roubaix, a town of France, in the department of the North: three leagues NW. Tournay, and 1¼ NE. Liſle.

Roucy, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laon: four leagues and a half SE. Laon.

Roucle, a river of France, which riſes near Le Queſnoy, and runs into the Scheldt, at Valenciennes.

Rouen, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Lower Seine, ſituated on the Seine: before the revolution, the capital of Normandy, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. It is large, populous, and commercial, with ſeveral manufactures, and contains upwards of 7000 houſes, and thirty-ſix pariſh churches. On the market-place is a ſtatue of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, who was burnt here by the Engliſh for a witch. [illegible] poſts SW. Amiens, and 15¼ NW. P[illegible] *Long.* 18. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 28.

Rover, a town of Italy, in the Trevi[illegible] nine miles E. Ciſmone.

Roverbella, a town of Italy, in the d[illegible] of Mantua: twelve miles NNW. Man[illegible]

Roveredo, or *Rovereith*, a town of [illegible] many, in the county of Tyrol, contain[illegible] ſtrong citadel, and which was built by lords of Caſtelbarco, but in the year 1[illegible] was taken from them by the Venetians, [illegible] whom Maximilian I wreſted it again by ſword, and incorporated it with the cou[illegible] Tyrol. In this town a fine ſilk is made, a great trade carried on in it. The [illegible] which grows in this tract is called G[illegible] d'Oro, or *Golden drops*: eight miles Trent, and twelve E. Riva.

Rouergue, before the revolution, a [illegible] vince of France, about twenty-five le[illegible] in length, and eighteen in breadth; bord[illegible] on the eaſt and ſouth by Languedoc, on weſt by Quercy, and on the north by vergne; the land is not very fertile, but [illegible] duces much wood. and mines of co[illegible] iron, ſulphur, vitriol, &c.; the principa[illegible] vers are the Tarn and the Lot. Rh[illegible] was the capital city. It now forms the partment of the Aveiron.

Rouez le Guillaume, a town of France the department of the Sarte, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sillé: [illegible] league S. Sillé.

Rouffignac, a town of France, in the partment of the Dordogne, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the diſtrict of Monti[illegible] three leagues SW. Montignac.

Rougement, a town of France, in the partment of the Doubs, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Beaume-les-D[illegible] 2½ leagues Beaumes-les-Dames, and 3[illegible] Vezoul.

Rougeret (La), a rock near the ſouth c[illegible] of the iſland of Jerſey: three miles SE. Helier.

Roughy, a river of Ireland, which runs the Kenmare river, 2 miles NW. Kenm[illegible]

Rougnat, a town of France, in the d[illegible] ment of the Creuſe: three leagues S. E[illegible]

Roujan, a town of France, in the dep[illegible] ment of the Herault, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Beziers: two le[illegible] NW. Pezenas, and 3¼ NNE. Beziers.

Rovigno, a ſeaport town of Iſtria: 68 m[illegible] E. Venice, and 34 S. Trieſte. *Long.* 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

Rovigo, a town of Italy, and capital the Polefine de Rovigo, on the river A[illegible] getto, the ſee of the biſhop of Adria, to decline of which town it owes its increa[illegible] 37 miles SSW. Venice, and 14 NNE. Ferr[illegible]

Rovigo, a town of Italy, in the Vice[illegible] on the Adige: fourteen miles SSW. Vice[illegible] and twenty-three W. Padua.

[illegible], a town of France, in the de-[illegible] of the Charente, and chief place [illegible], in the district of Cognac: four [illegible] NW. Angoulesme.

[illegible], a town of France, in the depart-[illegible] the Vienne: 5 leagues W. Poitiers.

[illegible] l'Eglise, a town of France, in the [illegible]ment of the Doubs, and chief place of [illegible], in the district of Besançon: three [illegible] NE. Besançon, and 3¾ SW. Clerval.

[illegible], a town of France, in the depart-[illegible] the Charente, and chief place of a [illegible], in the district of Angoulesme: two [illegible] and a half SW. Angoulesme.

[illegible], a town of France, in the depart-[illegible] the Ge[illegible]s: two leagues E. Condom.

[illegible] Hill, an island in the North Pacific [illegible] near the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* [illegible] W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 25. N.

[illegible] Hill Bluff, a cape on the north coast [illegible] island of Jamaica, west of Montego [illegible] *Long.* 77. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* [illegible] N.

[illegible] Island, a small island of England, [illegible] Harbour.

[illegible] Island, an island in Bristol Bay, near [illegible] coast of North America, in the North [illegible] Ocean. *Long.* 159. 44. W. Green-[illegible] *Lat.* 58. 37. N.

[illegible] Key, a small island near the coast of [illegible]orida. *Long.* 88. 28. W. Green-[illegible] *Lat.* 30. 15. N.

[illegible] Bay, a harbour on the west [illegible] Ireland, in the county of Galway, a [illegible] the west of Birterbury Bay.

[illegible], a town of France, in the de-[illegible] of the Aveiron: seven miles SE. [illegible]che.

[illegible] (*Grand* and *Petit*), rocks in the [illegible] Channel: five miles NE. from the [illegible] Jersey.

[illegible], a town of Flanders, situated on [illegible] Mandel, where a party of the [illegible] were defeated on the fourth of May [illegible] the loss of 200 men: ten miles [illegible], and eleven NE. Ypres.

[illegible], before the revolution, a pro-[illegible] which formerly belonged to Spain, [illegible] on the north by Languedoc, on the [illegible] the Mediterranean, on the south by [illegible], and on the west by the Pyrennées; [illegible] eighteen leagues in length, and twelve [illegible], the land is fertile in general; the [illegible] rivers are the Tet and the Egly. [illegible] is the capital. It now forms the [illegible] of the Eastern Pyrennées.

[illegible], a town of France, in the depart-[illegible] the Isere, and chief place of a can-[illegible] the district of Vienne: three leagues [illegible], and eight S. Lyons.

[illegible], a town of France, in the de-[illegible] of the Saône and Loire, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the district of Au-[illegible] 2¾ leagues NNW. Autun, and a SW. [illegible] l'Evêque.

Routot, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pont Audemer: five leagues W. Rouen, and 3 E. Pont Audemer.

Routou, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet: eighty-five leagues ENE. Latac.

Rouvray, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Semur en Auxois: three leagues and a half SW. Semur en Auxois, and eight NW. Arnay le Duc.

Rouvre, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Langres: five leagues SW. Langres.

Rouvres, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dijon: two leagues SE. Dijon.

Rouvres, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mirecourt: 1¼ league W. Mirecourt, and 4 E. Neufchatel.

Rouvroy, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 5 leagues E. Peronne.

Rouxière (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ancenis: two leagues and a half NE. Ancenis.

Rouy, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nevers: 5 leagues E. Nevers.

Row, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumbarton: nine miles NW. Dumbarton.

Row Stoir, see *Point Asynt*.

Rowan, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: twenty-three miles SSW. Exeter.

Rowen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: ten miles SE. Chrudim.

Rowensko, a town of Bohemia, in the circle or Boleslaw: six miles SE. Turnau.

Rowna, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: forty-eight miles E. Lucko.

Rowsa, one of the Orkney Islands, about four miles from east to west, and three from north to south: one mile N. from Pamona.

Roxburgh, a town and castle of Scotland, which gives name to a county, near the Tiviot, where James II, king of Scotland, lost his life, in the year 1460, by the bursting of a cannon: 19 miles SW. Berwick, and 32 SE. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 35. N.

Roxburgshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by Berwickshire, on the east by Northumberland, on the south-east by Northumberland and Cumberland, on the south-west by the county of Dumfries, and on the north-west by the county of Selkirk; about thirty-two miles in length, and eighteen in breadth. This county is sometimes called *Tiviotdale*, and is divided into the districts of Tiviotdale, Liddesdale, Eusdale, and Eskdale. It is fruitful in pasture and corn, and especially oats; and abounds with sheep, horses,

horſes, and black cattle, and has plenty of of lime and free-ſtone. The moſt conſiderable of its mountains are Cork-row, from which runs a track of hills, weſt, dividing Scotland from England, in many places impaſſible. Here are many ancient ſeats of the nobility. On its borders are thoſe called the *debatable lands*, that were formerly claimed by the borderers of each nation; but judged to the Scots by king James VI. In this ſhire are great remains of Roman encampments, and a military Roman way. The towns of chief note are Jedburgh, Kelſo, Hawick, Melroſs, and Roxburgh.

Roxceſter, ſee *Wroxeter*.

Roya (El), a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: ten miles NNW. Soria.

Royal Sound, a large bay on the coaſt of Kerguelen's Land.

Royal, or *Minong Iſland*, an iſland about thirty-five miles long, and twelve wide, in the north-weſt part of Lake Superior. *Long.* 89. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 52. N.

Royal Bay, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Antigua, a little to the eaſt of Peyerſan's Point.

Royan, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marennes, on the Garonne. This town was fortified by the Huguenots, and ſo vigorouſly defended againſt Louis XIII, in the year 1621, that he was obliged to draw off his troops; but he afterwards ſeverely avenged this diſgrace, by demoliſhing it ſo entirely, that the preſent place is only the ſuburbs of the former: 4 leagues S. Marennes, and 6 SW. Saintes.

Royaumais, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toul: two leagues N. Toul.

Rybon, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcelin: 2½ leagues NNW. St. Marcelin, and 7½ SE. Vienne.

Roye, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Somme: five leagues SSW. Péronne, and 8 SE. Amiens. *Long.* 20. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 8. N.

Royere, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourganeuf: three leagues SE. Bourganeuf.

Roymatla, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the mouths of the Ganges.

Royon, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais: ten miles NW. St. Pol.

Royſton, a town of England, ſituated partly in Cambridgeſhire, and partly in Hertfordſhire, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. The town is ſaid to have riſen from a monaſtery, to which Richard I gave the manor of the town: twenty-two miles S. Huntingdon, and thirty-ſeven N. London.

Roymongul, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the mouths of the Ganges.

Rozanna, a town of Lithuania, in the latinate of Novogrodek: forty-eight SW. Novodrodek.

Rozans, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps: three leagues a half W. Serres, and five E. Nions.

Rozas (Las), a town of Spain, in Caſtile: ten miles NW. Madrid.

Rozeſtven, a town of Ruſſia: thirty miles S. Peterſburg. *Long.* 47. 3 Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

Rozeſtvenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, government of Tobolſk: ſixteen mile Kemſkoi.

Rozeſtvenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the P four miles SE. Pineg.

Rozières, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief p a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy en V two leagues and a half NNE. Le Puy.

Rozoy en Thieracbe, a town of Fr the department of the Aiſne, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laon: leagues NE. Laon: and three and quarters SE. Vervins.

Rozvalina Totagai, a town of R Tartary, near the lake Kargaldzin. 86. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 44. N.

Ru Ardnow, a cape of Scotland, the weſt extremity of the iſland of Iſla. 2. 28. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 45. N.

Ru Ardvuchel, a cape on the weſt c the iſland of South Viſt. *Long.* 4. 2 Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 18. N.

Ru Grebaniſh, a cape of Scotland, north coaſt of Harris. *Long.* 3. 2 Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 57. N.

Ru-Borniſklag, a cape of Scotland, weſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye. *L.* 14. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 41. N.

Ru Inabrarin, a cape of Scotland, eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye. *L* 55. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 39. N.

Ru Inabordag, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of South Viſt.

Ru Rea, a cape of Scotland, on the coaſt of the county of Roſs: nine WSW. Udrigill Head.

Ru Reniſh, a cape of Scotland, at the extremity of Harris. *Long.* 3. 46. W. burgh. *Lat.* 57. 49. N.

Ru Wocbel, a cape of Scotland, on the coaſt of the county of Sutherland: miles S. Cape Wrath.

Rua (La), a town of Spain, in the vince of Galicia: twenty-five mile Orenſe.

Ruanel, a town of the iſland of Ca thirty-eight miles SSW. Candy.

Rubeznoi, a fort of Ruſſia, on the twenty miles NE. Uralſkoi.

Rubia, a town of Germany, in the

of Goritz, on the river Vipao: four miles S. Goritz.

Rubelos, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: twenty-two miles SE. Teruel.

Rubiera, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: five miles W. Modena.

Rubiacedo, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: eighteen miles S. Frias.

Rudenwalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 2 miles NE. Storkow.

Rudenſtein, a town of Germany, in the county of Carniola: ſix miles W. Gurckfeld, and twenty-nine E. Laybach.

Rudewald, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 5 miles ESE. Neiſſe.

Rudau, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: twelve miles SW. Lick.

Rudaw, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland, which, on account of its ſituation in a defile, was formerly fortified with a caſtle, which now lies in ruins. This place is remarkable for the victory obtained by the knights of the Teutonic Order, in 1370, over Kinſtud, great duke of Lithuania, in memory of which a ſtone pillar was erected in a field near Tranzau, which is ſtill remaining. A great many ancient monuments of pagan idolatry are ſtill to be ſeen in the neighbourhood of Rudaw: twelve miles SW. Konigſberg.

Ruden, a ſmall iſland in the Baltic, near the coaſt of Pomerania, amidſt ſhoals and ſand-banks, whence it is probable that it was once much larger, and what puts this beyond doubt, is, that, in the year 1264, it had two church-villages, called *Ruden* and *Carden*. On this iſland is a caſtle. Betwixt it and the little iſland of Die is a ſand, eight miles in length, and two broad.

Rudenhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Caſtel: forty-eight miles WSW. Bamberg, and ſeven E. Wurzburg.

Rudeſtett, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eichſ: ſeven miles N. Erfurt.

Rudeſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, in the Rhingau, celebrated for its wine: 19 miles W. Mentz, and 3 N. Bingen.

Rudkiobing, a ſeaport town of Denmark, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland Langeland, and chief town in the iſland. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in corn and proviſions. *Long.* 10. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 1. N.

Rudna, a town of Hungary: twelve miles NW. Kemnitz.

Rudniki, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 12 miles SSW. Wilna.

Rudnikza, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia: forty-ſix miles S. Belgrade.

Rudolfswerth, or *Newſtadtein*, or *Novomeſto*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, ſituated on the Gurk, and founded in the year 1365, by the Auſtrian archduke, Rudolph IV, privileged, and called after his own name. In this town is a provoſtſhip, or a collegiate church, erected in the year 1509, four other churches, and two convents. The many incurſions which the Turks made into the territory belonging to this town, in the 15th and 16th centuries, together with the ſucceeding fires and the plague, have wholly ſtripped it of its former flouriſhing condition: forty-two miles SSW. Pettau, and forty-five E. Trieſte. *Long.* 42. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. N.

Rudolſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt, which gives title to a branch of the houſe of Schwarzburg, on the Saal: twenty-four miles SE. Erfurt, and nineteen S. Weimar.

Rudtſdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: nine miles E. Leutmiſchl.

Rue, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Friburg, capital of a bailiwic: ten miles W. Gruyeres.

Rue, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville. The chief trade is in fiſh, ſheep, wool, horſes, and cattle: 5½ leagues SW. Heſdin, and 4 NW. Abbeville.

Rue, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Severn, three miles S. Welſhpool.

Rue, a river of France, which runs into the Dordogne, near Bort.

Ruebland, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ſix miles SSE. Spital.

Rueda, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: eleven miles ESE. Leon.

Rueda, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: ſixteen miles SW. Valladolid.

Ruedock, a river of Wales, in the county of Merioneth, which runs into the Dee, about a mile E. Bala.

Ruemannsfelden, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: thirty-ſix miles E. Ratiſbon, and eighteen SE. Cham.

Ruerloo, a town of Zutphen: four miles W. from Borckeloe.

Rueſcar, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: fifteen miles E. Almeria.

Rueſta, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Aragon: twenty-four miles W. Jaca.

Reutzendorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles ENE. Entzerſtorff.

Ruffach, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar: two leagues and a half S. Colmar, and nine NNW. Bale.

Ruffec, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Charente

Charente: eleven leagues and a half S. Poitiers, and eight N. Angouleſme. *Long.* 17. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 2. N.

Ruſiſco, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kayor, ſituated on the ſea-coaſt. The name is a corruption of *Rio-freſco*, given by the Portugueſe. It contains about 300 houſes, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade with Europeans in ſlaves, ſkins, gum, ivory, oſtrich feathers, indigo, cotton, &c.

Ruſs, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: twenty miles NW. Tiſit.

Ruſurville, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: three leagues W. Mortain.

Rugby, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Saturday, ſituated on the Avon, near a navigable canal: nine miles ESE. Coventry, and eighty-five NNE. London.

Rugeley, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, with a weekly market on Tueſday, ſituated on a navigable canal, near the Trent: twelve miles SE. Stafford, and 126 NW. London.

Rugen, an iſland in the Baltic, ſeparated from the coaſt of Hither Pomerania by a ſtrait, not above a mile wide, about ſixty miles in circumference, without reckoning the indentation of the coaſt. It is ſaid to derive its name from the *Rugi*, who at firſt inhabited thoſe Pomeranian coaſts beyond the Oder, but afterwards removed on this ſide of that river, making the country, called after their name, their chief place of reſidence. In the 13th century, the princes of Rugen alſo conquered a tract of land on the continent, but on the deceaſe of the laſt prince of Rugen, namely, duke Wartiſlav XI, who died in 1478, Rugen became united with Pomerania. In 1168, Waldemar I, king of Denmark, ſubdued Rugen, demoliſhed the temple there, and ſuppreſſed the pagan worſhip, compelling the inhabitants to embrace Chriſtianity. Thus the princes of Rugen became vaſſals to the crown of Denmark. At the treaty of Weſtphalia, Rugen was added to the crown of Sweden, as a particular principality. At the peace of Roeſchild, in 1658, and likewiſe at that of Copenhagen, in 1660, Denmark ceded to Sweden all the juriſdiction, civil and eccleſiaſtical, which till that time it had exerciſed over certain lands in the principality of Rugen. The ſea not only environs this iſland, but penetrates every where ſo far into it, as to form ſeveral other iſlands and peninſulas. The ſoil here is very fruitful, eſpecially in all kinds of grain, inſomuch, that every year ſome thouſands of laſts are ſhipped off for Stralſund. It breeds likewiſe abundance of cattle, yields a prodigious plenty of fiſh, but is ſupplied with the fuel it wants from Pomerania, though ſome places afford turf. The nobility here are very numerous, and enjoy conſiderable privileges. The preſident of the provincial tribunal is the prefect, or governor, who both by virtue of an ancient cuſtom, and particular privilege granted by Frederic king of Sweden, in 1720, muſt be a native and nobleman, and to his aſſiſtance are allowed a ſecretary and purveyor. Rugen contains twenty-ſeven pariſhes. Bergen is the capital.

Rugenwalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania, on the Wipper: thirty-two miles NNW. Stargard, and twenty-three S. Colberg. *Long.* 33. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

Rugga, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: fifteen leagues S. Cairoan.

Ruggard, a town of Denmark, in the iſle of Funen: ten miles W. Odenſee.

Rugged Iſle, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, and county of Cork. *Long.* 9. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Rugles, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verneuil: four leagues NW. Verneuil, and ſeven SW. Evreux.

Rühbeland, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Blankenburg: five miles SSW. Blankenburg.

Rubla, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach, celebrated for its manufacture of knives: four miles S. Eiſenach.

Rubland, or *Ruland*, a town of Luſatia, on the river Elſter: twenty-ſeven miles N. Dresden, and fifty-ſix E. Leipſic.

Ruhr, ſee *Roer*.

Ruhrort, ſee *Roerort*.

Ruhte, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim, at the conflux of the rivers Inner and Leine: ſeven miles NW. Peine.

Rubunish, the northern extremity of the Iſle of Skye. *Long.* 3. 7. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 45. N.

Ruinafuart, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Argyle. *Long.* 2. 27. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 26. N.

Ruinagarabert, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Argyle. *Long.* 2. 26. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 26. N.

Ruinantſhag, a cape of Scotland, on the north-weſt coaſt of the Iſle of Ila: three miles SW. Ruvaal.

Ruines, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Flour: two leagues ESE. St. Flour, and four N. St. Chely.

Ruintallin, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jura, on the north ſide of the entrance into Tarbot Loch.

Ruivains, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes: two leagues and a half S. Montalegre.

Rukbadorff, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Auſtria: 4 miles NNE. Sonne-

R

[illegible], a town of Asia, in Mingrelia, where [illegible] has a palace, surrounded with a [illegible], situated on a river, which runs [illegible] Black Sea: 200 miles W. Teflis.

[illegible] *Water*, a river of Scotland, which [illegible] the Tiviot, 4 miles SW. Jedburgh.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the circle [illegible]phalia, and bishopric of Osnabruck: [illegible] miles NE. Osnabruck.

[illegible] *Island*, one of the Western Islands of [illegible], about twenty-four miles in cir[illegible]ence: six miles W. from the south-[illegible]mity of the Isle of Skye. *Long.* [illegible] Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. N.

[illegible] *Key*, one of the smaller Bahama Islands.

[illegible], one of the smaller Shetland [illegible]: two miles S. Yell.

[illegible], a town of Bohemia, in the cir[illegible] Leitmeritz, with considerable manu[illegible] of linen: nine miles NNE. Kamnitz.

[illegible], a town of England, in the coun[illegible]. Here are three markets week[illegible] is to say, Monday for hogs, Tues[illegible] calves, sheep, and lambs, and Wed[illegible] for corn and provisions: 17 miles SW. [illegible], and 14 NE London.

[illegible], a town of France, in the de[illegible] of the Ardennes, and chief place [illegible], in the district of Rocroy: six [illegible] W. Mezieres, and four SW. Rocroy.

[illegible], a town of the duchy of Savoy. [illegible] once fortified, but dismantled by [illegible] XIII, it contains four convents, and [illegible] 3000 or 4000 inhabitants: seven [illegible] WSW Annecy, and 19 N. Chambery.

[illegible]*berg*, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Upper Saxony, and Farther Pome[illegible] the Wipper: twenty-five miles S. [illegible]valde.

[illegible] *(New)*, or *New Romney*, a town [illegible], in the county of Kent, and one [illegible] Cinque Ports. This town was very [illegible] in the reign of William the Con[illegible], having then five parishes, and a good [illegible], but the harbour is spoiled by the [illegible] of the sea. The members of [illegible] Port are Old Rumney, Brome[illegible], and Dungeness: Old Rum[illegible] about a mile and a half W. New [illegible]. This was once a large town, with [illegible] harbour, but was deserted by [illegible] in the reign of Edward I: twenty-[illegible] SW. Dover, and seventy-one SE. [illegible]. *Lat.* 50. 58. N.

Romney Marsh, a tract of land of Eng[illegible] in the south-east part of the county of [illegible] twenty miles long, and eight broad, [illegible] contains in that compass between for[illegible] fifty thousand acres of firm fruitful [illegible] some of the richest pasture in Eng[illegible] which fattens vast flocks of sheep, and [illegible] of black cattle, sent hither from other [illegible] and sold in the markets of London. [illegible] sheep are reckoned rather larger than [illegible] of Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, and their bullocks the largest in England, especially those they call stalled oxen, from their being kept all the latter season within the farmers' yards or sheds, where they are fed for the winter season. This marsh is the place from whence the owlers have for so many ages exported wool to France. It is supposed to have been once covered with the sea, and is very unwholesome, therefore is not so well peopled as other tracts; and the parliaments of old times used to allure men hither, by exempting them from the payment of the subsidies levied in other places. It has two towns and nineteen parishes, which were incorporated in the reign of Edward IV, by the name of a bailiff, 24 jurats, and the commonalty of Rumney Marsh.

Rumore, or *Coygach Point*, a cape of Scotland, on the north-west coast of the county of Ross: fifty-eight miles NW. Inverness.

Rumpney, or *Rymay*, a river of South Wales, which separates the county of Glamorgan from the county of Monmouth, and runs into the Severn, two miles NE. Cardiff.

Rumsey, a town of England, in the county of Hants, on the river Tees, with a weekly market on Saturday. The principal trade of the town is in sacks, paper, and beer: 31 miles NE. Pool, and 74 SW. London.

Runa Killick, a cape of Scotland, on the west coast of the island of Mull.

Runaway Bay, a bay on the north coast of the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Rundal, a river of Norway, which runs into the sea, near Bergen.

Rundle Stone, or *Runnel Stone*, a rock in the English Channel, near the south-west coast of Cornwall: 1 mile S. Tol Peden Penwith.

Rungis, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 2¼ leagues S. Paris.

Rungpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal: seventy-three miles NE. Mauldah, and 106 NNE. Moorshedabad.

Runjetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: nine miles N. Chrudim.

Runkel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Wied Runkel, situated on the Lahn, and consisting of about 120 houses. Appertaining to it is a citadel, which stands on a high hill, and was formerly the residence of the counts. The inhabitants subsist by agriculture, gardening, and the breeding of cattle. In the year 1634, this town was plundered, and reduced to ashes by the Croats: fourteen miles E. Nassau. *Long.* 25. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 23. N.

Runn, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: four miles S. Fahlun.

Runno, an island near the east coast of Sweden, in the Baltic. *Long.* 16. 33. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 51. N.

Runnode, a town of Hindoostan, in the Malwa country: thirty miles NW. Chanderee, and 130 S. Agra.

Runny Mead, a large meadow of England, in the county of Surry, between the river Thames and Egham, celebrated for being the place where king John, after a debate of ſome days, ſigned and ſealed the famous Magna Charta: five miles E. Windſor, and one W. Staines.

Runoe, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Gulf of Riga: 48 miles NNW. Riga. *Long.* 41. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 44. N.

Rupelmond, a town of Flanders, ſituated in the country of Waes, oppoſite to the river Ruppel, where it enters the Scheldt: it was erected into a comté in the year 1650, in favour of the houſe of Recourt and Licques: 8 miles SSW. Antwerp, and 18 N. Bruſſels.

Ruperdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: four miles NNW. Branau.

Rupert, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont: twenty miles N. Bennington.

Rupert's Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 40. N.

Rupert's Fort, a fort on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes: about a mile and a half N. from Speight's Town.

Rupert's Head, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 41. N.

Rupert's River, a river of North America, which runs from Lake Miſtaſin into James's Bay, Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 78. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

Ruperſdorf (Hoben), a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles SW. Ziſterſdorf.

Rupickſteradt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: four miles NE. Blankenberg.

Ruppe, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchâteau: 2¾ leagues NW. Vicherey, and 2¼ N. Neufchâteau.

Ruppel, a river of Brabant, which is formed by the union of the Senne, the Demer, and the Dyle, and joins the Scheldt, at Rupelmond.

Ruppertſgrun, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: ſix miles N. Plauen.

Ruppin (New), a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg; the capital of a county or circle of the ſame name; containing two Lutheran churches, and 800 burghers; it is ſituated on a large lake, formed by the river Rhine, and has conſiderable manufactures of cloth. *Old Ruppin* is ſeated on the ſame lake, oppoſite to New Ruppin: thirty miles NNW. Berlin, and thirty-two NNE. Brandenburg. *Long.* 30. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 55. N.

Ruprechtshofen, a town of Germany, the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles SE. I

Ruremond, or *Roermond*, a town of U per Guelderland, ſituated on the river R at its union with the Meuſe; it takes name from that river, and the word *M* which ſignifies mouth, as if it was ſaid *Mouth of the Roer*. It was ſurrounded w walls and ſix gates by Otho, ſurnamed Cripple, fourteenth comte of Guelderl In the year 1290, the emperor Rodolp granted it the privilege of coining mone In the year 1562, it was erected int biſhopric by pope Paul IV, under the ar biſhopric of Malines. The cathedral is only pariſh church. Its magiſtracy is c poſed of nine echevins, and two ſecreta In the year 1665, an accidental fire deſtr almoſt all the houſes, convents, and biſhop's palace. It was often taken retaken by the Dutch and Spaniards in t civil wars. The emperor, Charles V, m himſelf maſter of it by treaty, in 1543. Hollanders took it in 1567, and abandonc a ſhort time afterwards. The Spani then put in a garriſon of Germans, u the comte de Polweiller. In the year 1 the Dutch laid ſiege to it, under the c mand of comte de Hohenlo, but the comte Berlaimont advancing, with ſome Spa troops, obliged them to retire. They w more ſucceſsful in 1632, when they t Ruremond and Venlo. The Spaniards took it in 1637, and held it peaceably ti 2d of October, 1702, when it was taken the army of the allies, under the prince Naſſau-Sarbruck. The Dutch remai maſters till the year 1716, when they e cuated it to the troops of the emperor, whom the magiſtrates took the oath of f lity the ſame year. It was taken by French, under Miranda, the 15th of Dece ber, 1792, and retaken by the Pruſſians: latter end of February, 1793: 30 miles Aix la Chapelle, and 25 N. Maeſtricht.

Rurey, a town of France, in the depa ment of the Doubs, and chief place of a c ton, in the diſtrict of Quingey: 1¾ lea E. Quingey, and 1¾ W. Ornans.

Rusbach, a river of Germany, which r into the Danube, two miles above Hainbur in the archduchy of Auſtria.

Rusbach (Hoben), a town of Germany, the archduchy of Auſtria: nine miles N Korn Neuburg.

Ruſceck, a town of European Turkey, i Bulgaria: fifty-four miles N. Ternova.

Ruſciud, a river of Perſia, which runs int the Perſian Gulf, ſixteen leagues W. Ormu

Ruſe, a town of European Turkey, in t province of Romania: ſixty miles NE Adrianople.

Ruſeck, a town of Bohemia, in the circ of Konigingratz: 2 miles N. Konigingrat

Ruſſo (The), a ſand bank near the c

coa

of Ireland, and county of Wex-
four miles long, and hardly one
a little to the ſouth of Glaſſcarrick

, or *Caſtle Ruſhin*, ſee *Caſtletown*.
a town of Walachia: 18 miles SE.
and 42 SW. Buchoreſt.
a town of Germany, in the arch-
Auſtria: five miles S. Sonneberg.
a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, and
place of a diſtrict, ſituated at the
the river Ruſſe: twenty miles
Inſt.
a river of Pruſſia, one of the
of the Memmel, which runs into
n Haff.
a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the
of Diarbekir: 58 miles S. Moſul.
m, a town of Germany, in the
the Upper Rhine, and principality
Darmſtadt, on the Maine: ſix miles
and thirteen NW. Darmſtadt.
l, a town of France, in the de-
of the Doubs, and chief place of a
in the diſtrict of St. Hypolite: three
S. St. Hypolite, and nine NE. Pon-

a town of Italy, in the Romagna:
NE. Faenza.

2. This vaſt empire extends from
to the 205th degrees of longitude
Ferro, and from the 43d to the
ees of north latitude. On the
bounded by the Frozen Sea, on the
North Pacific Ocean, on the ſouth
ific Ocean, Chineſe and other parts
y, the dominions of Perſia, the
ea, Aſiatic and European Turkey,
the weſt by Poland, Lithuania, Baltic,
and Lapland. It is divided into
governments, the names of which
rſburg, Archangel, Olonetz, Viborg,
Riga, Pſkov, Tver, Novgorod, Vo-
Jaroſlavl, Koſtrom, Viatka, Perm,
Moſcow, Smolenſk, Polotſk, Mo-
Tchernigov, Novgorod Sieverſkoi,
Kurſk, Orel, Kaluga, Tula,
Vladimir, Niznei Novgorod, Kazan,
Penza, Tambov, Voronez, Sara-
Kolivan, Irkutſk, Kiev, Eka-
Caucaſus, and the country of the
As this empire conſiſts of ſo great
of provinces, many of which are
ſive, the ſoil and temperature of
muſt vary conſiderably in different
it; and, conſequently, one province
what is wanting in another. In
which lie beyond the 60th degree
e, there are but few places where
grow to maturity; and in the
part of the empire no garden fruits
ceed, except in the country about
d, where horned cattle are alſo
a great many buſhes and ſhrubs
ſpontaneouſly, which yield ſeveral
ſorts of berries. There is alſo plenty of wild beaſts and fowls, and ſeveral ſorts of fiſh in the neighbourhood of that city. In thoſe provinces which lie in the middle of the empire, the air is mild and temperate, and the ſoil produces all kinds of trees and garden fruits, corn, honey, &c. They are alſo well ſtocked with horned cattle, the woods abound in game, and the rivers are navigable, and full of the beſt ſorts of fiſh. In the ſouthern provinces the climate is hot: and though many barren waſtes are to be met with in ſome parts of them, yet in other places they are covered with verdure and flowers. Tobacco, wine, and ſilk, might be produced in them, and they are well watered with rivers, which afford plenty of fiſh: nor are they deſtitute of game, in proportion to the extent and number of the woods. Medicinal and ſaline ſprings are not uncommon in Ruſſia. Fine ſilver, which alſo yields ſome gold, is dug out of the mines in this country, and likewiſe exceedingly fine copper, iron, and many other minerals; as the famous marien-glaſs, called by ſome Muſcovy-glaſs, or iſing-glaſs, &c. with ſeveral precious ſtones. In the middle and northern parts of the empire, the cold is very ſevere, and the days extremely ſhort in winter; but the ſummers are warm and delightful; and even in the ſhorteſt nights the twilight is very luminous. At the winter ſolſtice, when the day is at the ſhorteſt, the ſun riſes and ſets on the horizon of ſome of the principal cities in the Ruſſian empire according to the following table:

	H.	M.		H.	M.
At Aſtrachan ſun riſes	7	48	ſun ſets	4	12
Kiev	8	7		3	53
Moſcow	8	37		3	23
Riga	8	47		3	13
Tobolſk	8	56		3	4
Peterſburg	9	15		2	45
Archangel	10	24		1	36

At the ſummer ſolſtice, when the day is at its greateſt length, this order is reverſed. A perſon may travel cheap, and with great expedition in Ruſſia, both in ſummer and winter, eſpecially in the ſledges during the latter ſeaſon. The draught-horſes are extremely ſwift, and the roads very good, particularly in the winter time, between the principal cities of this country. It is nothing extraordinary to go with poſt-horſes from Peterſburg to Moſcow, which is about 440 miles, in ſeventy-two hours; and a commodious ſledge, drawn by a pair of poſt-horſes, for this diſtance, may be hired for fourteen or fifteen rubels. Not one-third of the Ruſſian empire is ſufficiently peopled, or properly cultivated. The number of inhabitants who pay the poll-tax and furniſh recruits, is computed at near 13,000,000, and of the whole to near 27,000,000. Before the time of Peter I, the Ruſſians were, and in ſome re-

ſpects not undeſervedly, looked upon as mere ſavages. But that wiſe and great prince by incredible application, and a proper temperature of ſeverity and mildneſs, brought about ſuch a happy change in their manners, as in a great meaſure ſets them on a level with the other civilized nations of Europe. The inſatiable eagerneſs of the common people after ſpirituous and other ſtrong liquors, eſpecially in the carnival time, is by Dr. Buſching imputed in a great meaſure to the rigorous faſts they obſerve, and the ſlender diet they live upon throughout the year. Their food chiefly conſiſts of turnips, cabbage, peas, large cucumbers, onions, and coarſe ill taſted fiſh. Their drink is quas, which is a kind of ſmall beer; and even among the gentry brandy always makes a part of every repaſt. Among the lower ſort, it is generally the men who give themſelves up to theſe exceſſes; though, indeed, it is no uncommon ſight at Peterſburg to ſee a drunken woman ſtaggering along the ſtreets. The Ruſſian women are extremely fond of paint, and look upon a ruddy complexion as the very eſſence of beauty; ſo that in the Ruſſian language red and beautiful are ſynonymous terms. Perſons of diſtinct on dreſs after the German and French manner, and are very fond of ſtate and ſplendour. The dreſs of the common people in Ruſſia is mean, but they are neat and cleanly in their apparel. Perſons of both ſexes wear a croſs on their breaſts, which is put on when they are baptized, and never laid aſide as long as they live. The peaſants' croſſes are of lead, but thoſe worn by the better ſort are of gold or ſilver. The peaſants let their beards grow to their full length. The Ruſſians ſeldom fail of bathing twice a week; for which purpoſe almoſt every houſe-keeper is provided with a bath; and he that has none of his own goes to the public baths. They often ſally out naked from the warm bath, run about in the cold, and roll themſelves in the ſnow; and then they plunge again into the bath: this viciſſitude of heat and cold they look upon as beneficial to the conſtitution, by rendering them hardy and robuſt. There is commonly a brick ſtove or large oven in every room in the houſe of a peaſant, which takes up the fourth part of the area, and is flat at the top and boarded; on which, and a kind of ſhelves round the room, the whole family ſleep. Their furniture conſiſts of three benches, an oblong table, and a picture of a ſaint or two. The peaſants are but vaſſals to the great, and groan under many oppreſſions; but they are ſo far from being dull and ſtupid, that they are remarkably acute and witty, and do not want for natural parts. The Ruſſian nobility formerly conſiſted ſolely of kneſes, or princes, and gentlemen. Bojar is not a title of nobility, but anciently denoted a poſt or office, as a privy counſellor. Peter the Great added the titles of the and barons to the former; and, in 1714, dered that the eſtates of the nobility ſho be divided; and alſo inveſted the propr with full power to leave their eſtates child or heir whom they ſhould think worthy of the inheritance: however, law was repealed in the year 1731. nobility, with regard to unlimited ſubj to their ſovereign, are on a level wi reſt of the people; neither does the entitle them to high poſts in the ſtate; they are promoted only according to merit. The Ruſſian language deriv origin from the Sclavonian; but greatly from it at preſent, and wit gard to religious ſubjects, is enriche a great number of Greek words. alphabet conſiſts of forty-two letter moſt of them are Greek characters, were written in the 9th century. the latter did not expreſs every pa found in the Sclavonian language, re was had to ſeveral Hebrew letters, a arbitrary ſigns. There are various uſed in the different parts of the Ruſſi pire, namely the Moſcovite, the No dian, the Ukrainian, and that of Are The Siberian dialect is much the ſame the laſt. The Ruſſians profeſs the re of the Greek church, which was fir braced by the great ducheſs Olga, i year of Chriſt 955, and afterwards grandſon, the great duke Wiadimir, i whoſe example was followed by his ſu The inhabitants of the provinces com from Sweden profeſs Lutheraniſm, a Proteſtants, of whom there are grea bers among the Ruſſians, as alſo the P enjoy a full liberty of conſcience, an public exerciſe of their religion; fo they have churches and prieſts or mi at Peterſburg, Cronſtadt, Moſcow, angel, and Aſtrachan: but the Papiſt no longer the privilege of hanging up in their churches. The Arminians their public places of worſhip only at chan. A conſiderable number of the R ſubjects profeſs the Mahometan re and greater numbers are ſtill Paga order to promote their converſion, the has inſtituted a peculiar ſociety for pr ing Chriſtian knowledge, called *C de propaganda fide*; and we are in by the public papers, that many thou them have been converted to Chriſt There are great numbers of convents religious of both ſexes in the Ruſſian em but Peter I very prudently ordered, man ſhould be permitted to enter on naſtic life before he is thirty years and that no woman ſhould take the v der fifty, and then not without the approbation and licence of the holy

[illegible] the reign of Peter I, the several [illegible] of learning were but little known [illegible]; but that illustrious monarch spared [illegible] expence nor trouble to dispel the [illegible] of ignorance in which his subjects [illegible] involved, and to inspire them with a [illegible] arts and sciences. That great [illegible] founded an academy of sciences, [illegible], and a gymnasium or seminary [illegible]burg, besides other schools in the [illegible] parts of his empire; invited seve[illegible]tons of distinguished learning from [illegible], France, and Holland, to settle at [illegible]rg, collected a great number of [illegible] and encouraged his subjects to [illegible] into these countries where arts [illegible] were known to flourish. These [illegible] laudable measures are still conti[illegible] and have cultivated many geniuses [illegible] Russians, who have made a con[illegible] figure in the republic of letters. [illegible] of the academy of sciences at [illegible]burg, not only publish collections [illegible] own memoirs; but compose a vari[illegible] for the instruction of youth in the [illegible] besides translations of the most use[illegible] published in foreign countries. All [illegible] arts and trades are continually [illegible] in Russia; and those improve[illegible] not entirely owing to foreigners [illegible] there, but even the natives are [illegible] by emulation to equal, and some[illegible] exceed, their masters. Formerly, the [illegible] were wholly employed in agricul[illegible] of cattle, hunting, and fishing. [illegible] they mostly excelled in was making [illegible] Russia leather, which had been [illegible] of a long standing among them; but [illegible] were entirely unacquainted with the [illegible] ingenious mechanic trades. Great [illegible] of excellent artificers having been [illegible] to Petersburg by Peter the Great, the [illegible] showed that, with proper instruc[illegible] they did not want a capacity for all [illegible] handicraft trades, for they have now [illegible] manufactures of velvet, silk, wool[illegible], and linen; also copper, brass, iron, [illegible] tin, are wrought; and great guns, [illegible] wire, cordage, and sail-cloth, paper, [illegible]nt, glass, gun-powder, &c. are made [illegible]. Russia affords a variety of com[illegible], which are of great use to foreign[illegible] as the exports of this country greatly [illegible] imports, there is a considerable [illegible] balance of trade in its favour. The [illegible] home-commodities are sables, and [illegible] the skins of blue and white foxes, [illegible] hyenas, lynxes, squirrels, bears, [illegible], wolves, martens, wild cats, white [illegible] &c. Likewise Russia-leather, copper, [illegible] transparent fossil, called marienglas, [illegible]-glass, tallow, wax, honey, pot[illegible], linseed-oil, rosin, pitch, train-oil, [illegible] salt-fish, castor, ising-glass, hemp, [illegible] thread, Russia-linen, sail-cloth, calli-manco, matting, Siberian musk, soap, feathers, hogs' bristles, timber, &c. To these commodities may be added the Chinese goods, as rhubarb and other drugs, silks, &c. with which the Russians partly furnish the other countries of Europe. The red and black juchte, or Russia-leather, for colour, smell, and softness, cannot be equalled in any other part of the world. The quantity of bar and other unwrought iron, annually exported from Russia, amounts, one year with another, to 300,000 puds, each thirty six pounds English. The goods imported into Russia are silks, chints and cotton cloth, and other woollen stuffs, fine linen, toys, French brandy, wines, herrings and other fish, spices, hard ware, &c. The Russians, at first, were strangers to any course of exchange, which was not introduced among them till the year 1670; and money was so very scarce in this country, that foreigners were obliged to barter their goods for those of Russia, and even to give the Russians money in exchange for their commodities. Most of the foreign merchants used to reside at Moscow, and took a journey in summer-time to Archangel, where they had their warehouses and factors. This practice continued till the year 1721, when, by order of Peter the Great, the seat of commerce was transferred from Archangel to Petersburg; and the foreign traders accordingly were obliged to remove their factories to the latter. The English enjoyed here considerable privileges in trade, so early as the reign of the czar Iwan Basilowitz, which were renewed by Peter the Great, who gave them great encouragements, however, that monarch permitted them to send their goods only to Moscow. In 1752, a treaty of commerce was concluded betwixt Russia and England, by which it was stipulated that the English should be allowed the privilege of sending goods through Russia into Persia; but capt. Elton, an Englishman, having entered into the service of Shah Nadir, in 1746, and built ships on the Caspian Sea for that monarch, the Russians put a stop to this trade to Persia. The English still have a considerable trade with Russia, which exceeds that of any other nation. Russia is by some called *Muscovy*; but this way of speaking is very improper. For to give this empire the name of Moscovy, from Moscow, its capital, is as absurd as if we should term it the Petersburgian empire. The etymology of the word Russia is uncertain. This, however, is certain, that before the ninth century the name of Russia was entirely unknown; not the least mention of it being made in the preceding ages. The Russians are colonists in the country which they now inhabit. The aborigines, or ancient inhabitants, not only in Russia, but all over Siberia, even as far as the borders of China, are called *Tshudi*; for the ingenious professor

feſſor Muller, upon enquiring by whom the ancient buildings and ſepulchral monuments were erected, and whether they were the work of the Ruſſians? was every where anſwered by the inhabitants, that theſe monuments, &c. were ſet up by the Tſhudi, who in ancient times had lived in that country. But the Tſhudi, who, as the Ruſſian hiſtory informs us, inhabited the north part of Ruſſia, antecedent to the preſent poſſeſſors, are properly the Finns, Carelians, and Finnean Eſthlanders. The nation from which the Ruſſians derive their origin, were the Slavians, or Sclavonians, who firſt ſettled along the banks of the Volga, and afterwards near the Danube, in the countries now called Bulgaria and Hungary. But, according to the account of the Ruſſian hiſtorians, being driven from thence by the Wolochers, or Wolotaners, that is the Romans, they firſt removed to the river Boryſthenes, or Dnieper, over-run all Poland, and, as it is ſaid, built the city of Kiev. Afterwards they extended their colonies farther north, to the rivers which run into the Ilmen lake; confined the Finns within narrower limits; and laid the foundation of the city of Novgorod. The towns of Smolenſk and Tchernikov appear alſo to to have been built by the Sclavonians. Indeed, the dates of theſe events cannot be properly aſcertained. In the ninth century, the Scandinavians, who were the Danes, Normans or Norwegians, and Swedes, emigrated from the north, and croſſing the Baltic, came to ſeek for habitations in Ruſſia. They firſt ſubdued the Courlanders, Livonians, and Eſthonians; and extending their conqueſts ſtil farther, they exacted tribute from the Novogrodians, and ſettled kings over them; and traded as far as Kiev, and even to Greece. They were called *Warager*, which name, according to M. Muller, ſignifies "ſeafaring people," and probably was firſt uſed by the Scandinavians, but afterwards by the Ruſſians; and with people unacquainted with the northern language, this word came, in time, to paſs for a proper name. Not to mention other etymologies, it may poſſibly be derived from the old northern word War, that is war, and may be rendered "warlike." To theſe Warregers, the name of Ruſſes or Ruſſians owes its origin. The three Waregerian brothers, Rurik, Sineus, and Truwor, were elected as chiefs by the Ruſſians. After the deceaſe of the two laſt, Rurik became the ſole ſovereign. In the year of Chriſt 955, Olga, who was the conſort of his ſon and ſucceſſor, the great duke Igor, was baptized at Conſtantinople; and, in the year 988, Wladimir, Rurik's grandſon, likewiſe embraced the Chriſtian religion. The city of Kiev was the reſidence of all the great dukes or ſovereigns of Ruſſia till the 12th century. Jarotlaw, who died in the year 1055, divided his dominions among his twelve ſons. The Tartars, who live plunder, took advantage of the weak the brothers on this partition of the R dominions, by making frequent incre their territories. Theſe incurſions, the eſtabliſhment of the knights of t tonic order in Livonia, brought t duchy of Ruſſia to the brink of ruin beginning of the 13th century. Wh ſtate was in the utmoſt danger of bein the brave and wiſe prince Alexander ex himſelf againſt his enemies; and by h rage and conduct, partly in his father's life when he was hereditary prince, and after his death, while he was great reſcued his country from the calamitie der which it groaned. In the year he obtained a ſignal victory, near th Neva, over the Swedes and the T knights of Livonia, and on that acco was honoured with the ſirname of N In 1245, he ſucceeded his father, J as great duke; and after a glorio happy reign, ended his days in the 1263. In the 14th century, Ruſſ almoſt entirely under the dominion Tartars and Poles, and about the c the 15th century, Iwan Baſilowitz I, off the Tartarian yoke, ſubdued th princes of Ruſsia, and laid the firſt tion of the preſent grandeur of the R monarchy. Peter I, whoſe name w remembered with honour to the lateſt rity, added Livonia, Ingermania, and of Carelia, to his dominions by the p Nyſtadt. He alſo brought about a w ful change in the manners of his ſu built the city of Peterſburg, put th manufactures on an excellent footing, bliſhed the right of the Ruſsian czar to nate a ſucceſſor, took upon him the t emperor, and by his actions juſtly ac the ſurname of Great. He finiſhed h rious courſe in the year 1725. On th of February, 1722, the emperor, P Great, publiſhed an ordinance, by wh ſucceſsion was entirely to depend will and pleaſure of the reigning ſove and this is the only written fund law with regard to the ſucceſsion in The power of the Ruſsian emperor i lute and unlimited. The ancient ſov of Ruſsia ſtyled themſelves great duke afterwards were called czars; but P aſſumed the title of emperor, whic offered him by his ſubjects, and is n knowledged by all Europe.

Ruſſia (Black), a province of Lit which included the palatinate of Novo

Ruſſia (Little, or *Red)*. This c was formerly governed by its own but on the deceaſe of the laſt duke, happened in 1340, king Caſimir, by r conſanguinity, laid claim to Red Ru rendered it a province of Poland.

...s divided the territories of Red Ruſsia ...g the Hungarians; however, they were ...r ven out of them in 1396, and though ...laus Jagello, by a treaty of alliance ...ed with Sigiſmund, king of Hun- ...by an overſight, relinquiſhed all right ...n to Ruſsia and Podolia, the country ...mained under the dominion of Poland, ...year 1772, when it became ſubject ...ria, under the title of the *New King-* ...*of Galicia*. Little Ruſsia included the ...es of Chelm, Belz, and Lemberg.

...*(Lithuania)*, that part of Lithua- ...ch included the palatinates annexed ...a.

...*(White)*, a name given to a part of ...a, which included the palatinates of ...Miſciſlaw, and Vitepſk, now annexed ...a.

..., a town of Germany, in the arch- ...f Auſtria: ſix miles E. St. Polten.

..., a town of Hungary. The inhabi- ...carry on a conſiderable trade in wine, ...they make nearly as ſtrong as Tokay: ...miles ENE. Edenburg.

...*burg*, a town of Germany, in the ...of the Lower Rhine, and territory of ...ed, with a caſtle; nine miles W. ...ſtadt.

...*ſen*, a town of Sweden, in the pro- ...of Dalecarlia: twenty-three miles ...Fahlun.

..., a town of Spain, in the province of ...a: five miles S. Lucena.

...*glen*, a town of Scotland, in the ...of Lanerk: 2 miles SSE. Glaſgow.

..., or *Ruthyn*, a town of North ..., in the county of Denbigh, with a ...y market on Monday: near it are the ...s of a caſtle: ſeven miles SE. Den- ...and 200 NW. London.

...*ano*, a town of Italy, in the king- ...of Naples, and province of Bari: eight ...W. Monopoli.

..., a town of Bohemia, in the circle ...ingingratz: eight miles E. Gitſchin.

..., a town of Hindooſtan, in the ... country: forty-eight miles W. ..., and 136 E. Amedabad. *Long*. 74. ...Greenwich. *Lat*. 23. 23. N.

...*and*, a town of the United States of ..., in Maſſachuſetts: forty-five miles ...ton.

...*d*, a town of the United States of ..., in Vermont: forty miles N. Ben- ... and 112 NW. Boſton. *Long*. 72. ...Greenwich. *Lat*. 43. 32. N.

...*and*, a county of Vermont.

...*land*, a ſmall iſland near the weſt ...of Ireland, and county of Donegal, ...a village. *Long*. 8. 22. W. Greenwich. ... 58. N.

...*landſhire*, a county of England, bound- ...the north and north-eaſt by Lincoln- ..., on the ſouth-eaſt by Northamptonſhire, and elſewhere by Leiceſterſhire. This is the ſmalleſt county in England; the circumference being only about forty-eight miles. It is divided into five hundreds, which contain two market-towns, and fifty-three pariſhes, four hamlets, 105,000 acres, 3200 houſes, and about 20,000 inhabitants. The face of the country is much diverſified by ſmall and gently riſing hills, which run eaſt and weſt, with vallies intervening, about half a mile wide. The ſoil is, generally ſpeaking, fertile. It varies very much, the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt parts being in general of a ſhallow ſtaple, upon limeſtone rock, with a ſmall intermixture of cold wood-land clayey ſoil, and the other parts of the county being made up of a ſtrong loam of red land, and of a cold wood-land clay; the red land is a ſandy loam, in which iron is found; this ſoil is eſteemed moſt fertile; the under ſtratum of the whole county, at different depths, is a very ſtrong blue clay. The principal river is the Welland. The towns are Okeham and Uppingham. Only two members are returned to parliament by the county.

Rutnagheri, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: three miles WSW. Oudeadurgam.

Rutreſſaniſh, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mull.

Ruttenſtein, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: nine miles NNW. Grein.

Ruttunpour, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the country of Oriſſa: 326 miles W. Calcutta, and 284 SSW. Lucknow. *Long*. 82. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 22. 18. N.

Rutzen, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Wohlau: eighteen miles N. Wohlau, and three SSW. Guhrau.

Ruvaal, a cape of Scotland, the northern extremity of the iſland of Ila. *Long*. 2. 58. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 55. 57. N.

Ruvo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari; the ſee of a biſhop: five miles S. Trani, and ſixteen WSW. Bari.

Ru-Uſhaniſh, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of South Uiſt. *Long*. 4. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 57 20. N.

Rus, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: eight miles S. Sana.

Ruy, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: twenty miles E. Vienne.

Ruyſdal, a town of Holland: five miles E. Naerden.

Ruza, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow: forty-eight miles WNW. Moſcow. *Long*. 53. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 55. 46. N.

Ry, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gournay: three leagues E. Rouen, and five E. Gournay.

Ryacotta, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: ſeventy-five miles S. Seringapatam, and eighty-five WSW. Arcot.

Ryader, ſee *Riader*.

Ryd, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: twenty miles S. Upſal.

Ryd, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: twenty-two miles ESE. Jonkioping.

Rydaholm, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: twenty-two miles WNW. Wexio.

Rydal Water, a lake of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, which communicates with the Windermere Lake.

Rydall, a river of Wales, in the county of Cardigan, which runs into the ſea, near Aberyſtwith.

Rydroog, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the country of Myſore: 128 miles N. Seringapatam. *Long.* 76. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 40. N.

Rye, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland. It was formerly a place of ſome conſequence, but at preſent is much reduced. Here the nobility elected Chriſtian III to the throne of Denmark, in the year 1534. The church at Rye, in the times of popery, was reputed to be a very ſacred place: ſixteen miles W. Aarhuus

Rye, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Suſſex, on the borders of Kent, ſituated on the edge of a cliff, at the mouth of the Rother. The church is a very large building. On the edge of the cliff is a ſmall modern battery to annoy privateers, and behind it Ipres tower, a ſquare building, now a gaol. On the north ſide of the principal ſtreet was a chapel, belonging to the Auſtin Friars, ſettled here in or before the reign of Edward III. The weſt gate of the town has two round towers, like all the gates in this county and Kent. Rye has two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. It has formerly been one of the beſt harbours between Portſmouth and Dover, but is now, by the ſpreading of the river Rother, whoſe waters have not force ſufficient to repel the ſand brought in by the ſea, ſo choked with ſand, that ſeveral ſucceſſive acts of parliament paſſed in its favour had no ſucceſs, till 1726, when a new harbour was opened, wherein veſſels of 360 tons' burden may ſafely ride. In the reign of Richard II, the town was ſet on fire by the French; in the year 1725, George I, after a tempeſtuous paſſage from Holland, was obliged to put in here, not being able to make Dover. Rye is a member of the Cinque Port of Haſtings, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: thirty-ſeven miles SW. Dover, ſixty-three SE. London.

Rye, a town of the United States of America, in New York: twenty-four m NNE. New York.

Rye-water, a river of Ireland, in county of Kildare, which runs into the L near Leixlip.

Ryegate, a town of England, in the co ty of Suſſex, with a weekly marke Tueſday. Here was formerly a c built in the Saxons' time, eaſt of the t and called *Holm's Caſtle*, ſome ru which are to be ſeen, particularly a vault, with a room at the end, big e to hold 500 perſons, where, it is ſai barons, who roſe againſt king John, h private meetings. Its market-hou formerly a chapel, dedicated to Th Becket. It is a borough town, and two members to the Britiſh parliam thirty-three miles N. Brighthelmſtone, twenty-one S. London.

Rymenaut, a town of Brabant, on the D At this place an attempt was made, in year 1572, by ſome Spaniſh ſoldiers, to the prince of Orange, whilſt ſleeping in tent; but a favourite dog, which lay by ſcratched his face, and awakened him t enough to call his guards, who cut enemy in pieces: five miles E. Malines.

Rynoort, a town of Holland, ſituated the Rhine: ſeven miles E. Leyden.

Ryoz, a town of France, in the dep ment of the Upper Saône, and chief pla a canton, in the diſtrict of Veſoul: t leagues and a half N. Beſançon, and fou Veſoul.

Ryr, a town of Sweden, in the pro of Weſt Gothland: ſeven miles NE. devalla.

Rysby, a town of Sweden, in the pro of Smaland: eleven miles N. Calmar.

Ryſemſeb, a town of Norway: forty-e miles ENE. Romſdal.

Ryſen, or *Ryſſen*, a town of Over ſituated on the river Regge: twenty m NE. Zutphen.

Ryſwick, a large village in Holland, ated between the Hague and Delft, w the prince of Orange had a palace, an remarkable for a treaty concluded her 1697, between England, Germany, Ho France, and Spain: thirty miles SW. A ſterdam, and two SE. from the Hag e.

Rzemien, a town of Poland, in the tinate of Sandomirz: thirty-ſix miles SS Sandomirz.

S.

a town of Egypt, about three leagues
m the Nile, ſuppoſed to be the ancient
re aſylum and tomb of Oſiris.
r. a town of Sileſia, in the principa-
Glogau: eighteen miles NNW. Gros
, and ſix N. Wartenberg.
or *Saada*, a town of Arabia, in the
f Yemen, and capital of a diſtrict,
m, the reſidence of a ſheik. Here
com-houſe, which brings in a con-
revenue. All goods from the do-
of the imam muſt paſs this way to
an, Katchtan, or Mecca; and high
are exacted. In the neighbourhood
city is a high hill, famous as being
upon which a prince of this ſtate
a ſeven years' ſiege by the Turks:
ies SE. Mecca, and 368 NNE.
a town of Germany, in the duchy of
one league N. Clagenfurt.
a river of Germany, which riſes five
L. Konigſhofen, in the biſhopric of
and runs into the Maine, near Ge-
in the biſhopric of Wurzburg.
a river of Germany, which riſes in
pality of Bayreuth, about nine miles
m Hof, and runs into the Elbe,
S. Barby.
or *Sala*, a river of Germany, which
the ſouthern part of the archbiſhop-
Salzburg, and runs into the Salzach,
s below Salzach.
g, a town of Germany, in the cir-
Upper Saxony, and county of Reuſſen,
Saal. In the year 1640, this town was
by the Swedes: 5 miles S. Schleitz.
feld, a town of Germany, in the cir-
Upper Saxony, and principality of
g, on the Saal. In this town is a
ſidency, with three others belong-
, and containing three churches, in
which divine ſervice is performed,
two being not uſed. Here is like-
good grammar-ſchool, together with
factures of cloth, of gold and ſilk
alſo a ſmelting and vitriol houſe.
wiſe the mint town for the circle of
axony. In 1199, 1314, and 1332,
deſtroyed by fire, and, in 1640, ſuf-
ſeveral ravages, while the Imperial
Swediſh troops were in this country.
an eminence near the town ſtands the
celebrated and princely Benedictine
abby of St. Peter, otherwiſe called Saalfeld Abby. It was at firſt only a collegiate church, but, in 1074, was raiſed to be a convent: its abbot was a prince of the empire, had both vote and ſeat at the diets, and even the privilege of coinage: forty-ſix miles SW. Altenburg, and twenty NNE. Coburg. *Long.* 29. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 31. N.

Saalfeld, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: ſixty-four miles SSW. Konigſberg, and forty-five SE. Dantzick.

Saalhorn, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Magdeburg, at the conflux of the Saal and the Elbe: twenty-two miles SSE. Magdeburg.

Saalles, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Diey: three leagues and a quarter ENE. St. Diey.

Saar, or *Zdar*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: fifty miles W. Olmutz, and four S. Konigingratz.

Saarbruck, or *Saarburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck, on the weſt ſide of the Sarre. This town was ſet on fire, and its walls deſtroyed, by the Imperialiſts, on their recovery of it from the French, in the year 1676; but was again rebuilt, and now conſiſts of about 200 houſes, with a Lutheran and Calviniſt church. The prince's palace here was erected by prince William Henry. The county of Saarbruck is for the moſt part ſandy and woody, with here and there ſome good corn-land in it, but abounds in iron and pit-coal. The river Saar, and the road leading out of Germany to France, furniſh the country with great advantages for traffic. The doctrine of Luther was propagated here towards the cloſe of the 16th century. This country had once counts of its own, on the extinction of whom, in the year 1380, it devolved to count John of Naſſau, by his marriage with Johannetta, heireſs of Saarbruck: ſixteeen miles W. Deux Ponts, and ſixty-one W. Manheim. *Long.* 24. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 14. N.

Saarmund, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: four miles S. Potzdam.

Saaſa, a town of Syria, in the country beyond the river Jordan, ſuppoſed to be the place where Nimrod was buried: forty miles NW. Sarchad.

Saatz, or *Zatec*, a town of Bohemia, in a circle of the ſame name, ſituated on the Eger. The circle is alſo called *Luſko*, and was formerly for a long time ſubject to particular princes of the Przemyſli family, under the title of a duchy. The hops which grow here are reckoned the beſt in all Bohemia, and in corn this country is alſo very fertile. The river Eger, or Ohrze, divides it from weſt to eaſt into two halves. The territory of Elnbogen, containing good mine-works, together with ſome warm baths, was, in the year 1714, annexed to the circle of Saatz, and in both theſe united countries are computed, excluſive of the imperial ſeignory of Preſnitz, 189 other ſeigniories and eſtates: twenty-five miles SW. Leitmeritz, and forty-four S. Dreſden.

Saba, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, belonging to the Dutch. It is but about four leagues in circumference, extended in one delightful vally, which produces neceſſaries for the inhabitants, and materials for ſeveral manufactures; but being deſtitute of any port, its commerce is very inconſiderable. The acceſs to it is by a road cut out of the rock, by which one man only can mount at a time; and this road is plentifully ſtored with magazines of ſtones, by which alone the inhabitants might defend it againſt any number of aſſailants. Thoſe were the arms with which they repulſed the deſperate French Buccaneers, who attacked them in 1688. This iſland was taken by the Engliſh, in the year 1781. The inhabitants raiſe ſome indigo and cotton, but their chief manufacture is ſhoes; and ſuch is their economy and induſtry, that they live comfortably among themſelves. *Long.* 63. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 40. N.

Saba (Little), one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies.

Sabadell, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: ten miles N. Barcelona.

Sabandge, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ſituated on a lake, which abounds in fiſh. At this town all the roads from Aſia to Conſtantinople meet: ſixty miles ESE. Conſtantinople.

Sabancong, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Lat.* 3. 45. N.

Subanreeka, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Bay of Bengal, twenty miles ENE. Balaſor.

Sabara, a town of South America, in Braſil, and juriſdiction of Minas Geraes, on a river of the ſame name.

Sabarat, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege: ſix leagues NNW. Taraſcon.

Sabato, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Volturno, near Cajazzo.

Sabatz, or *Sabacz*, a town and fortreſs of European Turkey, in the province of Ser on the Drave, under the ſangiac of S grade; taken by the Imperialiſts, in the 1789: twenty-eight miles W. Bel and twenty-two S. Peter Wardein.

Sabbaburg, a town of Germany, in circle of Upper Saxony, and principa Heſſe Caſſel: ſixteen miles N. Caſſel, ſixteen W. Gottingen.

Sabbath-day Fort, a fortreſs of the U States of America, in New York: ten m S. Ticonderoga.

Sabbea, a town of Arabia, in the pro of Yemen: eight miles NE. Abu Ari

Sabber, a mountain of Arabia, in the p vince of Yemen, near Taas.

Sabbia, a town of Arabia, in the pro of Yemen: thirty-ſix miles NE. Chami

Sabbinge, a town of the ſtate of Zea ſituated in the iſland of Wolferſdyck.

Subea, a town of Arabia, in the pro of Yemen: thirty-two miles SE. Lohei

Saben, or *Seben*, a town of Germany the archduchy of Auſtria, and biſhopr Brixen; formerly the ſee of the biſho before it was removed to Brixen: eight SW. Brixen.

Subercan, a town of Aſiatic Turkey the Arabian Irac: fifty miles E. Bagda

Saberhas, a town of Perſia, in the p vince of Irac: thirty leagues S. Amad

Sabi, a town of Africa, and capit diſtrict of the ſame name, in the king Whidah, ſituated near the river Eupl about eight miles from the ſea, where Engliſh, the Portugueſe, and the Fre have factories. The town is very large populous: a large market is held Wedneſday and Saturday, at a mile the town, to prevent confuſion and di ance from the multitude of people. Here king's women attend to ſell their cloth their other manufactures. All ſorts chandiſe are here collected; and thoſe have brought goods are permitted to what time they pleaſe to diſpoſe of th but without fraud or noiſe. A judg tended by four officers armed, is app by the king for the inſpection of all g to hear and determine all grievances, c plaints, and diſputes. To oppreſs lib and ſell for a ſlave the man born free, crime of a black complexion, and ali puniſhed with death. The market-plac ſurrounded with ſutlers' booths, and p of refreſhment, for the conveniency o people. They are only permitted to certain ſorts of meat; as beef, pork, g and dog's fleſh. Other booths are kep women who ſell maize, millet, rice, corn-bread. Other ſhops ſell pito, or a k of pleaſant, wholeſome, and very refre beer. Palm-wine, aqua-vitæ, and ſpi which they have from the Europeans.

&c

other ſhops, with reſtrictions, to prevent drunkenneſs and riot. Here ſlaves of both ſexes are bought and ſold; alſo oxen, cows, dogs, hogs, fiſh, and birds of all ſorts. Woollen cloths, linen, ſilks, callicoes of European and Indian manufacture, are here in great abundance; likewiſe earthen-ware, china, and glaſs of all ſorts, tin in duſt and ingots, iron in bars, lead in ſhot, and every thing of European, Aſiatic, and African production, is here found at a reaſonable price. The chief commodities of the Iſland manufacture are cloths, umbrellas, earthen pitchers for pito or beer, plates and diſhes of wood, gourds finely ornamented, writing and blue paper, pepper, palm-oil, ſalt, ſlaves, and other commodities.

Sabi, or *Sidanda*, a country of Africa, on the Indian Sea, ſituated to the ſouth of Mocaranga, rich and populous, and compoſed of ſeveral provinces. The ſoil is fertile, and the heat extreme. *Long.* 28. 30. to 33. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 40. to 23. S.

Sabi, or *St. Mary*, a river of Africa, which croſſes the kingdom of Sabia, and falls into the Indian Sea. *Long.* 32. 30. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 21. 40. S.

Sabi, a ſeaport of Denmark, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt of North Jutland, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name: twenty-three miles NNE. Aalborg. *Long.* 10. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 20. N.

Sabina, a province of Italy, in the ſtate of the church, bounded on the north by Umbria, on the eaſt by Abruzzo Ultra, on the ſouth by the Campagni di Roma, and on the weſt by the Patrimonio; about thirty miles long, and from fifteen to twenty-two in breadth. Magliano is the capital.

Sabina, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan: ten miles NNE. Breſcia.

Sabioncello, a town of Dalmatia, in the county of Raguſa, ſituated at the extremity of a peninſula, to which it gives name. This peninſula runs a conſiderable way into the ſea, having the iſlands of Curzolo and Lagoſta on the ſouth, and the iſland of Lefina on the north, all ſeparated by a narrow channel: forty-five miles NW. Raguſa.

Sabionetta, a town of Italy, and capital of a ſmall principality, on the borders of Mantua and Cremona. It has a ſtrong citadel; the principality contains a few villages and hamlets: nineteen miles SSW. Mantua, and twenty-ſeven W. Mirandola.

Sable, a river of Canada, which runs into Hudſon's Lake.

Sable, an iſland in the North Atlantic Ocean. Here Monſieur de Lery intended to have ſettled a French colony, in the year 1518; but Father Charlevoix ſays, that there never was a place more unfit for ſuch an undertaking, it being ſmall, and without any port, or product, except briers. It is very narrow, and has the ſhape of a bow. In the middle of it is a lake, five leagues in compaſs, and the iſland itſelf not more than ten. It has a ſand-bank at each end, one of which runs north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt. It has lofty ſand-hills, which may be ſeen in clear weather ſeven or eight leagues off: thirty leagues SE. Cape Breton. *Long.* 59. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 15. N.

Sablé, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Sarte, on the Sarte: nine leagues SW. Le Mans, and nine SE. Laval. *Long.* 17. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 51. N.

Sable Iſland, an iſland in the Indian Sea, ſituated to the eaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 55. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 25. S.

Sables d'Olonne, a ſeaport town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Vendée, with a ſmall harbour. It contains about 6000 ſouls: thirteen leagues W. Fontenay le Comte, and fourteen and a half S. Nantes. *Long.* 15. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

Sableſtan, a province of Perſia, ſituated on the frontiers of Hindooſtan; bounded on the north and weſt by Choraſan, on the eaſt by Candahar, and on the ſouth by Segeſtan. It is a mountainous country, and well watered. Boſt is the capital.

Sabongo, a town and capital of the iſland of Bachian.

Sabor, a river of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, which runs into the Duero, five miles SW. Torre de Moncorvo.

Sabres, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tartas: ſix leagues NNE. Tartas.

Sabs, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: three leagues NE. Iſpahan.

Sabu, or *Subo*, a diſtrict of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, about five miles in extent on the coaſt, and ten inland. The ſoil produces maize, potatoes, oranges, lemons, and others, with abundance of palm-oil and wine. The inhabitants are induſtrious in huſbandry, fiſhing, and commerce. The Dutch have a fort here, called *Fort Naſſau*. The principal town is of the ſame name, and ſituated about five miles from the ſea. *Lat.* 5. 6. N.

Sabugal, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues W. Alfayates, and five SE. Guarda.

Sabugoſa, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 2½ leagues SW. Viſeu.

Sabun, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Vich, *Long.* 98. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 61. 45. N.

Saby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: twenty-ſix miles NE. Jonkioping.

Sacabuchen, a town of North America, in the

the government of Mexico, and province of Yucatam.

Sacai, a seaport town of Japan, in the island of Niphon, large, populous, and strongly fortified: seventy miles SW. Meaco.

Sacatula, or *Zacatulan*, a town of North America, in the province of Mechoachan, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean: 130 miles S. Mechoachan.

Sacca, or *Xacca*, or *Sciacca*, a seaport town of Sicily, situated on the south coast, in the vally of Mazara: twenty-seven miles SE. Mazara, and forty-one SSW. Palermo. *Long.* 33. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 34. N.

Sacé, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: two leagues SE. Pontorson.

Sacharnaia, a fortress of Russia, on the Ural: 100 miles SSW. Uralsk.

Sachetto, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: thirteen miles SE. Mantua.

Sachsa, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Hohnstein, situated in the Harz-forest, in which are found some quarries of marble, green, brown, and red.

Sachsenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck: twelve miles W. Waldeck, and sixty-eight E. Cologn. *Long.* 26. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

Sachsenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Witgenstein, on the south side of the Rhine, opposite Franckfort on the Maine.

Sachsenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Unstrutt: eight miles NNE. Weisensee, and thirteen SSW. Sangershausen.

Sachsenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: one mile N. Frankenberg.

Sachsendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: four miles E. Seelow.

Sachsenhagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Schauenburg, on the Aue; six miles WSW. Hagenburg.

Sachsenhausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck: six miles NW. Waldeck, and seventy six E. Cologn.

Sachsenhausen, a part of Franckfort, situated on the south side of the Main, and communicating with the rest of the city by means of a bridge of stone, well fortified.

Sachsenheim (Gros), a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg; 3 miles N. Mark Groningen.

Sachsgrun, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: seven miles SW. Oelsnitz.

Sacile, a town of Italy, in the Trevi[illegible] on the Livenza, said by some to have b[illegible] anciently the see of a bishop: ten miles Ceneda, and thirty-one W. Udina.

Sacileto, a town of Italy, in the Venet[illegible] Friuli, supposed by some to have been [illegible]ciently the see of a bishop, which oth[illegible] place at Sacile: six miles SE. Palma Nu[illegible] and twenty SE. Udina.

Sackenhausen, a town of the duchy [illegible] Courland: sixteen miles WSW. Goldin[illegible]

Saclas, a town of France, in the depa[illegible]ment of the Seine and Oise, and chief p[illegible] of a canton, in the district of Estampes: [illegible] league S. Estampes.

Saco, a river of the United States of A[illegible]rica, which runs into the sea, eleven m[illegible] SSW. Portland, in the district of Main, [illegible] forms a large bay, called *Saco Bay*, at [illegible] mouth. *Long.* 70. 20. W. Greenwich. *L*[illegible] 43. 27. N.

Sacottay, a town of Asia, in the kingd[illegible] of Siam, on the river Menon, near [illegible] mountains which separate Siam from Pe[illegible]

Sacrapatam, a town of Hindoostan, in [illegible] country of Mysore: 67 miles NW. Seri[illegible]patam, and 75 SE. Bedanore. *Long.* [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 5. N.

Sacumba, an inland country of Afri[illegible] situated to the north of Monomotapa, ab[illegible] *Long.* 45. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 16. S.

Sacy le Grand, a town of France, in [illegible] department of the Oise, and chief place [illegible] canton, in the district of Clermont: 2 leagu[illegible] ESE. Clermont.

Sadall, a town of Scotland, in the cou[illegible] of Argyle, and peninsula of Kintyre: sev[illegible] miles NNE. Campbel Town.

Sadamrach, a town of Arabia, in the p[illegible]vince of Hedjas: 216 miles SSE. Mecca.

Sadava, a town of Spain, in the kingd[illegible] of Aragon, on the borders of Navarre: [illegible] miles S. Sanguesa, and 43 NW. Saragossa.

Saddleback, an island in Hudson's Stra[illegible] *Long.* 56. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 68. N.

Saddleback, a mountain of England, [illegible] the county of Cumberland, upwards of 3[illegible] feet above the level of the sea, about [illegible] miles E. Keswick.

Saddlehead, the north-west point of [illegible] island of Achil, near the west coast of Irel[illegible] in the county of Mayo. *Long.* 10. 1. W[illegible] Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. N.

Saddlehill, a promontory on the west co[illegible] of North America. *Long.* 124. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

Sadia, a town of Arabia, in the provi[illegible] of Yemen: 34 miles SE. Loheia.

Sadjaklu, a town of Asiatic Turkey, [illegible] the province of Natolia: sixteen miles S[illegible] Karahisar.

Sadova, a town of Walachia: sixteen miles WSW. Karacal.

Saetwit

...rwitz, a town of Germany, in the ... of Holſtein: four miles NE. Olden...

...el, or *Saphet*, a town of Paleſtine, in ...pachalic of Acre, where ſome time ſince ... an Arabian college, in which youth ...nſtructed in the ſcience of grammar, ...a legorical interpretation of the koran. ...ews, who believe the Meſſiah will ...h the fear of his empire at Safad, had ...ken an affection to this place, and col... there to the number of fifty or ſixty ...es; but an earthquake, in 1759. de... every thing, and Safad, regarded by ...ks with an unfavourable eye, is now ...ge, almoſt deſerted: fifty-ſix miles SW. ...ms, and ſixty-three NNE. Jeruſalem.

...n, a mountain of Arabia, in the pro... of Yemen: ſixteen miles N. Dſjebi.

...i, or *Affi*, or *Azazzi*, or *Aſſiffi*, or *Akſi*, ... town of Africa, in the empire of ...co, and province of Abda, ſurrounded ...alls, flanked with towers, and defend... a garriſon. Saffi was long the centre ... commerce carried on with Europe. ...French, who had ſeveral factories there, ...ho reſided there, confiding in the laws ...pitality, brought thence great quan... of wool, wax, gum, and leather; but ...mperor having made Mogador a prin... port, Saffi has no longer any trade. ...town has a very fine road, where ſhips ...anchor very ſafely, except in winter, ...the winds blow from the ſouth or ...weſt, for they are then ſure to be ...ven out to ſea. The environs of Saffi are ...and parched deſert, and the Moors of ...town rude, fanatical, and unſociable. ...are are a number of tombs, or aſylums of ...at the entrance of this town, which ...ven made a pretext for obliging the ...to enter it barefooted; nor was any ...an till lately permitted to ride in on ...ack: fixteen miles S. Cape Cantin.

...ou, a town of Africa, in the country ...ba: thirty miles SSE. Syene.

...ur, a town of Egypt: twelve miles ... Tineh.

...a, a town of Arabia Petræa: forty ... SSW. Medina.

...ra, a town of Sweden, in the province ...land: eight miles SW. Upſal.

...ra, a town of Aſia, in Paleſtine, in... by Arabians, and Greek Chriſtians, ...erly a conſiderable town, and ſaid to ...been the native place of the parents of ... Virgin Mary: three leagues from Na...reth.

...gadahoc, a tract or diſtrict of New Eng... in the province of Main, granted by ... Charles II, in the year 1634, to his ...ther, the duke of York, and thence for... called *The Duke of York's Property*. ...territory, or tract of land, was then deſcribed in the following manner: all that part of the main land of New England, beginning at a certain place called *St. Croix*, adjoining to Nova Scotia, in America; and from thence extending along the ſea coaſt, to a certain place called *Pimaquin*, or *Pemaquid*, and ſo up the river thereof to its farther head, as it tends to the northward, and extending from thence to the river Quenebec, and ſo up by the ſhorteſt courſe to the river of Canada northward. This territory was then annexed to the government of New York. But the duke, on the demiſe of his brother, Charles II, aſcending the throne of England, theſe lands, on his abdication, reverted to the crown. At preſent, the territory of Sagadahoc is ſuppoſed to extend from the river St. Croix eaſtward, to the river of Quenebec weſtward, and from each of theſe two rivers due north to the river St. Lawrence, which is its northern, and to the Atlantic Ocean, its ſouthern boundary.

Sagadahok, or *Amerajcoggin*, a river of North America, which runs into the Kenebeck, in the country of Main, about ten miles from its mouth.

Sagan, a town of Sileſia, and capital of the principality of the ſame name, ſituated on the Bober, ſurrounded with a double wall. The magiſtrates are Catholics, but the Lutherans have a church and a ſchool. Here are ſeveral iron-mills, and a copper-mill: twenty-eight miles W. Gr. Glogau, and forty-eight NW. Jauer.

Sagan, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north by the duchy of Croſſen, on the eaſt by the principality of Glogau, and on the ſouth and weſt by Luſatia, and the duchy of Croſſen. It contains a number of large woods, and abounds in iron ore. It was formerly united to the principality of Glogau. In the year 1646, it was ſold by the emperor to the prince of Lobkowitz, in the poſſeſſion of whoſe deſcendants it ſtill continues. It contains four towns. Sagan is the capital.

Saganaum Bay, a bay of lake Huron, ſituated about the centre of the north-weſt ſide.

Saganian, a town of Aſia, in the country of Bukharia: ſixty miles SE. Samarcand.

Sagata, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: thirteen miles SE. Termola.

Sagg Harbour, a fiſhing town and harbour on the coaſt of Long Iſland, belonging to the ſtate of New York.

Sagbalien, or *Amur*, ſee *Amur*.

Sagbalien, or *Sachalien*, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of China, and the eaſt part of Ruſſia; about 230 miles in length, and from thirty to ſixty in breadth: 350 miles WSW. from Kamtchatka. *Long.* 161. 40. to 164. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. to 54. N.

Saghalien oula Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary, on the Saghalien: 450 miles NE. Peking. *Long.* 144. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

Saghalien oula Kiamen, a post of Chinese Tartary: ten miles NNW. Saghalien oula Hotun.

Sagne, a town of Swisserland, in the principality of Neufchatel, situated in a vally, the first place in which the manufactures of clocks and watches was introduced into Swisserland, and where are annually made 30,000 watches: six miles WNW. Neufchatel.

Sagona, a town of the island of Corsica, which, though in ruins, yet gives name to a bishop, suffragan of Pisa.

Sagor, an island of Hindoostan, at the mouth of the Hoogly. *Long.* 88. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 40. N.

Sagrab, see *Agram*.

Sagres, a strong seaport town of Portugal, situated on a tongue of land at the south-west extremity of the province of Algarve: five leagues and a half WSW. Lagos, and thirty-three S. Lisbon. *Long.* 9. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 1. N.

Sagua Islands, a cluster of small islands near the coast of America, about five leagues from the Isthmus of Darien. *Long.* 77. 59. to 78. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 10. to 9. 25. N.

Saguenay, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence. This river is not above three quarters of a mile wide at its mouth, and about eighty or ninety fathoms deep; but higher up it is much wider, and this lessening of its breadth at its mouth, gives it more than a common rapidity; though Charlevoix tells us, that it is navigable for the largest vessels above twenty-five leagues from its mouth. The harbour is sufficient to contain twenty-five sail of men of war, has good anchorage, and is well sheltered from storms, being of a circular figure, deep, and surrounded at a distance with very high rocks, *Long.* 69. 40. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 48. 4. N.

Saguenay, a district of Canada, bounded on the west and south-west by the river of the same name, on the north-east by a nation of Indians, called *Kilesbinoas*, on the north-west by that of the Esquimaux, and on the south-east by the river St. Lawrence. The territory and lands on each side of the river were found so indifferent, and the first colony that settled suffered so much, that the French were for a long time discouraged from settling in Canada; but at length sailing up as high as Quebec, they found fresh encouragement, and have since that time flourished remarkably, till the whole country, together with Quebec, its capital, fell into the hands of the English, in the year 1759. It yields the greatest plenty of mar[illegible] several kinds, so that even the houses [illegible] vate persons are generally built with i[illegible].

Sagur, a town of Hindoostan, [illegible] Malwa country, and capital of a c[illegible] the same name, near the Bunnass riv[illegible] miles S. Agra, and eighty-seven NW. G[illegible] *Long.* 78. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. [illegible]

Sagy, a town of France, in the dep[illegible] of the Saône and Loire, and chief p[illegible] canton, in the district of Louhans: four [illegible] SE. Louhans.

Sahab, a town of Persia, in the pro[illegible] of Chusistan: 24 leagues S. Suster.

Sahagun, a town of Spain, in the pr[illegible] of Leon: twenty-five miles SE. Leon.

Saham, a mountainous tract of [illegible] situated to the north of Yemen.

Sahara, or *Zaara*, that is *The D*[illegible] country of Africa. This vast inh[illegible] region stretches itself from the [illegible] Ocean, on the west, to the kingdo[illegible] deserts of Barca and Nubia on the ea[illegible] from Biledulgerid, on the north, to N[illegible] and the river Senegal on the south; [illegible] prehending a space of about 500 mi[illegible] breadth, from north to south, and [illegible] 1500 miles in length, from west to east. Arabians divide this immense tract o[illegible] into three general divisions or c[illegible] viz. Cahel, Sahara, and Asgar: that [illegible] Sandy, Stony, and Marshy Deserts, ac[illegible] to the nature of the soil; but the most [illegible] mon division is into provinces, which, cording to Marmol and Leo, amount t[illegible] viz. the two Territories of Nun, the D[illegible] of Zanaga or Senegal, Zaaza, Zuenziga, [illegible] or Targa, Lempta, Berdoa, Sate, and [illegible] guechet. Later geographers, with [illegible] accuracy, distinguish the Deserts into [illegible] provinces only, under which are co[illegible] hended all the inferior divisions; and [illegible] are Zanaga, Zuenziga, Targa or [illegible] Lempta or Iguidi, Berdoa, Bornou, Gaoga. These provinces or kingdom[illegible] supposed to have been formerly inhabite[illegible] the Getuli and Garamates, the form[illegible] which were likewise in possession of [illegible] dulgerid, or Numidia; and at prese[illegible] contains a variety of wandering natio[illegible] proceeding from Arabs, Moors, or P[illegible] guese, who took refuge there when [illegible] out of the empire of Morocco. All [illegible] bear indiscriminately the name of [illegible] Moors, or Arabs. Their manners [illegible] compound of virtues and vices, they [illegible] once hospitable and thieves. Their re[illegible] as well as that of the Arabs, their oppr[illegible] is Mahometanism; but so corrupte[illegible] little of the fundamental doctrine can b[illegible] covered among them. In different p[illegible] vinces they speak different dialects o[illegible] Arabesk or African language. The [illegible] commodities of these countries are ca[illegible]

h[illegible]

... cattle, horses, dates, the fat and ... of ostriches, and the gum Senegal.

... a town of Persia, in the province of ... thirty-seven leagues E. Schiras.

... a town of Bohemia, in the circle of ... 12 miles NNW. Leitmeritz.

...b, a town of Persia, in the province ...fan: seventy leagues NNW. Herat.

...i, a town of Russia, in the govern... of Kolivan, on the Enisei, near which ... copper furnace: ninety-two miles S. ... *Long.* 109. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

... or *Sahid*, the southern division of ... which borders on Nubia, anciently ...

... or *Seida*, a town of Syria, situated ... coast of the Mediterranean, the re... of the ancient Sidon, formerly the ... of a pacha, now removed to Acre. ... of Sidon still subsists in a small ... about half a league from Saida. Saida, ... Turkish towns, is ill built, dirty, and ... modern ruins. Its length along the ... is about 600 paces, and its breadth ... the south side, on a small eminence, ... built by Degnizla. From hence we ... view of the sea, the city, and the ... but a few cannon would easily ... the whole work, which is only a ... er, of a single story, already half in ... At the other extremity of the town, ... to the north-west, is the castle, which ... in the sea itself, eighty paces from ... land, to which it is joined by ... To the west of this castle is a shoal, ... feet high, above the sea, and about ... es long. The space between this ... the castle forms the road, but vessels ... safe there in bad weather. The ... which extends along the town, has a ... ...ed by a decayed pier. This ... ancient port; but it is so choked ... ...nds, that boats alone can enter its ... near the castle. Fakr-el-din, emir ... Druzes, destroyed all these little ports, ... out to Acre, by sinking boats and ... prevent the Turkish ships from ... them. The bason of Said, if it ... emptied, might contain twenty or ... five small vessels. On the side of ... the town is absolutely without any ... that which encloses it on the land ... better than a prison wall. The ... artillery does not exceed six cannon, ... are without carriages and gunners. ... prison scarcely amounts to 100 men. ... water comes from the river Aoula, ... open canals, from which it is fetch... the women. These canals serve also ... the orchards of mulberry and ... trees. Saida is a considerable trad... town, and is the chief emporium of ... and the interior country. The French, who are the only Europeans to be found there, have a consul, and five or six commercial houses. Their exports consist in silks, and particularly in raw and spun cottons. The manufacture of this cotton is the principal art of the inhabitants, the number of whom may be estimated at about 5000: fifty-five miles W. Damascus. *Long.* 53. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 25. N.

Saigatka, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm: thirty-two miles SW. Osa.

Saignes, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mauriac: three leagues NNE. Mauriac, and eleven NW. St. Flour.

Saignon, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Apt, celebrated for its wine: half a league ESE. Apt.

Sai-id, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: eight miles E. Beit el Fakih.

Sail sous Cousans, a village of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, in which are two medicinal springs: one league from Boen.

Saillans, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Crest: three leagues SW. Die, and two and a half E. Crest.

Sailly, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Morhange: four leagues SE. Metz, and four and a quarter W. Morhange.

Sailly le Sec, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Abbeville: two leagues NNW. Abbeville.

Saima, a considerable lake of Russia, in the government of Viborg. *Long.* 45. to 46. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 15. to 46. 50. N.

Sain, a small island near the coast of France, opposite the south point of Brest harbour.

Sains, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vervins: two leagues and a half W. Vervins.

Saint, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Menay, at Caermarthen.

Saint, or *Biolai*, a cape of Russia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 150. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 74. 15. N.

Saint Abb's Head, a cape of Scotland, on the north-east coast of the county of Berwick, in the German Sea: fourteen miles NNW. Berwick. *Long.* 2. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

St. Adrian, a town of Flanders, with a Benedictine abby: ten miles SE. Ghent.

St. Adrien, a town of Flanders: one league NE. Bruges.

St. Ægidius, or *St. Gilling*, a town of Germany,

many, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg, on the Aber See: fourteen miles ESE. Salzburg.

St. Afrique, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aveiron, fortified by the Proteſtants, but taken in the year 1629, by Louis XIII: nine leagues SSE. Rhodez, and eleven E. Alby. *Long.* 21. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 57. N.

St. Agata, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ſeventeen miles NW. Biſignano.

St. Agata, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: eleven miles NE. Bova.

St. Agata, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: five miles SE. Reggio.

St. Agata di Goti, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento. It contains eight pariſh churches, one abby, and three monaſteries: fifteen miles WSW. Benevento.

St. Agathona, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 207. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 55. N.

St. Agnan, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: five leagues ENE. Perigueux.

St. Agnes, one of the Scilly Iſlands, on which is a light-houſe, which, according to capt. Cook, is ſituated in *Long.* 6. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 53. 30. N. See *Scilly Iſlands.*

St. Agoſtino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: twenty-one miles N. Policaſtro.

St. Agreve, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche. and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen: ſix leagues NNW. Privas, and ſix W. Tournon.

St. Algnan, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Loir and Cher: ſix leagues and a half S. Blois, and five and a half WSW. Romorantin. *Long.* 19. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

St. Aigulin, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montlieu: three leagues and three quarters SE. Montlieu, and a quarter NW. La Roche-Chalais.

St. Albain, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Chely d'Apcher: one league and a half E. St. Chely, and five NNW. Mende.

St. Alban, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alais, with a mineral ſpring: one league N. Alais.

St. Alban, a town of the duchy of Savoy: ſix miles W. Chambery.

St. Alban's, a town of England, in county of Hertford, which owes it name Alban, the firſt martyr in Great Britain, ſuffered in the reign of Dioclefian, and buried on a hill near the town, where a naſtery was afterwards erected, and dedi to his memory, by king Offa, as an ment for the murder of his ſon-in-law, ing before called *Verulam.* This abby richly endowed by the ſame king, wh tained great privileges from the popes. cially from Adrian IV, who was born neighbourhood, and granted the abbot firſt rank among the abbots of England the year 1070, William the Conqueror it, and ſtripped it of moſt of its riches. the diſſolution, it was valued at 2102 a year. The church was bought by town's people, and made parochial. In year 1455, a battle was fought betwee Yorkiſts, commanded by the duke of and the Lancaſtrians, in which the were defeated, the dukes of Somerſet Northumberland killed, and the king ſelf taken priſoner. Another battle fought between the ſame parties, wh Yorkiſts were commanded by the Warwick, and the Lancaſtrians by Margaret; Margaret proved victorious, reſcued the king her huſband from capt St. Alban's is a town of conſiderable and has a large weekly market on Satu it ſends two members to the Britiſh ment: thirteen miles WSW. Hertford, twenty NNW. London.

St. Alban's Head, a cape of Engla the ſouth coaſt of the county of Dor the Engliſh Channel: ſix leagues eaſt ſouth from Weymouth. *Long.* 2. 3. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

St. Alphonſo, a ſmall iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Terra Fuego. *Long.* 69. 33. W. Greenwich. 55. 50. S.

St. Amand, a town of France, in the partment of the Puy-de-Dôme, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amb half a league NW. Ambert.

St. Amand, a town of France, in th partment of the Puy-de-Dôme, an place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cle Ferrand: two leagues and a half S. mont, and three and a half NNW. Iſſ

St. Amand, a town of France, in th partment of the Nyevre, and chief p a canton, in the diſtrict of Coſne: leagues NE. Coſne, and two and a h St. Fargeau.

St. Amand, a town of France, in th partment of the Loir and Cher, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of dôme: fourteen miles NW. Blois.

St. Amand, a town of France, in th partment of the Marne, and chief p a ca

canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry-le-Fran-
ſ: two leagues N. Vitry.

Amand de Boueux, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Rochefoucald: three leagues N. Angou-
lême.

Amand, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valenciennes, ſituated on the Scarp. About half a league from the town are ſome celebrated mud-baths. Before the revolution, here was a celebrated [illegible], whoſe prior was lord of the town: [illegible] leagues W. Condé, and ſix and a half [illegible].

Amand Mont Rond, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Amand, near the river Cher: ſeven leagues S. Bour-[illegible], and eight SE. Iſſoudun. *Long.* 20. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 43. N.

Amand de Vallhoret, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres: [illegible] leagues and a half SE. Caſtres.

Amans, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mende: three leagues [illegible] Mende.

Amans deſcols, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mur de Barres: [illegible] leagues N. Rhodez.

Amarin, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: five leagues [illegible] Betort.

Ambrogio, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Suſa: one mile and a half N. Avi-[illegible], and eleven SE. Suſa.

Ambrogio, a town of Italy, in the Ve-[illegible]: ſix miles NNW. Verona.

Ambroix, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alais: ſix leagues [illegible] Pont St. Eſprit, and three NNE. Alais.

Amour, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orgelet: four leagues SE. Orgelet, and five and a half S. [illegible]-le-Saunier.

Anaſtaſia, an iſland in the Atlantic, [illegible] the eaſt coaſt of Eaſt Florida, eighteen [illegible] long, and from one to three wide. [illegible] 81. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. [illegible] N.

Anatoglia, a town of Italy, in the king-[illegible] of Naples, and province of Abruzzo [illegible]: thirteen miles SSW. Aquila.

Andeol, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, ſituated [illegible] conflux of the Ardeche and the [illegible]: four leagues S. Lyons, and five NE. St. Etienne.

Andeol de Clairguement, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefort: three leagues S. Villefort.

St. André, a fort of Brabant, built for the defence of Bois-le-Duc.

St. André, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evreux: three leagues SSE. Evreux, and four N. Dreux.

St. André, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the river Lavant; the ſee of a biſhop, who is a prince of the empire, and is ſtyled the biſhop of Lavant at St. Andre: twenty miles ENE. Clagenfurt, and thirty-two SE. Muhrau. *Long.* 32. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 5. N.

St. André, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles W. Cloſter Neuburg.

St. André, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic: ſixteen miles W. Liſſa.

St. André, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: one league and a half S. Marcellin.

St. André, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtellane: two leagues N. Caſtellane.

St. André, a town of the iſland of Palma, ſituated in the northern part of the iſland; ſmall, but handſome, and well ſituated.

St. André, a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Chiapa.

St. André, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva, on the Sier: ſix miles and a half SE. Seiſſel.

St. André, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne, on the Arch, near Mount Cenis: fifteen miles ESE. St. Jean de Maurienne, and 38 ESE. Chambery.

St. André, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Vigan: four leagues N. Le Vigan.

St. André de Culzac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg: three leagues NW. Libourn, and four and a half N. Bourdeaux.

St. André de la Marche, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chollet: two leagues NW. Chollet.

St. André de Roſſans, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Serres: three leagues WSW. Serres.

St. André de Sangonis, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodève: one league and a quarter ENE. Clermont, and three quarters W. Gignac.

St. Andrea, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Iſtria. *Long.* 31. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 16. N.

St. Andrea, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: two miles and a half W. Turento.

St. Andreas, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: three miles S. Ebernſtein.

St. Andreas, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: four leagues N. Bourdeaux.

St. Andreas Berg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Harz Foreſt, on the Oder, where there is a ſmelting-houſe for ſilver, and a manufacture of powder-blue: ten miles SSE. Goſlar.

St. Andreia, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 206. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 25. N.

St. Andres, a town of the iſland of Cuba: fifty-five miles N. St. Jago.

St. Andrew, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, thirty leagues NE. from Cape Palmas.

St. Andrew, a town of Hungary, ſituated on an iſland of the ſame name, in the Danube: ten miles N. Buda.

St. Andrew's Iſlands, two ſmall iſlands in the North Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by capt. Carteret, in the year 1767. *Long.* 133. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 18. N.

St. Andrew's, a river of Weſt Florida, which runs into a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name. *Long.* 85. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 17. N.

St. Andrew's, a ſeaport town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, and before the reformation, a city, and the ſee of an archbiſhop, who was the metropolitan of Scotland. The original name was *Muceroſs*, but by a chapel being built by St. Regulus or St. Rule, a Greek monk, who came to convert the Picts about the year 370: it was called *Kilrymont*, or *Kilrule*, which is ſtill in uſe among the Highlanders. When the Picts were driven out by the Scots, it was called by its preſent name. At this time the metropolitan church, which under the Picts had been at Abernethy, was tranſlated to St. Andrew's; and the town was now peopled by a colony of Scots, particularly by thoſe under the command of Fiffus Duffus, whoſe great ſervices to king Kennet were rewarded with all the lands lying in that ſhire, formerly called *Pictblandia*; and which that captain, from his own name, called *Fifland*. The wall ſurrounding the priory is pretty entire; it is fill'd with baſtions, ſome round and ſome ſquare. Part of the prior's and ſubprior's houſes yet remains. Adjoining to the priory, are the ruins of the cathedral, which was demoliſhed by a mob, inflamed by a ſermon of John Knox. Both towers at the eaſt end are ſtill ſtanding. One only of the weſtern towers now remains, and a part of the weſt end of the outermoſt ſouth wall. On the north ſide of the town, a little weſt from the cathedral, on the brink of a perpendicular rock, are the ruins of the caſtle, known by the name of Cardinal Bethune's, becauſe therein he reſided, and therein was ſlain in the year 1545, by Norman Leſley and his company. The inhabited ſtreets are three running nearly from weſt to eaſt, but not quite parallel, as they all terminate on the cathedral, in the eaſt end. Theſe ſtreets are interſected at right angles, by narrow ſtreets, called wynds. On the ſouth ſide of the ſouth ſtreet, nearer the weſt end, is a much-admired ruin of a chapel, belonging to a convent of Gray Friars. St. Andrew's is a roval burgh, and for electing a member of the Britiſh parliament, is claſſed with Cupar, Perth, Forfar, and Dundee. The government of the city is veſted in a provoſt, dean of guild, and four bailies, who with the town treaſurer, are called the office bearers in the council, and are elected annually at Michaelmas by the whole council. The great opulence of this city, before the reformation, may be conceived from this ſingle circumſtance, that there was an annual fair here, commencing in the beginning of April, which laſted for ſome weeks, and to which there reſorted from 200 to 300 veſſels from all parts of the then commercial world. After the reformation, the city gradually fell into decay, from which it is now emerging. There are yet no exports from St. Andrew's, grain only excepted. Several veſſels, from 40 to 200 tons, have within a few years been built at this port, which are employed by the inhabitants in the wood and coaling trades. In the ſpring of 1792, a factory was eſtabliſhed for ſowing and weaving muſlin. But the chief ſupport of this city is the univerſity, and the conflux of ſtrangers, who here find excellent teachers in all different branches. The univerſity, which is the oldeſt in Scotland, being founded in the year 1414, formerly conſiſted of three colleges, viz. St. Salvator's, founded by James Kennedy, biſhop of St. Andrew's, in the year 1458; St. Leonard's College, founded by Prior Hepburn, in 1512; St. Mary's, founded by biſhop John Hamilton, in the year 1552. In each of theſe colleges were lectures in theology, as well as in philoſophy, languages, &c. In the reign of James VI, 1579, under the direction of George Buchanan, the univerſity was remodelled; and St. Mary's College was appropriated to the ſtudy of theology, and therefore, diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Divinity College, or the New College. In the year 1747, on a petition from the maſters of the two colleges of St. Salvator's and St. Leonard's, the parliament united theſe two colleges into one ſociety, under the deſignation of the United College. Theſe col-

independent of each other in their revenue and diſcipline. Coal is in great abundance within a few miles of the city; much exported from both ſides of the Forth, from Dyſart, Alloa, and Borrowſtounneſs. The harbour has of late been improved, and the mole extended farther towards the ſea. A ſpirit of enterpriſe and fashion among the inhabitants; new buildings on an improved plan of ſize, accommodation, and elegance are yearly riſing; and there is every reaſon to believe, that St. Andrew's will continue to flouriſh, and has gradually regained its former luſtre. The number of houſes in the town and ſuburbs is eſtimated at 2520, in the country adjacent, making in the whole a population of twenty-one miles ESE. Perth, forty-ſix N. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56.

St. Angel, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: one league from

St. Angelo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: [illegible] SE. Naples.

St. Angelo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: [illegible] miles N. Policaſtro.

St. Angelo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ulteriore, the ſee of a biſhop: five miles and a half NE. Conza.

St. Angelo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ulteriore: ten miles ESE. Teramo.

St. Angelo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: eight miles SSE. Bittetto.

St. Angelo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: [illegible] miles NNE. Lauria.

St. Angelo, a mountain of Carniola; four miles N. Doino.

St. Angelo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: eight miles WSW. Cariati Vecchia.

St. Angelo, a town of Italy, in the Lodeſan: [illegible] miles SSW. Lodi.

St. Angelo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: [illegible] miles NE. Scalea.

St. Angelo in Vado, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino; the ſee of a biſhop, ſubject of Urbino; twelve miles SW.

St. Angelon, a town of Italy, in the province of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: ſeven miles SSW. Matera.

St. Ann, a town of the iſland of Cuba: [illegible] miles E. Havannah.

St. Ann, a town of the iſland of Guadaloupe on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 43. 41. W. *Lat.* 16. 21. N.

St. Ann, or Annimpig Lake, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 88. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

St. Anna, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: two miles and a half NE. Lunden.

St. Annaberg, ſee *Annaberg*.

St. Annaperg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twenty-eight miles S. St. Polten.

St. Ann's, a town of Britiſh America, in the province of New Brunſwick, on the ſouth ſide of St. John's river: three miles S. Frederick Town.

St. Ann's Bay, a bay of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 58. N.

St. Ann's Bay, a bay of North America, on the coaſt of Tabaſco, in the bay of Campechy. *Long.* 77. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

St. Ann's Head, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the Iſle of Man: five miles NE. Longneſs Point.

St. Ann's Point, a cape of South Wales, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Pembroke. *Long.* 5. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

St. Anne, a town of the iſland of Mariegalante. *Long.* 60. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 54. N.

St. Anne's River, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, eleven leagues above Quebec.

St. Antême, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ambert: 2¼ leagues E. Ambert, and 2½ SW. Montbriſon.

St. Anthony's Iſland, one of the largeſt and moſt elevated of thoſe called *Cape Verd Iſlands*, and, in point of ſituation, the moſt northerly. The top is conſtantly covered with ſnow, and, notwithſtanding the clearneſs of the ſky, generally hid in the clouds. On the north ſide it has a good road for ſhipping, with a collection of freſh-water, riſing from ſprings, which however ſcarcely merits the name of a pond. The inhabitants amount to about 500, chiefly negroes, under the protection of the Portugueſe. To the north-weſt ſtands a village, containing about twenty huts, and at leaſt fifty families, negroes and whites, under the authority of a governor; or, as they call him, a captain, a prieſt, and a ſchool maſter, who trains up the children in the principles of the Chriſtian religion, and the firſt elements of knowledge; though that ſeldom exceeds being able to read the Bible in a bungling manner. They all ſpeak Portugueſe, copy the manners of that nation, but live in the moſt miſerable poverty, although the iſland produces a variety of fruits, oranges, lemons, palms,

palms, melons, bacovas, pomegranates, and the ſugar-cane. Here is a large orchard, diſtinguiſhed at ſea by a high palm-tree, where the ſailors come to gather the fruits of the ſeaſon, in which they never meet with any obſtruction from the natives. At a greater diſtance from the ſea, there is another orchard, from whence the natives bring fruit, upon aſſes, to the ſhips, which they ſell at a very low price. The potatoes and melons of St. Anthony are particularly excellent, having a richneſs and delicacy of flavour peculiar to them; theſe are therefore eagerly ſought after by the mariners. *Long.* 24. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 9. N.

St. Antioco, anciently *Enoſia*, an iſland about two miles from the coaſt of Sardinia; fourteen miles long, and from two to four wide. *Long.* 26. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 1. N.

St. Antoine, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcelin: one league and a half WNW. St. Marcelin, and four N. Romans.

St. Antonin, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: eight leagues and a half W. Sauveterre, and ſeven NW. Alby.

St. Antonio, a town of Iſtria: three miles SE. Capo d'Iſtria.

St. Antonio, a cape of the Mediterranean, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Rhodes: eight miles NW. Rhodes.

St. Antonio, a town of the iſland of Cuba: twenty-five miles SW. Havannah.

St. Antonio, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, near a mountain of the ſame name: four leagues W. Laredo.

St. Antonio de Cabo, a town of South America, in Braſil, belonging to the Portugueſe, near Cape St. Auguſtin.

St. Antonio Cloſter, or *Tonnieſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn: four miles NW. Andernach.

St. Arcangelo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: fourteen miles W. Turſi.

St. Arnould, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe: nine leagues SSW. Paris, and one and a half NNW. Dourdan.

St. Arſiero, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: ſixteen miles NNW. Policaſtro.

St. Aſaph, a town of North Wales, in the county of Flint: the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the ſixth century. It has a pariſh church, beſides the cathedral, though the town ſcarcely contains above fifty houſes. The market is on Saturday: thirty miles W. Cheſter, and 211 NW. London.

St. Aſſier, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Per three leagues SW. Perigueux, and a half SE. Riberac.

St. Aubin, a town of the iſland of J ſituated on a bay of the ſame name, ſafe harbour, defended by a caſtle, *Elizabeth Caſtle*, one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes in Great Brit the laſt that held out for Charles I. the reſidence of a governor: three m St. Helier.

St. Aubin, a town of France, in partment of the Jura, and chief p canton, in the diſtrict of Dôle: tw and a half SW. Dôle, and one and NW. Chauſin.

St Aubin, a town of France, in partmant of the Meuſe, and chief p canton, in the diſtrict of Commer leagues ESE. Bar-le-Duc, and 2½ Commercy.

St. Aubin d'Arquenay, a town of F in the department of the Calvados, a place of a canton, in the diſtrict of one league and three quarters NNE. and five E. Bayeux.

St. Aubin d'Aubigné, a town of Fr the department of the Ille and Vilai chief place of a canton, in the diſt Rennes: three leagues N. Rennes, an and a half W. St. Aubin du Cormier.

St. Aubin du Cormier, a town of Fra the department of the Ille and Vilai chief place of a canton, in the diſt Fougeres, near which the Bretons, a confederates, defeated the army of C VIII: 3¼ leagues NW. Vitré, and SW. Fougeres.

St. Aubin de Luigné, a town of Fra the department of the Mayne and and chief place of a canton, in the di Angers: three leagues SW. Angers, one and a half ESE. Chalonne.

St. Aubin de Terre Gâte, a town of F in the department of the Channel leagues S. Avranches.

St. Aubin des Ponts de Cé, a to France, in the department of the and Loire, and chief place of a can the diſtrict of Angers: one league S gers, and 1¾ NNW. Briſſac.

St. Avé, a town of France, in the ment of the Morbihan, and chief pl canton, in the diſtrict of Vanne quarters of a league N. Vannes, and Rochefort.

St. Augel, a town of France, in t partment of the Correze, and chief p a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſſel: nin SSW. Uſſel.

St. Auguſtin, a town of the Iſland of C thirty miles SE. Havannah.

St.

St. Agustin, a mountain on the weſt coaſt of North America, at the entrance of Cook's river.

St. Auguſtine, a ſeaport town of Eaſt Florida, ſituated in a bay of the Atlantic, on the eaſt coaſt. It is built along the ſhore, at the bottom of a hill, in an oblong ſquare, and divided into four ſtreets. Near it is the church and monaſtery of the order of St. Auguſtine. The caſtle, called *St. John's Fort*, is built of ſtone, has four baſtions, a courtin ſixty feet long, a parapet nine feet thick, and a rampart twenty feet high, caſemated, arched and bomb proof. In 1586, Sir Francis Drake took it, and in 1665, it was plundered by captain Davis, the buccaneer. The Engliſh and Indians of Carolina attacked it in vain in 1702, under colonel Moore, who beſieged it after three months' ſiege, and deſtroying and burning the country, leaving guns and ſtores to the enemy, in the hands of ſome Spaniſh cruiſers, and marched by land to Charleſtown, 300 miles by land. General Oglethorp was the laſt who beſieged it, in 1740; he bombarded both the town and caſtle, but was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. *Long.* 81. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 55. N.

St. Auguſtine's Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar, in the Mozambique Channel. It is of great width; but, in tempeſtuous weather, a great rolling ſea makes the paſſage frequently dangerous for ſhips, notwithſtanding the breadth it occupies from its rapidity. This bay abounds with fiſh, ſo as to load a boat in an hour or two. *Lat.* 23. 30. S.

St. Auguſtine's Iſland, an iſland in the South Atlantic Ocean, near the ſouth coaſt of Georgia. *Long.* 58. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 10. N.

St. Auguſtine's River, a river of Labrador, which runs into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 59. 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 15. N.

St. Avaye, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riberac: three miles SW. Riberac, and five NW. Mucidan.

St. Avold, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sarguemine: ſix miles and a half E. Metz, and three and a half S. Sarlouis. *Long.* 24. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 9. N.

St. Aſtin, a lake in United America, in the ſtate of Vermont: thirty miles N. Benniſton.

St. Auſtle, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, with a weekly market on Friday. It was formerly a place of conſiderable repute, but is now much fallen to decay. Near it are ſome conſiderable tin-mines and quarries of what is called china-ſtone, large quantities of which are conveyed annually to Briſtol, Liverpool, and to the different potteries in Staffordſhire: fourteen miles ENE. Truro, and 237 WSW. London.

St. Ay, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, on the Loire: two leagues SW. Orleans.

St. Babel, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: 4½ leagues E. Brioude.

St. Baldrin's Cradle, a cape of Scotland, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of Haddington: three miles NW. Dunbar.

St. Barbara, a ſeaport on the eaſt coaſt of the Iſland of Curaçao.

St. Barbara, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: fourteen miles SSW. Cagliari.

St. Barbara, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles NNW. Pettau.

St. Barbe, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of New Biſcay, celebrated for its ſilver mines.

St. Bartholome, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and provoſtſhip of Berchteſgaden, near the Konigſee: ſeven miles SSW. Berchteſgaden, and thirteen S. Reichenhall.

St. Bartholemeo de Xongopani, a town of North America, in the province of New Mexico.

St. Bartholomeo, a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Chiapa, chiefly peopled with Indians.

St. Bartholomeo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: nineteen miles EbE. Matera.

St. Bartholomeo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ſix miles S. Volturara.

St. Bartholemew, a ſmall iſland, in the Weſt Indies, about eight leagues in circumference. This iſland was firſt peopled by Poincy, the French governor of St. Chriſtopher's, at his own expence, in 1648. As the ſoil is but indifferent, though the air is ſalubrious, the French were ſuffered to enjoy it without moleſtation, till the year 1689, when a deſcent was made upon it by Sir Timothy Thornhill. The inhabitants had fortified their iſland with batteries, breaſt, and other works, to the extent of two acres of ground, doubly palliſadoed round with ſtakes ſix feet high: all which were taken by Sir Timothy, who, having ravaged the country, carried off about 700 of its inhabitants, with their cattle and effects. The men were ſent to Nevis, and the women to St. Chriſtopher's: but the Engliſh government diſapproving of this ſeverity, ſuffered the inhabitants to repoſſeſs their iſland, but as ſubjects of Great Britain. At the peace of Ryſwick, it was reſtored to the crown of

France. During the first war with France, which broke out under George II, this island was so convenient to the French for privateering, that above fifty English ships were carried into its harbour, and therefore two privateers from Antigua attacked and reduced it, making prisoners 400 of its white inhabitants, of whom 140 were fit to bear arms, and 300 negroes. The French afterwards returned to the possession of it, and in the year 1785, ceded it to the Danes. Though little of the soil of this island is fit for cultivation, yet it produces tobacco and cassava, with some excellent woods and limestone, with which the inhabitants furnish their neighbours. All the fresh-water they have is saved in cisterns; and the island itself is encompassed by formidable rocks, which render it dangerous of access to shipping. Its chief products for exportation are drugs and lignum vitæ. *Long.* 62. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 43. N.

St. Bartholemew, or *Whermoysen*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 221. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 13. S.

St. Barthelemy, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lausun: 2¾ leagues N. Tonneins, and three E. Marmande.

St. Basile, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: eighteen miles E. Matera.

St. Basile, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: eleven miles NE. Tursi.

St. Basili, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: eight miles S. Corinth.

St. Batello, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: three miles N. Reggio.

St. Baume, a celebrated place of France, in the department of the Var, situated on a high rocky mountain, and having a cave, in which, according to the real belief of the inhabitants of Provence, who cannot bear to hear it disputed, St. Magdalen, sister to Lazarus, spent thirty years in a rigid penance: fourteen miles SW. Brignolles, and sixteen ENE. Marseilles.

St. Bazeille, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, in the district of Marmande: ¼ league NW. Marmande, and two leagues ESE. La Reolle.

St. Beat, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Gaudens, on the Garonne. All the houses are built of marble, there being no other stone in the neighbourhood: eleven leagues SE. Tarbes, and four S. St. Gaudens.

St. Beauzeley de Levevou, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Milhaud: two leagues NW. Milhaud.

St. Bee's Head, a cape of England, and western extremity of the county of Cumberland, in the Irish sea: three miles SSW. Whitehaven. *Long.* 3. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 27. N.

St. Bel, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, on the Brevenn: 3½ leagues W. Lyons, and four S. Villefranche.

St. Bellino, a town of Italy, in the Polesino di Rovigno: ten miles WSW. Rovigno.

St. Benedetto, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: fifteen miles SSE. Mantua.

St. Benedetto, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Gorzegno: three miles SW. Gorzegno, and twelve E. Bene.

St. Benedict, a town of Hungary, situated on the Gran, with a fortified castle: thirty miles N. Gran.

St. Benoist, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gien: six leagues SE. Orleans.

St. Benoist du Sault, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton in the district of Argenton: 3¼ leagues SSW. Argenton, and 8½ WSW. La Châtre. *Long.* 19. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 27. N.

St. Benoist de Seyssieu, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Belley: 1¾ leagues SW. Belley, and 5¼ SSE. St. Rambert.

St. Bernard, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: two miles NW. Horn.

St. Bernard, see *Mount St. Bernard*.

St. Bernard, an island of North America, in the Lake of Nicaragua.

St. Bernardo de Tarija, a town of South America, and principal place of the district of Chicas or Tarija.

St. Bernard's Bay, a large bay on the coast of New Mexico, in the Gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 78. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 30. N.

St. Berthevin, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Laval: three quarters of a league W. Laval.

St. Bertrand de Cominges, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Gaudens. Before the revolution, the see of the bishop of Cominges: 6½ leagues ESE. Tarbes, and 3 SW. St. Gaudens.

St. Biagio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 3½ miles WSW. Nicastro.

St. Biagio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom

... Naples, and county of Molise: eight NE. Molise.

... a town of Italy, in the kingdom ..., and province of Principato Citra: ... miles WNW. Policastro.

... a town of France, in the depart... the Upper Marne, and chief place ..., in the district of Bourbon: five NE. Chaumont.

... a town of France, in the de... of the Upper Garonne: four WNW. St. Gaudens.

... an abby of Germany, situated in ... Swabia. The abbot was created a ... the empire, in the year 1747, and hereditary arch-aulic chaplain, of the ... house of Austria, in the Anterior ... countries. To this abby belong the ... and seigniories of Bondorff, Stauffen, ... Gustwiel, and Oberriedt: twen... miles NE. Bâle, and eight W. ...

... a town of Germany, in the ... of Austria: 8 miles SW. Steyr.

... *facio*, a town of Italy, in the ...: fifteen miles E. Verona.

... a town of France, in the de... of the Higher Alps, and chief ... a canton, in the district of Gap: ... and a half N. Gap, and twelve ... S. Grenoble.

... *le Château*, a town of France, ... department of the Rhône and Loire, ... place of a canton, in the district of ...: four leagues S. Montbrison, ... and a half W. St. Etienne.

... *le Castel*, a town of France, in ... of the Puy de Dôme: five ... NE. Brioude, and three SSW. Am...

... *de Bruyères*, a town of France, ... department of the Rhône and Loire, ... place of a canton, in the district of ...: six leagues N. Villefranche.

... *de Chavagne*, a town of France, ... department of the Isere, and chief ... a canton, in the district of St. Mar... 1½ league SW. St. Marcelin.

... *de Joux*, a town of France, in ... department of the Saône and Loire, and ... of a canton, in the district of ...: two leagues and a quarter NE. ..., and three W. Cluny.

..., a town of Spain, in the province ...: six miles SW. Barcelona.

... *Brances*, a town of France, in the de... of the Indre and Loire: 4 leagues ...

... *Brelade's Bay*, a bay on the south coast ... island of Jersey, which takes its name ... village: five miles W. from St. ...

... *Briac*, a town of France, in the de... of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Malo: 1½ league W. St. Malo, and 3½ N. Dinan.

St. Brice, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Fougeres; two leagues and a half NW. Fougeres.

St. Brice, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise: three leagues N. Paris.

St. Brice, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: two leagues SE. Auxerre.

St. Brice, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Reims: one league NW. Reims.

St. Bride's Bay, a bay of St. George's Channel, on the west coast of the county of Pembroke, in South Wales, with good anchorage in from seven to ten fathoms. *Long.* 5. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

St. Brieuc, a city of France, capital of the department of the North Coasts, and see of a bishop, situated among mountains which intercept the sight of the sea, little more than a mile distant, on which it has a small harbour: thirteen posts NW. Rennes, and fifty-seven and a quarter W. Paris. *Long.* 14. 54. E. Ferro *Lat.* 48. 28. N.

St. Brisson, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: four miles S. Gien, and two W. Briare.

St. Buono, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: fifteen miles NE. Civita Borella.

St. Calais, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Sarte: seven leagues and a half E. Le Mans, and six ENE. Château du Loir. *Long.* 18. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 56. N.

St. Calogero, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: twenty-four miles E. Mazara, and two NE. Sacca.

St. Caloguro, a cape on the east coast of the island of Sicily: nine miles E. Lentini.

St. Canice, or *Irishtown*, a town of Ireland, situated on the river Nore, in the county of Kilkenny. The cathedral of the bishop of Ossory stands in this place. It is a borough, and sends two members to the Irish parliament, though so joined to Kilkenny as to be considered only one town.

St. Caradec, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Loudeac: 1¼ league W. Loudeac, and 6¼ S. St. Brieuc.

St. Carlos, a town of North America, in the province of Nicaragua, situated on a river which runs from the Lake of Nicaragua into the Caribbean Sea. *Long.* 66. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 46. N.

St. Carlos, a town of the island of Cuba: sixty-two miles E. Havanna.

St. Carlos, a town of North America, in the

the government of Mexico, and province of Veragua, ſituated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean: 110 miles W. Panama.

St. Caſt Bay, a bay of the Engliſh Channel, on the weſt coaſt of France, where the Engliſh made an unſucceſsful landing, in the year 1758, with the loſs of 1000 men, under the command of Lord Howe. It was ſo named from a village: ten miles W. St. Maloes, and five SE. Cape Frehel.

St. Catharina, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ſix miles W. Tarwis.

St. Catherina, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Iſtria. *Long.* 31. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 16. N.

St. Catherina, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: twelve miles E. Coſenza.

St. Catherina, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the ſouth coaſt of St. Domingo: twenty-five miles W. Saona.

St. Catherina, a town of the iſland of Malta: four miles S. Malta.

St. Catherine's Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Wales, a little to the ſouth of Tenby.

St. Catherine, an iſland of South America, near the coaſt of Brazil. It is reſorted to for proviſions or hides, and as a ſhelter for ſhips going farther ſouth, and European ſhips here get freſh water, and other neceſſaries. There is good anchorage in ſeveral parts of it, eſpecially within the iſland next to the main. The water which is obtained here, like that of the river Thames, keeps well at ſea. Bon Port, on the continent ſide, has every convenience for wooding and watering, and a plantation oppoſite to it is a good birth for both. But the ſurrounding hills and thick woods prevent a free circulation of air; and the thick fogs and moiſt air produce fevers, and very violent fluxes. *Long.* 49. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 50. to 28. S.

St. Catherine, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Georgia, ſixteen miles in circumference. *Long.* 81. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 32. N.

St. Catharine de Fierbois, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, celebrated for its plums: thirteen miles S. Tours, and thirteen W. Loches.

St. Catherine's Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: four miles NE. from St. Helier.

St. Catherine's Sound, a bay of the Atlantic, between the iſlands of St. Simon, and Jekyl.

St. Catterina, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: fifteen miles S. Squillace.

St. Cere, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot: ſeven leagues and a half ENE. Gourdan, and ten NE. Cahors. *Long.* 19. 3 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 52. N.

St. Ceſario, a town of Italy, in the kin dom of Naples, and province of Otran four miles WSW. Lecce.

St. Chamand, a town of France, in the partment of the Cantal, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Aurillac: th league N. Aurillac.

St. Chamant, a town of France, in the partment of the Correze, and chief plac a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle: t leagues SSE. Tulle.

St. Chamas, a town of France, in the partment of the mouths of the Rhône, chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict Sa'on, celebrated for its olives: ſix lea W. Aix, and two S. Salon.

St. Chamond, a town of France, in the partment of the Rhône and Loire, and c place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Etienne: two leagues NNE. St. Etie and ſeven and a half SSW. Lyons. *L* 22. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 28. N.

St. Chaptes, a town of France, in the partment of the Gard, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Uzes: ſeven m SW. Uzes.

St. Chartier, a town of France, in the partment of the Indre, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of La Châtre: league N. La Châtre, and 5¾ S. Iſſoudun.

St. Chef, a town of France, in the dep ment of the Iſere, and chief place of a c ton, in the diſtrict of La Tour-du-Pin: leagues NNW. La Tour-du-Pin, and E. Vienne.

St. Chely d'Apcher, a town of France, principal place of a diſtrict, in the de ment of the Lozere: ſeven leagues NN Mende, and five SE. St. Flour. *Long.* 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 48. N.

St. Chely d'Aubrac, a town of France, the department of the Aveiron, and c place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Genies: ſeven leagues NE. Rhodez.

St. Chinian, a town of France, in the partment of the Herault, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pons: 4 lea WNW. Beziers, and 3 ESE. St. Pons.

St. Chirico, a town of Italy, in the dom of Naples, and province of Capitan fourteen miles W. Manfredonia.

St. Chirico, a town of Italy, in the dom of Naples, and province of Baſilic ten miles SE. Acerenza.

St. Chriſtina, a town of Italy, in the dom of Naples, and province of Ca Ultra: two miles S. Oppido.

St. Chriſtoſle, a town of Germany, i arch duchy of Auſtria: nine miles S. T

St. Chriſtoforo, a town of Italy, in kingdom of Naples, and province of C tanata: eleven miles W. Manfredonia.

St. Christophe, a town of France, in the [illegible]rtment of the Indre and Loire, and [illegible] place of a canton, in the district of [illegible]: five leagues NNW. Tours, and [illegible] a half W. Chateau-regnault.

St. Christophe, a town of France, in the [illegible]rtment of the Saone and Loire, and [illegible] place of a canton, in the district of [illegible]: one league and three quarters [illegible], and three S. Charolles.

St. Christophe, a town of France, in the [illegible]rtment of the Isere, and chief place of [illegible], in the district of Grenoble: two [illegible] SW. Grenoble.

St. Christophe de la Couperie, a town of [illegible], in the department of the Mayne [illegible] Loire, and chief place of a canton, in [illegible] of St. Florent: two leagues and [illegible] quarters SW. St. Florent-le-Viel, and [illegible] a half NW. Chollet.

St. Christopher, an island in the West [illegible], about fifteen miles in length, and in [illegible] about four in breadth, but towards [illegible] extremity not more than three, [illegible] between that part and the rest of the [illegible] is a strip of land three miles in length, [illegible] does not measure half a mile across. [illegible] island was first discovered by Colum[illegible] in the year 1493, who gave it its pre[illegible] name. It was called by the natives [illegible], or *The Fertile Island*. No settle[illegible] was made in this island till the year [illegible], when an association was formed in [illegible] for this purpose, under the conduct [illegible] Mr. Warner. Soon after the English [illegible] was begun, a party of French [illegible] in the island under the conduct of [illegible] Desnambuc. Hitherto Warner's [illegible] had lived on friendly terms, with [illegible] natives, by whom they were [illegible] supplied with provisions; but hav[illegible] on their lands, the consciousness of [illegible] retaliation, made the planters ap[illegible]ensive of an attack, when probably none [illegible] intended. Accordingly, they fell on the [illegible] by night, and having murdered, in [illegible], from 100 to 120 of the stoutest, [illegible] all the rest from the island, except [illegible] of the women as were young and hand[illegible], of whom they made concubines and [illegible]. The two leaders, Warner and Des[illegible], about the same time, found it ne[illegible] to return to Europe, for the purpose [illegible] succour from their respective [illegible]; and bringing with them the name [illegible]querors, they severally met with all [illegible] encouragement. Warner was knight[illegible] his sovereign, and, through the in[illegible] of the earl of Carlisle, sent back as [illegible], in 1626, with 400 new recruits, [illegible] supplied with necessaries of all kinds; [illegible] Desnambuc, under the patronage of [illegible] (the minister of France) projected [illegible] establishment of an exclusive company, for trading to this and some of the other islands. That minister concurred with Desnambuc in opinion, that such an institution was best adapted to the purposes of commerce and colonization. Subscriptions came in reluctantly, and the ships which the new company fitted out on this occasion, were so wretchedly supplied with provisions and necessaries, that of 532 recruits, who sailed from France, with Desnambuc, in February, 1627, the greater part perished miserably at sea, for want of food. The English received the survivors with compassion and kindness; and for preventing contests in future about their respective limits, the commanders of each nation agreed to divide the whole island pretty equally between their followers. A treaty of partition for this purpose was reduced to writing, and signed, with many formalities, on the 3d of May, 1627; it comprehended also a league defensive and offensive. The flourishing state of St. Christopher's, which the Spaniards had always considered as the most valuable of the Caribbee Islands, awakened the jealousy of the court of Madrid. Don Frederic de Toledo took upon him the command of a formidable fleet, consisting of twenty-four great ships, and fifteen frigates, to drive the two nations from St. Christopher's, so as to prevent their disturbing the Spanish colonies, either in the West Indies, or upon the continent. The French immediately abandoned the island, and the English hearing that their allies had evacuated the island, fell into despondency likewise, and offered to treat with the Spanish admiral. All they could obtain was liberty to evacuate the island, on pain of being put to the sword. However, not many of the English had actually left the island when he departed; so that their settlement went on as usual; and they soon repaired the damage that had been done to their plantations. The French, in like manner, who had gone no farther than Antigua and Monserrat, returned, and resumed their occupations: but they did not prosper like the English planters. It is probable that each nation would lay the blame on the other. We are told that in the first Dutch war, in the reign of Charles II, the French king declaring for the United States, his subjects in St. Christopher's, disdaining an inglorious neutrality, attacked the English planters, and drove them out of their possessions; which were afterwards, by the treaty of Breda, restored to them. In 1689, in consequence of the revolution which had taken place in England the preceding year, the French planters in this island, declaring themselves in the interests of the abdicated monarch, attacked and expelled their English neighbours a second time, laying waste their plantations, and committing such outrages

as are unjuſtifiable among civilized nations, even in a time of open and avowed hoſtility. Their conduct on this occaſion was deemed ſo cruel and treacherous, that it was aſſigned by king William and queen Mary, among the cauſes which induced them to declare war againſt the French nation. After the French had continued about eight months ſole maſters of the iſland, the Engliſh, under the command of general Codrington, returning in great force, not only compelled the French inhabitants to ſurrender, but actually tranſported 1800 of them to Martinico and Hiſpaniola. It is true, that reparation was ſtipulated to be made them by the treaty of Ryſwick, in 1697, but war again breaking out between the two nations, in 1702, the French planters derived but little advantage from that clauſe in their favour. They had, however, in 1705, the gloomy ſatisfaction to behold many of the Engliſh poſſeſſions again laid waſte by a French armament, which committed ſuch ravages, that the Britiſh parliament found it neceſſary to diſtribute the ſum of 103,000l. among the ſufferers, to enable them to re-ſettle their plantations. Happily, this was the laſt exertion of national enmity and civil diſcord within this little community; for, at the peace of Utrecht, the iſland was ceded wholly to the Engliſh; and the French poſſeſſions publicly ſold, for the benefit of the Engliſh government. This iſland contains 43,726 acres of land, of which about 17,000 acres are appropriated to the growth of ſugar, and 4000 to paſturage. As ſugar is the only commodity of any account that is raiſed, except proviſions, and a little cotton, it is probable, that nearly one half of the whole iſland is unfit for cultivation. The interior part of the country conſiſts indeed of many rugged precipices, and barren mountains. Of theſe the loftieſt is Mount Miſery (evidently a decayed volcano) which riſes 3711 feet in perpendicular height from the ſea. The general average produce for a ſeries of years is 16,000 hogſheads of 16 cwt. which, as one half only of the whole cane land, or 8500 acres, is annually cut (the remainder being in young canes) gives nearly two hogſheads of 16 cwt. per acre for the whole of the land in ripe canes. This iſland is divided into nine pariſhes, and contains four towns and hamlets, viz. Baſſeterre, the preſent capital, as it was formerly that of the French, containing about 800 houſes; Sandy Point, Old Road, and Deep Bay. Of theſe, the two firſt are ports of entry, eſtabliſhed by law. The fortifications conſiſt of Charles Fort, and Brimſtone Hill, both near Sandy Point; three batteries at Baſſeterre, one at Fig-tree Bay, another at Palmeto Point, and ſome ſmaller ones of no great importance. The preſent number of white inhabitants is computed at 4000, and taxes are levied [illegible] 26,000 negroes; and there are about [illegible] blacks and mulattoes of free condition. [illegible] the year 1782, this iſland was taken by [illegible] French, under the command of the ma[illegible] de Bouillé, and reſtored to Great Britain [illegible] the peace of 1783. *Long.* 65. 38. W. Gre[illegible] wich. *Lat.* 17. 25. N.

St. Chriſtoval, a town of North Amer[illegible] in the government of Mexico, and prov[illegible] of Vera Paz.

St. Chriſtoval, a town of South Amer[illegible] in the New Kingdom of Grenada: [illegible] miles N. Pamplona.

St. Chriſtoval de Lampangui, a m[illegible] of South America, in the kingdom of [illegible] abounding in metals, gold, ſilver, iron, [illegible] copper, and tin, not far from Coquimbo.

St. Ciers, a town of France, in the de[illegible] ment of the Gironde, and chief place [illegible] canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg: four leag[illegible] and a half N. Bourg.

St. Cire, a town of France, in the dep[illegible] ment of the Rhône and Loire, and ch[illegible] place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Camp[illegible] Lyon: one league N. Lyons.

St. Cirq, a town of France, in the dep[illegible] ment of the Lot: three leagues E. Ca[illegible] and ſix SW. Figiac.

St. Clair, a lake of North America, a[illegible] fifty miles in circumference, between [illegible] Huron and Lake Eri, with both of which [illegible] communicates.

St. Clair, a town of France, in the dep[illegible] ment of the Channel, and chief place [illegible] canton, in the diſtrict of St Lo: t[illegible] leagues and a half SE. Carentan, and [illegible] and a half NE. St. Lo.

St. Clar de Lomagne, a town of France, [illegible] the departmenet of the Gers, and chief p[illegible] of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lectoure: tw[illegible] leagues and a quarter SE. Lectoure, and [illegible] and a half NNE. Auch. *Long.* 18. 26. [illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 53. N.

St. Clara, a barren rock or iſland am[illegible] the Canary Iſlands: 3 leagues SW. Gra[illegible]

St. Clare, a town of South Wales, in [illegible] county of Caermarthen, on the Tave: [illegible] miles W. Caermarthen, and 216 W. Lond[illegible]

St. Clare ſur Epte, a town of France, in [illegible] department of the Eure, on the river Ep[illegible] celebrated for a treaty of peace, entered [illegible] in the year 945, between Richard I, [illegible] of Normandy, and Louis IV, king of Fra[illegible] ſeven miles SW. Giſors, and twenty-ſi[illegible] SE. Rouen.

St. Claude, a town of France, and princi[illegible] place of a diſtrict, in the department [illegible] Jura, ſituated on the Liſon, at the foot [illegible] mountain. Before the revolution, it was [illegible] ſee of a biſhop, and contained a rich a[illegible] which was ſeculariſed in the year 1742: [illegible] leagues NW. Geneva, and nine SE. Lons [illegible] Saunier. *Long.* 23. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 22.

Cl[illegible]le, a town of France, in the de[illegible] of the Loir and Cher: two leagues [illegible]s.

[illegible]ment, a town of France, in the de[illegible] of the Higher Alps, and chief place [illegible], in the district of Embrun: seven [illegible] Embrun.

C[illegible]ment, a town of France, in the de[illegible] of the Yonne, and chief place of a [illegible] the district of Sens: half a league [illegible].

C[illegible]ment, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Holstein: five miles S. Wesling-[illegible].

[illegible]ment, a town of France, in the de[illegible] of the Correze: two leagues NW. [illegible].

[illegible]ment de la Place, a town of France, [illegible] department of the Mayne and Loire, [illegible] place of a canton, in the district of [illegible]: 2½ leagues NW. Angers.

C[illegible]mente, a town of Spain, in New [illegible] eighteen miles SW. Alarcon.

[illegible], a town of France, in the depart[illegible] the Charente, and chief place of a [illegible], in the district of Confolent: six [illegible] NNE. Angoulesme.

[illegible]d, a town of France, in the depart[illegible] the Seine and Oise, where the [illegible] a palace, situated on an eminence, [illegible] Seine. Before the revolution, it was [illegible] a bishop, and a duchy united to [illegible] shopric of Paris. In the year 1589, Henry III was murdered here: five [illegible] W. Paris.

[illegible], one of the Shiant Islands, among [illegible] Islands of Scotland: about seven [illegible] the coast of Lewis, and twenty-[illegible] Stornaway.

C[illegible]ombe, a town of France, in the de[illegible] of the Eure, and chief place of a [illegible], in the district of Evreux: three [illegible] and a half NW. Evreux.

C[illegible]mb, a town of England, in the [illegible] of Cornwall, with two markets on [illegible] and Saturday. It contains about [illegible]: 8½ miles S. Padstow, and 249 [illegible]don.

[illegible]mbado, or *St. Comba di Dao*, a town [illegible], in the province of Beira: five [illegible] SW. Viseu.

[illegible]mbe, a town of France, in the de[illegible] of the Rhône and Loire, and chief [illegible] a canton, in the district of Lyon, on [illegible] side of the Rhone, opposite Vienne.

[illegible]me, a town of France, in the depart[illegible] of the Aveiron, and chief place of a [illegible], in the district of St. Genies: 2½ [illegible] WNW. St. Genies de Rivedolt, and [illegible]E. Rhodez.

Constantin, a town of Italy, in the [illegible] of Naples, and province of Basili[illegible] fourteen miles S. Turfi.

Cornelius Munster, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, surrounded by the duchy of Juliers, the duchy of Limburg, and the territory of Aix-la-Chapelle. The matricular assessment is forty-eight florins, and the tax to the chamber at Wetzlar 126 rixdollars twenty-one kruitzers: five miles SE. Aix-la-Chapelle.

St. Cosme de Vair, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mamers: two leagues SSE. Mamers, and six NNE. Le Mans.

St. Cosmo, an island in the Gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli. *Long.* 31. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45 46. N.

St. Cristoforo, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, near Patti, in the valley of Demona.

St. Croce, a town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa: two miles SW. Spetia.

St. Croix, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: 1¼ league SSE. Colmar, and two W. Brisach.

St. Croix, a river of South America, in Patagonia, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 50. 25. S.

St. Croix, a river of United America, in the district of Main, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 67. 5. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

St. Croix, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Maurice: eleven leagues above Quebec.

St. Croix, a river of North America, which runs into the Missisippi, *Long.* 93. 15. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

St. Croix, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief of a canton, in the district of St. Girons: three leagues N. St. Girons.

St. Croix dans le Hayne, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Cherburg: two leagues W. Cherburg.

St. Crot, a town of Hungary: seventy-two miles S. Vienna, and sixty-four S. Presburg.

St. Cyprian, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the north coast: twenty miles N. Mondonedo. *Long.* 9. 15. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 42. N.

St. Cyprien, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Albin: five leagues N. Rhodez.

St. Cyprien, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sarlat: 2½ leagues W. Sarlat, and eight SSE. Perigueux.

St. Cyr, a village of France, near Versailles, where Madame Maintenon founded a celebrated abby, for the instruction of the daughters of nobility who had grown old or died in the service of the king. Madame Maintenon herself was abbess to her death.

St. Cyr,

St. Cyr, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: half a league NW. Tours.

St. Cyr du Bailleul, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: eight miles SE. Mortain.

St. Dalmatio del Piano, a town of Piedmont, in the country of Tenda: fifteen miles W. Tenda, and twenty N. Nice.

St. Damianio, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and duchy of Montferrat: thirteen miles and a half NE. Carmagnola, and nine N. Alba.

St. Damiano, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: fourteen miles NW. Vercelli, and three and a half N. St. Ja.

St. David, one of the ſmaller Bermudas Iſlands.

St. David, or *Tegapatnam*, a fort of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, a little to the north of Cuddalore: fifteen miles S. Pondicherry.

St. David's, a town of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, the ſee of a biſhop. It was at one time the ſee of an archbiſhop, and was anciently called *Menew*, or *Menevia*. St. David's, though called a city, has neither market nor fair, and ſcarcely a tolerable inn. They reckon about 1200 inhabitants and 261 houſes within the pariſh, and of theſe, 290 inhabitants and ſeventy-eight ſmall houſes in the town. The cathedral and epiſcopal palace are quite at the bottom of a ſteep hill, ſo that the tower is ſcarcely viſible in the town. Theſe and the prebendal houſes are ſurrounded by a ſtone wall, 1100 yards in circuit, with four gates. The cathedral has been often demoliſhed; the preſent building is ancient. The little river Alan divides the church on the weſt from the reſt of the cloſe. It is ſituated very near the ſea, on a neck of land the north ſide of St. Bride's Bay: forty-eight miles W. Caermarthen, and 255 W. London. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

St David's Head, a cape on the weſt coaſt of South Wales: three miles NW. St. David's. *Long.* 5. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. N.

St. David's Bay, a bay of the iſland of Dominica, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 61. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 33. N.

St. David's Head, a cape of the iſland of Dominica, at the eaſt extremity of St. David's Bay.

St. Denis, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: four leagues NW. Carcaſſonne.

St. Denis, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Paris. It owes its riſe to a celebrated abby, founded about the time of Charles the Bald. The church, built in a Gothic ſtyle, was remarkable for the delicacy of its ſtructure, and richneſs of its ornaments. In treaſury were kept the crown jewels. T church was likewiſe the burial place kings of France, from Dagobert. O Capets, four only were not interre Philip I, Louis the Young, Louis XI, Louis XVI: one poſt N. Paris.

St. Denis, a town of France, in the d ment of the Loiret, and chief place of a ton, in the diſtrict of Orleans: three l E. Orleans.

St. Denis, a town of the iſland of B bon, ſituated in a bay of the ſame name.

St. Denis d'Anjou, a town of Fra the department of the Mayenne, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of C Gontier: three leagues and a half E. C teau Gontier, and one and three q SW. Sablé.

St. Denis Bay, a bay on the north c the iſland of Bourbon, in the Indian S

St. Denis de Gatines, a town of I in the department of the Mayenne, chief place of a canton, in the dist Ernée: one league and a half NE. E and three W. Mayenne.

St. Dennis le Gaſt, a town of Franc the department of the Channel, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of C tances: two leagues and a half SSE. C tances, and five N. Avranches.

St. Déſiré, a town of France, in t partment of the Allier, and chief pl canton, in the diſtrict of Montluçon: leagues NW. Montluçon.

St. Didier, a town of France, in th partment of the Upper Loire, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Me eight leagues NE. Le Puy, and three St. Etienne.

St. Didier, a town of France, in th partment of the Upper Loire: three l ESE. Le Puy.

St. Didier ſur Arroux, a town of F in the department of the Saône and L and chief place of a canton, in the dist Autun: four leagues W. Montcenis three and a quarter SW. Autun.

St. Die, a town of France, in the de ment of the Loir and Cher, on the L ten miles NE. Blois.

St. Diey, a town of France, and pri place of a diſtrict, in the department Voſges, on the Meurte: ſeven leagu Epinal, and ſeven NE. Remiremont. 24. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 17. N.

St. Diomida, a ſmall iſland in the N Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 208. E. Ferro. 63. 15. N.

St. Diomida, a ſmall iſland of Ru the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 153. E. *Lat.* 78. 40. N.

St. Dizier, a town of France, and pr pal place of a diſtrict, in the departme

...er Marne. This town was ſtrongly ... and withſtood a ſiege by the em... Charles V, with an army of 100,000 ... ſix weeks: nine poſts N. Chaumont, ...enty-ſeven and three quarters SSE.

... *Domingo*, a city and capital of the ... of Hiſpaniola, ſituated on a river, ... diſtance from the ſea, and had for... a harbour, which is now choked up ...and. Though its trade has been ...inct, it is ſtill in a reſpectable con..., and its inhabitants are thought to ... to 30,000, of whom 7000 may be ...niards, the reſt are Meſtizoes, Mulat... and Albatraces. The city itſelf is well built of ſtone, and defended by ... It is the ſee of an archbiſhop. ...lergy here are numerous and rich; ... hoſpital has a revenue of 20,000 ... a year. St. Domingo boaſts of a ...chool, and an univerſity, ſeven large ...ries, two nunneries, and a college, ... a revenue of 4000 ducats, beſides a ... of coinage. Its cathedral is ſpacious ...gnificent. *Long.* 52. 39. W. Ferro. ... 22. N.

Domingo, a river of Africa, which ...to the Atlantic, *Long.* 1. 30. E. ... *Lat.* 11. 50. N.

Domingo de la Calcada, ſee *Calzada*.

Domingo de Xacoma, a town of North ..., in the province of New Mexico: ...ues NNE. from Santa Fé.

Dominique de Senaco, a town of North ..., in the province of Vera Paz.

Domino, one of the Tremiti Iſlands, ... Adriatic, about twelve miles from the ... of Naples; four miles in length. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 8. N.

Donaci, a town of Italy, in the king... of Naples, and province of Otranto: ...es SSW. Brindiſi.

Donat, a town of France, in the de...nt of the Drôme, and chief place of a ... in the diſtrict of Romans: two ... NE. Tain, and two NW. Romans.

Donato, a town of Italy, in the king... of Naples, and province of Lavora: ...iles ESE. Sora.

Edmund's Point, a cape of England, ... north coaſt of Norfolk, in the Ger...n. *Long.* 0. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... N.

Egreve, a town of France, in the de...nt of the Iſere, and chief place of a ..., in the diſtrict of Grenoble: two ... SW. Grenoble.

Elba, a town of Italy, in the kingdom ...ples, and province of Capitanata: ... miles NNW. Volturara.

Elba, an iſland in the Grecian Archi...: ſeventeen miles NNW. Scio.

Elias, a mountain on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 144. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 15. N.

St. Elizabeth, a town of Croatia: four miles ESE. Varaſdin.

St. Elmo, a fortreſs of the iſland of Malta, near the city of Valetta.

St. Emeran, a princely abby of Germany, founded in the electoral city of Ratiſbon, in the year 1696. In the imperial matricula the abbot is aſſeſſed thirty-two florins for the Roman month, and pays to the chamber at Wetzlar eighty-ſeven rixdollars eighty-three kruitzers.

St. Emillon, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne: one league and a half SE. Libourne, and five NNW. Caſtelmoron d'Albert.

St. Enimie, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mende: three leagues and a half S. Mende, and three W. Florac.

St. Erama, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: eight miles SSE. Bitteto.

St. Eraſmo, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Venice, defended by a fort, four miles NE. Venice.

St. Ermacher, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: nine miles S. Saxenburg, and ſeventeen W. Villach.

St. Eſpain, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: four leagues E. Chinon, and five and a half SSW. Tours.

St. Eſprit, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dax, on the north coaſt of the Adour, oppoſite Bayonne.

St. Eſprit Bay, a large bay of the Indian Sea, on the eaſt coaſt of Africa, a little to the north of Cape Unhaſa, which forms its ſouthern boundary.

St. Eſtephe, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Leſparre: three leagues SE. Leſparre.

St. Eſtevan, a town of North America, in California: twenty-five leagues NW. Loreto.

St. Eſtevan de Acoma, a town of North America, in the province of New Mexico: thirty leagues SSW. Santa Fé.

St. Etienne de Avançon, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Embrun: four leagues and a half SW. Embrun.

St. Etienne en Devoluy, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap: three leagues NW. Gap.

St. Etienne de Furand, a town of France, and

and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. It was surrounded with walls in the time of Charles VII, but from the increased population, the walls are of little use. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in hardware; in the neighbourhood are some rich coal-mines; the number of inhabitants are about 18,000: nine leagues SSW. Lyons. *Long.* 22. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 26. N.

St. Etienne de St. Geoirs, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Marcelin: four leagues N. St. Marcelin, and eight NW. Grenoble.

St. Etienne de Lucdares, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tanargue: five leagues NW. Largentiere.

St. Etienne les Orgues, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Forcalquier: three leagues and a half S. Sisteron, and two N. Forcalquier.

St. Etienne de Valdonnes, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mende: five miles SSE. Mende.

St. Etienne de Valfrancesque, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Florac: four leagues and a half SE. Florac.

St. Etiseby, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gap: three leagues N. Gap.

St. Eufemia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: two miles NNE. Alessano.

St. Eufemia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, situated on a bay of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name: seven miles WSW. Nicastro, and sixty NNE. Reggio. *Long.* 34. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 2. N.

St. Evrou, a town of France, in the department of the Orne: three leagues NW. L'Aigle.

St. Eustatia, or *St. Eustathius*, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands. This may be more properly termed a huge pyramidal rock rising out of the waves, than an island; yet for its size, it is incomparably the most valuable of all the Caribbees. It has but one landing-place, and that, though difficult of access, is fortified with all the art that can render it impregnable, and nothing has been wanting, on the part of its masters, to make every inch of the island equally so. Tobacco is its chief product, and it is cultivated on its sides to the very top of the pyramid, which terminates in a plain surrounded with woods, but having a hollow in the middle, which serves as a large den for wild beasts. No fewer than 5000 white p[illegible] and 15,000 negroes, subsist upon this [illegible] and rear hogs, kids, rabbits, and a[illegible] of poultry, in such abundance, that [illegible] can supply their neighbours after [illegible] served themselves. The policy of the [illegible] in the government of St. Eustatia, [illegible] that of all the other European nat[illegible] hold any of the Caribbees. They [illegible] lous of admitting any stranger wh[illegible] into their harbour, and few besid[illegible] selves know any thing of the inte[illegible] vernment or riches of the island, an[illegible] than that it serves as a store-hou[illegible] kinds of European commodities. St [illegible] tatia became a Dutch island by the [illegible] possession or occupancy; and it was [illegible] in property by the States-General, [illegible] tain merchants of Flushing. It w[illegible] settled about the year 1600; but d[illegible] wars between the English and the D[illegible] 1665, the latter were dispossessed of St. [illegible] tatia, by an armament from Jamaica. [illegible] Dutch and French becoming confede[illegible] the sequel, the English were dispossess[illegible] their turn, by their combined arm[illegible] the French maintained a garrison [illegible] island, till it was restored to the Du[illegible] the treaty of Breda. Soon after the [illegible] lution, the French ejected the Dutch [illegible] St. Eustatia, from whence they were [illegible] turn driven by the English, under S[illegible] mothy Thornhill, who found it ne[illegible] for the protection of the Dutch, to [illegible] small English garrison in the fort; [illegible] granted the French no terms of capitu[illegible] but for their lives and their bagga[illegible] peace of Ryswick restored the Dutch [illegible] entire property of this island. In th[illegible] 1781, this island was taken by the E[illegible] and from them soon after by the F[illegible] but restored to the Dutch, at the p[illegible] 1783: three leagues NW. from St. C[illegible] pher's. *Long.* 63. 8. W. Greenwich. [illegible] 17. 30. N.

St. Exupery, a town of France, in [illegible] department of the Correze: two [illegible] SE. Ussel.

St. Fargeau, a town of France, an[illegible] cipal place of a district, in the dep[illegible] of the Yonne: seven leagues SW. A[illegible] and 8½ SW. Joigny. *Long.* 20. 45. E[illegible] ro. *Lat.* 47. 38. N.

St. Fele, a town of Italy, in the [illegible] dom of Naples, and province of B[illegible] seven miles NNE. Muro.

St. Felice, a town of Italy, in the [illegible] of Modena: seventeen miles NNE. M[illegible]

St. Felice, a town of Spain, in the [illegible] vince of Leon: twelve miles NNW. [illegible] dad Rodrigo.

St. Felicien, a town of France, in t[illegible] partment of the Ardeche, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the district of Mezen: [illegible]

...ues W. Tournon, and three and a half ... Annonay.

St. Felipe, a town of North America, in ... province of New Biſcay: twelve leagues ... Parral.

St. Felipe, a town of North America, in ... province of Mechoacan: thirty-four ... N. Mechoacan.

St. Felipe, a town of Spain, in the pro... of Valencia, ſituated on the declivity ... mountain, at the foot of two caſtles, ... form an amphitheatre. It was for... called *Xativa*, and was once one of ... beautiful towns in all Spain; but ... with Charles III, in the year 1707, ... V ordered it to be demoliſhed, and ... of it a new town to be built, called *St.* ... twenty-two miles W. Gandia, and ... nine SSW. Valencia.

Felipe, formerly *St. Louis de Marag...* a town of South America, in Braſil, ... capital of the juriſdiction of Maranhao, ... Maragnon. *Long.* 27. 50. W. Ferro. ... 30. S.

Felipe, a town of South America, in ... and juriſdiction of St. Paul.

Felipe, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ... miles SE. Havannah.

Feliu, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the ... of Catalonia: twenty-one miles ... Gerona.

Feliu, a town of Spain, in the pro... of Catalonia, on the ſea coaſt: ele... miles W. Gerona.

Fell, a town of Italy, in the kingdom ... province, and province of Baſilicata: four... miles S. Turſi.

Felix, a town of France, in the de... ment of the Aveiron, and chief place of ... ton, in the diſtrict of St. Affrique: two ... SE. St. Affrique, and five and a half ... Lodeve.

Felix de Bourdeille, a town of France, ... department of the Dordogne, and ... place of a canton, in the diſtrict of ... ron: three leagues SSW. Nontron.

Felix de Caraman, a town of France, ... department of the Upper Garonne, ... chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict ... vel: two leagues W. Revel, and ſeven ... half ESE. Toulouſe.

Felizes de Gallego, a town of Spain, ... province of Leon: eight miles NNW. ... Rodrigo.

Feriole, a town of France, in the de... ment of the Correze: two leagues NE. ...

Ferme, a town of France, in the de... ment of the Gironde, and chief place ... canton, in the diſtrict of La Reolle: ... leagues NE. La Reolle, and nine SE. ... deaux.

Fernando, a town of South America, ... the government of Buenos Ayres, and province of Tucuman: 150 miles W. St. Jago de Eſtera.

St. Fernando, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of Cumana.

St. Fernando, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, near the weſt coaſt: thirty-ſeven miles W. Orenſe.

St. Ferra Carvallo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: ſix miles N. Bari.

St. Fiacre, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: four miles SE. Meaux.

St. Filippo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ten miles N. Nicotera.

St. Finian's Bay, an harbour of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Kerry, to the north of Ballynaſkellig Bay.

St. Fiorenza, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Corſica, ſituated on a bay, which forms the harbour, defended by walls and a ſtrong tower. At a ſmall diſtance, are marſhes, which render the air unwholeſome: near it is a ſilver mine: ſix miles W. Baſtia. *Long.* 27. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 35. N.

St. Firmin, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap: four leagues and a half N. Gap.

St. Florent, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourges, on the Cher: 2¼ leagues SW. Bourges.

St. Florent le Viel, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: ſix leagues and a half WSW. Angers, and ſeven and a half NW. Vihiers.

St. Florentin, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Yonne, on the Armançon: eight leagues SSW. Troyes, and four and a half NNE. Auxerre.

St. Florian, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, with a collegiate foundation of Auguſtine canons: five miles WSW. Ens.

St. Flovier, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Preuilly: three leagues NE. Preuilly.

St. Flour, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Cantal. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Upper Auvergne, and the ſee of a biſhop. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in corn, with manufactures of cloth, carpets, and cutlery: eleven poſts S. Clermont Ferrand, and 57¼ S. Paris. *Long.* 20. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 2. N.

St. Fort, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief

place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pons: three leagues SSW. Pons, and 5¼ S. Saintes.

St. Fortunade la Roche, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle: one league S. Tulle.

St. Fortunat, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coiron: two leagues and a half NNE. Privas.

St. Foy, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Gironde, on the Dordogne, fortified by the proteſtants, in the religious war, but taken from them by the king's troops, in the year 1622: twelve leagues E. Bourdeaux, and 6¼ NNE. la Reolle. *Long.* 17. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 51. N.

St. Foy de Peyrollières, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: five leagues SW. Toulouſe, and three W. Muret.

St. Fraimbault, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mayenne: four leagues N. Mayenne.

St. Frajou, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: five leagues N. St. Gaudens, and five and a half W. Rieux.

St. Frambourg, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 1 league SSE. Paris.

St. Framondo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: ſix miles N. Benevento.

St. Français, a river of Canada, which runs into St. Peter's Lake: ten leagues NE. Montreal.

St. Francis, a river of North America, which runs into the Miſſiſippi, near Kappas.

St. Francis, a river of Labrador, which runs into the North Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 55. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 44. N.

St. Francis d'Atacama, ſee *Atacama*.

St. Franciſco, a town of Eaſt Florida: fifty-ſix miles ESE. St. Mark.

St. Franciſco de Borja, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and capital of the juriſdiction of Maynas, on the river Maragnon.

St. Franciſco de Campeche, a town of North America, in the province of Yucatan. It has frequently been laid waſte, but has always been rebuilt: thirty leagues SW. Merida.

St. Franciſco de la Sierra, a town of North America, in the province of Veragua, inhabited by Indians.

St. François le beau Lieu, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: two miles E. Chaſtelet.

St. François, a river of South America, in Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 36. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. S.

St. François, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela.

St. François, a town of the iſland of Guadaloupe, on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 43. 3 W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 23. N.

St. Front, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Monflanquin: three leagues ENE. Monflanquin, and three and a half N. Tournon.

St. Fulgent, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montaigu: three leagues SSE. Montaigu, and 4¾ NE. la Roche-ſur-Yon.

St. Gal, a city and ſmall independent republic, ſituated in, and united with Switzerland; conſidered as one of the moſt ancient walled towns of Germany or Switzerland. Its government is ariſtocratical. It is divided into ſix trades or companies, to which is added that of Notten or Nothveſt Stube, conſiſting of gentlemen and traders, of good families. Beſides a great and leſſer council, here are other aſſemblies, compoſed of the whole body of the burghery. All burghers upwards of fourteen years of age are likewiſe ſummoned, three times a-year, to make their appearance in the cathedral. The town is generally thought to owe its original to the abby, which, it is certain, has not a little contributed to its increaſe. In 1212, the emperor Frederick II. paſſing through this place, on a progreſs, admitted it into the patronage and protection of the empire, on condition of being aſſiſted by it in the matricula. In 1281, Rodolphus exempted it from being mortgaged by the empire, which valuable immunity was ratified to it by ſeveral ſucceeding princes. In 1417, on the payment of 2000 guilders, it obtained from the emperor Sigiſmund, not only an exemption from its aſſeſſment to the empire, but alſo, in 1430, the penal and capital juriſdiction, and that its council ſhould be inveſted in the nomination of the reivogt, who preſides at ſuch trials. In 1454, all the foregoing premiſes were confirmed to it by the emperor then reigning, and all the rights and claims of the abby, whether real or pretended, purchaſed in 1457, for the ſum of 7000 guilders, by a decree of the city of Berne. In 1566, it made over to the abby its right of nominating one-half of the members of its Hofgericht, and alſo the penal juriſdiction over it, and in lieu thereof, obtained the prerogatives which it enjoys in the town and its courts. In 1454, it entered into a perpetual alliance with the cantons of Zurich, Bern, Lucern, Schweitz, Zug, and Glarus, thus becoming an incorporate town of the Helvetian confederacy. Accordingly, it ſends a repreſentative to the general diet, whoſe ſeat is next to that of the Abby of

Gall. The precinct dependent on the town [illegible] great extent, being on all sides en[illegible] by the territories of the abby. This [illegible] also produces neither grain nor [illegible] nor has it any pastures for the breed[illegible] of cattle, the meadows here being all [illegible] into bleaching-grounds or gardens. [illegible] hundred years past, St. Gall has en[illegible] a considerable linen trade, and for the [illegible] of it the regency maintains [illegible] bleaching-grounds, with several fulling[illegible] the neighbourhood, along the river [illegible]. The inhabitants here are Calvinists: [illegible] miles SSE. Constance. *Long.* 27. 5. [illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 29. N.

St. Gall, a princely abby of Benedictines, [illegible] Swifferland, and forming a state, [illegible] with the Swiss cantons. The [illegible], without including Tockenburg, [illegible] eight leagues in length, and four in [illegible], and contains 91,800 inhabitants. [illegible] is mitred, and ranks as a prince of [illegible] empire, but pays no assessment, and is [illegible] only to the pope. The abby is said [illegible] risen from a cell built here, in the [illegible] century, by St. Gallus, whom some [illegible] a native of Ireland, and others of [illegible], and this cell induced his disciples [illegible] themselves dwellings near the man[illegible] of their venerable teacher. The first [illegible] was Ottmayer, who was created such [illegible] year 1720. By virtue of the perpe[illegible] community of defence, and municipal [illegible] territorial rights, made with the con[illegible] cantons of Zurich, Lucerne, [illegible], and Glarus, the abby was ad[illegible] as an incorporated place, and as the [illegible] among them, and enjoys also both seat [illegible] voice in the general diets and meetings [illegible] confederacy, which are granted to its [illegible] immediately after those of Appen[illegible]. The four above-mentioned cantons [illegible] appoint one of their council every [illegible] years, as hauptmann, or captain, in [illegible] name, and that of the abbot over all [illegible] vassals.

St. Galmier, a town of France, in the de[illegible] of the Rhône and Loire, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the district of Mont[illegible], where is a medicinal spring, whose [illegible] is vinous: four leagues E. Montbrison, [illegible] three and a half N. St. Etienne.

St. Gaste, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: twenty miles SW. Bol[illegible].

St. Gaudens, a town of France, and prin[illegible] place of a district, in the department of the Upper Garonne, on the Garonne: fif[illegible] leagues SSW. Toulouse, and ten E. Tarbe. *Long.* 18. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. [illegible] N.

St. Gavino, a town of the island of Sar[illegible]: twenty-four miles SE. Oristagno.

St. Gaultier, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Argenton: one league and a half NW. Argenton, and five SW. Chateauroux.

St. Germiano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, situated on a mountain, with a beautiful palace: near it is a mine of vitriol: eight leagues S. Florence.

St. Gemme le Robert, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Evron: ¾ league N. Evron, and 3¼ SW. Mayenne.

St. Genest Dambierre, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Châtellerault: two leagues and a quarter W. Châtellerault, and two and a half E. Mirebeau.

St. Genest de Malaise, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Etienne: two leagues S. St. Etienne.

St. Genevieve, a town of France, in the department of Paris: two leagues W. Paris.

St. Geneviève, a town of France, in the department of the Avenue, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mirecourt: [illegible] leagues N. Rhodez.

St. Gengou le Royal, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mâcon, celebrated for [illegible] and a half N. Cluny, and five and [illegible] NNW. Mâcon.

St. Genis, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Uzès: [illegible] NW. Nismes, and three [illegible] Uzès.

St. Genis, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sisteron: [illegible] leagues NE. Sisteron.

St. Genies de Rivedoulx, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Avenue [illegible] N. Mon[illegible] Rhodez, and eight and a half [illegible] *Long.* 20. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 25. N.

St. Genis, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of P[illegible] eight leagues S. Saintes, and three S. P[illegible]

St. Genis, a town of Savoy, near the [illegible] flux of the Rhône and Guiers: fifteen [illegible] SW. Hautecombe, and fifteen W. C[illegible]bery.

St. Genis la Val, a town of France, [illegible] department of the Rhône and Lo[illegible] chief place of a canton, in the [illegible] Campagne de Lyon: four miles S. [illegible]

St. Genio, a town of Italy, in [illegible] dom of Naples, and province of Ca[illegible]tra: twenty-one miles NW. Bisig[illegible]

St. Geoire, a town of France, [illegible]

partment of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour du Pin: three leagues N. Moirans, and ſix NW. Grenoble.

St. Georg, a town of Hungary, at the conflux of the rivers Teya and March, formerly a royal city, but now much reduced. In the year 1633, it was ſacked by the Turks, and in 1728, deſtroyed by fire: thirty-two miles W. Topoltzan, and twenty-four NNE. Preſburg.

St. Georg, a town of Hungary: ſeven miles NNE. Preſburg.

St. George, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: three leagues ESE. Mortain.

St. George, a town of Iſtria: eight miles NE. Pola.

St. George, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont Audemer: two leagues and a half S. Pont Audemer, and five ENE. Liſieux.

St. George, the largeſt of the Bermudas iſlands, about fifteen miles in length, and three in breadth; a chain of rocks, which extend ſome way into the ſea, ſurrounds and defends it. Ships can approach it only in two places, and not without great hazard, except with the aſſiſtance of an experienced pilot. It is divided into nine pariſhes, or diſtricts. *Long.* 63. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 14. N.

St. George, a town of the United States of America, in Delaware: eleven miles S. Wilmington.

St. George, a town, and capital of the iſland of Grenada, formerly called *Fort Royal*, ſituated near the ſouth end, on the weſt coaſt, and poſſeſſing one of the beſt harbours in the Engliſh Weſt Indies, which has lately been fortified, at a great expence. The town of Saint George is built chiefly of brick, and makes a handſome appearance. It is divided by a ridge, which running into the ſea, forms on one ſide the carenage, on the other the bay: thus there is the Bay-town, which boaſts a handſome ſquare and market, and the Carenage-town, wherein the principal merchants reſide, the ſhips lying landlocked, and in deep water, cloſe to the wharfs. On the ridge, between the two towns, ſtands the church, and on the promontory above it is a large old fort, which was probably conſtructed by the firſt French inhabitants. It is built of ſtone, and is large enough to accommodate an entire regiment. *Long.* 61. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 4. N.

St. George, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach, ſituated on a large pond, or lake, called the *Pond of Brandenburg*, with a palace: two miles NNE. Bayreuth.

St. George, or *St. Jorge*, one of the Azore Iſlands, diſcovered in the year 1450, about ten leagues in length, and two in breadth. The ſoil is in general level, except towards the north, where it is rocky and barren; elſewhere it is fertile in corn, and other productions. *Long.* 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 39. N.

St. George, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: ſeven miles NNE. Chollet, and twenty SSW. Angers.

St. George, a river of United America, in the diſtrict of Mayne, which runs into the ſea. *Long.* 69. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 59. N.

St. George Buttavent, a town of France in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mayenne one league WNW. Mayenne.

St. George de Comiers, a town of France in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: three leagues S. Grenoble.

St. George ſur Couſans, a town of France in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montbriſon: three leagues NW. Montbriſon.

St. George d'Eſperanche, a town of France in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne 3 leagues ENE. Vienne, and ſix SE. Lyons.

St. George Lereſac, a town of France, the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mende: ſix leagues SW. Mende.

St. George ſur Loire, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: three leagues SW. Angers, and ten E. Ingrande.

St. George de la Mina, ſee *Mina*.

St. George d'Olancho, a town of North America, in the province of Honduras: 100 miles NE. Valladolid.

St. George d'Orgue, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpellier: one league and a half W. Montpellier, and three and a quarter E. Gignac.

St. George de Rantambaut, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fougeres: three leagues N. Fougeres, and ſix and a half E. Dol.

St. George in Reith, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles S. Waidhoven.

St. Georges des Sept Voies, a town of France in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur: four leagues NW. Saumur, and three quarters W. Roziers.

St. George's Bay, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of New Ire-

land

between Cape St. George, and Cape rd.

George's Channel, that part of the Atic Ocean which is ſituated between Ire- and Wales.

George's Channel, a ſtrait of the Pacific an, between New Britain and New Ire- 300 miles in length.

George's Channel, a ſtrait between the eat Nicobar and the Sambelong Iſles, in Eaſtern Indian Sea.

George's Town, a ſeaport, and the cipal town of St. George, one of Ber- Iſlands; defended by ſeveral forts, well ted with cannon. Here is a handſome rch, a library, and a conſiderable town- where the governor, the council, and ſtrates aſſemble.

Gerand le Puy, a town of France, in department of the Allier, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cuſſet: leagues S. Moulins, and two and a NNE. Cuſſet.

Germain, a town of France, in the de- ment of the Creuſe, and chief place of a n, in the diſtrict of La Souterraine: leagues NW. Gueret.

St. Germain, a town of France, in the de- ment of the Aube, and chief place of a n, in the diſtrict of Troyes: one league W. Troyes.

St. Germain, a town of France, in the de- ment of the Orne, and chief place of a n, in the diſtrict of Belleſme: two s S. Belleſme.

St. Germain d'Arce, a town of France, in department of the Sarte: two leagues Le Lude.

St. Germain de Belair, a town of France, e department of the Lot, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Gourdon: two s S. Gourdon, and one and three quar- WSW. Monfaucon.

St. Germain les Belles Filles, a town of ance, in the department of the Upper ne, and chief place of a canton, in the ict of St. Yriex: five leagues NE. St. ex, and five and a half SSE. Limoges.

St. Germain de Calberte, a town of France, the department of the Lozere, and chief ce of a canton, in the diſtrict of Florac: leagues SE. Florac, and four and a half W. Alais.

St. Germain des Foſſes, a town of France, the department of the Allier, and chief ce of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cuſſet: league and a half N. Cuſſet, and four E. Gannat.

St. Germain l'Herm, a town of France, in e department of the Puy de Dôme, and ef place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Am- rt: four leagues NNE. Brioud, and three and a half SW. Ambert.

St. Germain Lambrons, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoire: four leagues WNW. Brioude, and two S. Iſſoire.

St. Germain en Laye, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, on the Seine. Robert, king of France, built a palace here, which was deſtroyed by the Engliſh, in the year 1346; another palace was erected by Francis I, which ſeveral ſucceeding kings enlarged, particularly Louis XIV: two poſts and a half W. Paris.

St. Germain du Plain, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons: two leagues SE. Châlons ſur Saône, and three and a half NW. Louhans.

St. Germain de Prinçay, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée: ſix leagues NNW. Fontenay le Comte, and ſix SSW. Mortagne.

St. Germain de Teil, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marvejols: four leagues and a half W. Mende.

St. Germain la Val, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: four leagues S. Roanne, and four and a half N. Montbriſon.

St. Germain en Very, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pierre le Moutier: five leagues SSE. Nevers.

St. Germain ſur Vienne, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Confolent: four miles N. Confolent.

St. Germainmont, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel: five miles SW. Rethel.

St. Germano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, containing four pariſhes, four convents, and about 800 ſouls. In the year 1734, this town was taken by the Spaniards; near it are the ruins of Caſſinum, deſtroyed by Theodoric, king of the Goths: ſeventeen miles SE. Sora.

St. Germano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino: thirteen miles ENE. Urbino.

St. Germano, a town of Piedmont, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: three miles and a half E. St. Ja.

St. Germano, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Porto Rico. *Long.* 67. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

St. Germans, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall. It was anciently a biſhop's ſee, afterwards removed to Crediton; it has a weekly market on Friday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: eight

miles W. Plymouth, and 224 WSW. London.

St. Germer, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beauvais: four leagues W. Beauvais.

St. Gervais, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montagu: three leagues S. Montagu, and five NW. Riom.

St. Gervais, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Caune: five leagues E. La Caune, and twelve E. Caſtres.

St. Gervais de Meſſey, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Domfront: three leagues NNE. Domfront, and ſix SW. Falaiſe.

St. Gery, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cahors: one league and three quarters NW. Cahors, and five and a quarter S. Gourdan.

St. Giancaz...o, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: twelve miles SW. Brindiſi.

St. Gilgen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles NNE. Marburg.

St. Gilgen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles NW. Efferding.

St. Gille le Vicomte, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontrieu: one league and a half SE. Pontrieu, and two NNE. Guingamp.

St. Gilles les Boucheries, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niſmes: three leagues and a half SSE. Niſmes, and three W. Arles.

St. Gilles Pligeaux, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Guingamp: three leagues and a half S. Guingamp, and 3¾ NW. Uzel.

St. Gilles ſur Vic, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Challans: three leagues S. Challans, and four and a half NNW. Sables d'Olonne.

St. Gillian, or *St. Guiſlain*, a town of Hainaut, ſituated on the river Haiſne, and ſurrounded with marſhes, which took its name from a celebrated abby, founded in the year 651, by St. Guiſlain, the friend of St. Amand. It was taken and pillaged by the Dutch, in the year 1581; and retaken ſoon after by the prince of Parma. In the year 1677, the French attacked it, under the command of marechal Humieres, in the midſt of winter, and took it, after ten days' ſiege: the garriſon, which conſiſted of ... hundred men, marched out with the ... and baggage. It was reſtored to S... the peace of Nimmegen, after the f... tions were razed. At the end of ... 1708, it was ſurpriſed and taken by ... vernor of Ath, but a few days af... the French retook it, and the pr... both ſides were exchanged. On the ... September, 1709, the allies made th... maſters of it, with two hundred men ... ers of war: ten miles E. Condé, a... W. Mons.

St. Gingoulph, a town of Swiſſer... the Valais: nine miles NW. Aigle.

St. Gio, a town of Italy, in the ... of Friuli: eleven miles W. Palma la N...

St. Gio della Cenedu, a town of I... three miles S. Umago.

St. Gio in Fiore, a town of Italy, ... kingdom of Naples, and province of ... bria Citra: ſixteen miles WSW. U... tico.

St. Gio in Pelago, an iſland in the G... Venice, near the coaſt of Iſtria. *Lo...* 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

St. Gioni Piano, a town of Italy, ... kingdom of Naples, and province of ... tanata: eight miles SSW. Leſina.

St. Giorgio, a town of Italy, in the ... dom of Naples, and province of C... Ultra: ſeventeen miles SE. Nicotera.

St. Giorgio, a town of the iſland of I... forty-four miles E. Leſina.

St. Giorgio, a town of Italy, in the ... prlity of Piedmont, with a palace, ... reſidence of the lords of the town, w... the title of comte, and were the va... the duke of Savoy. This comté wa... ed, in 1523, by Charles V, to a br... the family of Blanderate. Beſides the ... church, dedicated to St. George the ... tyr, it has ſeveral religious houſes: ſix ... NW. Chivaſſo, and thirteen WNW. ... centio.

St. Giorgio, a town of Italy, in the ... dom of Naples, and province of Ot... 3½ miles E. Tarento.

St. Giorgio, a town of Italy, in the ... dom of Naples, and province of Ot... three miles NNW. Nardo.

St. Giorgio, a town of Italy, in the ... dom of Naples, and province of Pri... Ultra: three miles SE. Benevento.

St. Giorgio, a town of Italy, in the ... roneſe: ten miles NW. Verona.

St. Giorgio, a town of Italy, in the ... logneſe: eleven miles N. Bologna.

St. Giorgy, a town of Sclavonia: ... miles NNW. Verovitza.

St. Giovani, a town of Italy, in the ... dom of Naples, and province of C... Ultra: eight miles ESE. St. Severina.

St. Giovani, a town of Italy, and ...

Naples, and province of Capitanata: NE. Aſcoli.

..., a town of Germany, in the Carniola: two miles NW. Duino.

..., a town of Italy, in the Ber... nineteen miles N. Bergamo.

..., a town of Iſtria: nine ... Pola.

..., a town of Italy, in the ... of Naples, and province of Abruzzo ... teen miles S. Celano.

..., a town of Italy, in the ... of Naples, and province of Baſi... teen miles SW. Matera.

..., or *St. John*, an iſland in the ... *Long.* 44. 10. E. Ferro. ... N.

..., a town of France, and princi... of a diſtrict, in the department of ...: ſeven leagues W. Taraſcon, ... S. Toulouſe. *Long.* 18. 49. E. *Lat.* 42. 59. N.

..., a town of Italy, in the mar... Gorzegno: five miles ESE. Gor... eleven and a half SSW. Acqui.

..., a mountain of Italy, in the ... Tuſcany, in the neighbourhood of ... foot of which are ſome warm ... in the time of Pliny.

..., a town of Italy, in the king... Naples, and province of Capita... nine miles WSW. Dragonera.

..., a town of Italy, in the king... Naples, and county of Moliſe: thir... SSE. Moliſe.

..., a town of Italy, in the king... Naples, and province of Otranto: ... miles SSW. Brindiſi.

..., or *St. Gervet*, a town of Ger... the circle of the Upper Rhine, ... of Catzenelnbogen, ſituated on ... ſide of the Rhine, in which, near ..., is a water-fall. In the town ... performed the Roman Catholic ... The toll here payable by veſſels ... the Rhine, is received in common ... ſovereign families in Heſſe. In ... 1761, the greater part of this town ... ed by fire: ſixteen miles S. Cob... and forty-ſix ENE. Treves. *Long.* ... Ferro. *Lat.* 50 8. N.

..., a town of France, in the de... of the Aiſne, and chief place of ... in the diſtrict of Chauny; celeb... its manufacture of looking-glaſſes, ... which are caſt of an immenſe ſize: ... S. la Fere, and 2 E. Chauny.

..., a town of France, in the de... of the Loiret, and chief place of ..., in the diſtrict of Gien: 1½ ... W. Gien, and 9½ SE. Orleans.

..., a town of Germany, in the ... Stiria: two miles N. Gratz.

..., a town of Hungary, near which the Turks were defeated by the Chriſtians, in the year 1664: twenty-one miles W. St. Crot.

St. Gotbard, a chain of mountains of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri. The ſummit of which is ſaid to be 9075 feet above the level of the ſea; and, according to many accounts, it is much more. The road up this mountain is in moſt parts ſix feet wide, and every where well paved. During its whole aſcent, the Ruſz, or Reuſz, runs by the ſide of it, ſometimes to the right, and at other times to the left, with ſeveral handſome bridges over it, moſt of which are of ſtone, and frequently at the height of above 100 feet. This road is perfectly ſafe and practicable, not only to horſes, but even to carriages, though in winter the fall of maſſes of ſnow have proved fatal to many travellers, the road lying between very high mountains, the lower parts of which are covered with thick woods; higher up they are quite bare. Several parts alſo exhibit the moſt beautiful caſcades, either from the Ruſz, or other ſmaller ſtreams: 22 miles S. Altorff.

St. Gotbard, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles N. Ottenſhein.

St. Gowen's Head, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Wales, in the county of Pembroke, on the north ſide of the Briſtol Channel. *Long.* 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 33. N.

St. Gravé, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rochefort: one league NE. Rochefort, and two SE. Maleſtroit.

St. Gregorio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: eight miles NW. Cangiano.

St. Guillaume, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: five leagues S. Grenoble.

St. Haron le Châtel, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: 2½ leagues W. Roanne.

St. Heand, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: nine leagues SW. Lyons, and 1½ N. St. Etienne.

St. Helena, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, who ſtocked it with hogs, goats, and poultry, and uſed to touch at it for proviſions, water, and refreſhments, in their return from their India voyages. Beſides quadrupeds, the Portugueſe brought hither fowls, partridges, and pheaſants, which now run about the mountains in prodigious numbers; and planted a variety of fruit-trees, as lemons, oranges, and pomegrantes, all of which, from the excellency of the climate, have increaſed ſo amazingly, as to make many

many people imagine they were the indigenous and native growth of the iſland. But, whether they planted a colony in it or not, certain it is, that it was totally abandoned when the Dutch firſt took poſſeſſion; and that not a Portugueſe was found on the iſland, when, in the year 1600, the Engliſh became its maſters. After the Engliſh had once got poſſeſſion of St. Helena, they maintained it without diſturbance till the year 1673, when the Dutch took it by ſurprize, but did not long enjoy the fruits of their conqueſt, for it was retaken a ſhort time afterwards, by the brave captain Munden, with three Dutch Eaſt Indiamen in the harbour. The iſland of St. Helena is about twenty miles in circumference, and the land ſo high, that it may be diſcerned at ſea above twenty leagues' diſtance. It conſiſts indeed of one vaſt rock, perpendicular on every ſide, like a caſtle in the middle of the ocean, whoſe natural walls are too high to be attempted by ſcaling-ladders; nor is there the ſmalleſt beach, except at the bay called *Chapel Valley Bay*, which is fortified with a ſtrong battery of fifty large cannon, planted even with the water, and farther defended by the perpetual daſhing of prodigious waves againſt the ſhore, which, without farther reſiſtance, makes the landing difficult; and a little creek, where two or three men may land from a ſmall boat, but now rendered inacceſſible by a battery. As there is no other anchorage but at Chapel Valley, touching here is extremely precarious; for the wind always ſetting from the ſouth-eaſt, if a ſhip once over-ſhoots it, it is a matter of great difficulty again to recover the harbour. Notwithſtanding St. Helena appears on every ſide to be a hard barren rock, yet on the top it is covered with a coat of fine rich mould, about a foot and a half deep, which produces all manner of grain, graſs, fruits, herbs, roots, and every kind of vegetables, in the utmoſt perfection and plenty. After aſcending the rock which borders it to the ſea, the country is prettily diverſified with riſing hills and vallies; the firſt covered naturally with a great variety of herbs, and the latter adorned with elegant plantations of fruit-trees and gardens, among which are diſperſed the houſes of the natives; while herds of cattle low about the fields, ſome of which are fattened for the ſupply of ſhipping and of the iſlanders, and the reſt kept for milk, butter, and cheeſe, and to afford a proſpect equally rich and delightful. Although no country produces finer crops of wheat, yet, amidſt affluence, they are liable to be ſtarved, and their crops totally conſumed by rats, which breed in incredible numbers, and deſtroy every thing with all the deſolation occaſioned by locuſts in ſome other countries. This, however, is an evil to which certainly a remedy might be ap[plied] as well as to the ſcarcity of wine, with w[hich] commodity they are now ſupplied by company's ſhips, and alſo with flour malt. As the iſland is too ſandy, and ſoil too thin for large trees to take r[oot] is extremely deficient in wood; and t[he] very houſes are ſent ready framed from land: but with regard to underwood, have as much as is wanted in this warm mate. There are upon the iſland bet[ween] 200 and 300 Engliſh families, or at deſcended from Engliſh parents, or [in] way allied to them. Some French ref[ugees] were likewiſe encouraged to ſettle, in to propagate vines, and make wine, a in which they have been by no means ceſsful. Every family has its houſe plantation, on the higher part of the i[ſland] where they look after their cattle, h[ogs] goats, and poultry, fruit and kitchen g[ar]without ſcarcely ever deſcending to the in Chapel Valley, unleſs it be once a to church, or when the ſhipping arrive which times almoſt every houſe in the is converted to a punch-houſe, or lo for their gueſts, to whom they ſell hogs, poultry, and fruits, receiving in change flour, wine, and whatever neceſ they want, but they muſt firſt come int company's warehouſe. The merchan uſually laid in by the company are C wines, brandy, European or Canary w Batavia arrack, beer, malt, ſugar, tea, c china-ware, Japan cabinets, callicoes, chi muſlins, ribbands, woollen cloths and ſt with a variety of other particulars. governor reſides in a fort, with a garri and centinels are always placed on higheſt part of the iſland, to give notic the approach of any veſſels. This iſla ſituated about 400 leagues from the co Africa, and 600 from the coaſt of S America. *Long.* 5. 49. W. Greenw *Lat.* 15. 55. S.

St. Helena, an iſland in the Atlantic, bay, called *St. Helena Sound*, about t miles in circumference. *Long.* 80. 36. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 25. N.

St. Helena Sound, a bay of the Atla on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of South Car *Long.* 80. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32.

St. Helen's, ſee *Green Iſlands*.

St. Helen's, a road or bay in the En Channel, on the north coaſt of the I Wight, which ſerves as a rendezvous fo Britiſh navy.

St. Helen's Bay, a bay on the co Africa, a little to the north of Sal Bay.

St. Helia, a town of Venetian Iſtria: miles NNW. Monfalcone.

St. Helier, a town of the iſland of J ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the bay

A

Aubin. This town took its name from Helerius or Helier, a holy man who lived in this iſland, and was ſlain by the Pagan Normans, at their coming hither. St. Helier is ſituated at the foot of a long and high ... hill; at the eaſt end is a well-built populous town, greatly improved and enlarged within the laſt century. It contains about 400 houſes, moſtly ſhops, and near ... inhabitants, a ſpacious watering-place, ... handſome town-hall. The market-... in the centre, is ſpacious, ſurrounded ... handſome houſes, among which is the ... Royale, or court of juſtice. At the ... of the market-place is a ſtatue of George ... of bronze gilt. The market is held on ... Saturday, and much frequented. *Long.* ... W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 38. N.

St. Hermine, a town of France, in the ... partment of the Vendée, and chief place ... canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay le ... te: two leagues and a quarter NE. ... on, and three and three quarters NW. ... nay le Comte.

St. Hermogenes, a ſmall iſland in the North ... Ocean. *Long.* 152. W. Greenwich. ... 59. 20. N.

St. Herun, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſtere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carhaix: one ... and a half SW. Carhaix, and two ... quarter W. Chateauneuf du Faou.

St. Hilaire, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmarault: ... leagues N. Montmarault, and ſix NE. ... Huçon.

St. Hilaire, a town of France, in the department of Paris: two leagues and a half ... Paris.

St. Hilaire, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place ... canton, in the diſtrict of Mortain: three ... SE. Mortain, and eleven SE. Coutances.

St. Hilaire, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay-le-... two leagues E. Fontenay.

St. Hilaire de la Parade, a town of France, ... the department of the Lozere, and chief ... of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mey... ... ſix leagues SSW. Mende.

St. Hilaire de Soiſay, a town of France, ... the department of the Orne, and chief ... of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belleſme: ... leagues E. Alençon.

St. Hilaire, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a ... canton, in the diſtrict of Limoux: 2 leagues ... Limoux, and 3 S. Carcaſſonne.

St. Hilaire du Harcouet, a town of France, ... the department of the Channel, and chief ... of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortain: four leagues SE. Avranches, and two and a quarter SW. Mortain.

St. Honorat, a ſmall iſland of France, a little to the S. of St. Margaret's, defended by a ſtrong tower,

St. Hubert, an ancient town of Luxemburg, ſituated in the foreſt of the Ardennes, on the ſmall river Homme. It was anciently called *Andainum*, or *Andagium*, but afterwards took the name of *St. Hubert*, from an abby of Benedictines, founded by Walcand, biſhop of Liege, whither the remains of St. Hubert were conveyed, in the year 825, in compliance with the decree of a council, held at Aix-la-Chapelle, and was afterwards called *Fanum Sancti Huberti*, or *St. Hubert*: twenty-five miles NW. Arlon, and forty NW. Luxemburg.

St. Hypolite, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mur de Barres: eight leagues N. Rhodez.

St. Hypolite, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Doubs: 4 leagues SW. Porentrui, and 1¼ ENE. Beſançon. *Long.* 24. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 19. N.

St. Hypolite, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gard: eight leagues WNW. Niſmes, and 4½ SSW. Alais. *Long.* 21. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 58. N.

St. Ja, or *St. Ya*, or *St. Agatha*, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli, ſituated on the Naviglio, erected into a county by the emperor, Henry III. This town was deſtroyed in the year 1200, but rebuilt ſoon after. It contains five churches, two of which are parochial: twelve miles W. Vercelli, and eighteen E. Ivrea.

St. Jacob, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſeven miles W. Fridberg.

St. Jacob, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles NE. Marburg.

St. Jacob, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol; eight miles S. Landeck.

St. Jacobini, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: three miles SW. Termola.

St. Jacques ſur Darnetal, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rouen: 1½ league E. Rouen.

St. Jago, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaxaca: 15 leagues ESE. Guaxaca.

St. Jago, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan.

St. Jago, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Veragua.

St. Jago, a city of South America, and capital

capital of the kingdom of Chili. It is ſituated in a beautiful plain, of vaſt extent. The town is watered by the little river Mapocho, which is ſwelled in ſummer by the melting of the ſnow in the Cordillera, and in winter by the exceſſive rains; yet it is for the moſt part, fordable. Its water is always foul, which the inhabitants filtre through a kind of ſtone. For preventing inundations, they have built a wall and a dyke, by means of which, the waters are at all times conveyed for watering the gardens, and cooling the ſtreets. Beſides theſe, they draw larger ſtreams for driving the mills in ſeveral parts of the city. The ſtreets are laid out according to the four cardinal points; they are exactly in a line, and neatly paved with ſmall ſtones. The earthquakes, frequent here, have much damaged the city. The governor has the titles of preſident and captain-general, on account of his two employments of the gown and ſword. Beſides the cathedral, here are three pariſh churches, but ſmall, and eight monaſteries. At St. Jago, is the tribunal of the inquiſition of Chili, where the commiſſary-general and his officers reſide: 75 miles SE. Valparaiſo. *Long.* 53. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 30. S.

St. Jago, a town of New Mexico, and province of New Leon.

St. Jago, one of the largeſt of the Cape Verd Iſlands, and one of the beſt cultivated, and moſt fertile; about twenty leagues in circumference. The people in general are black, or at beſt of a mixed colour, except a few of the better rank, the governor, the biſhop, ſome gentlemen, who trade or live upon their plantations, and the padres; though many of the latter are blacks. Cotton is produced in ſuch abundance in St. Jago, that beſides the quantities ſent to the Brazils, and ſold to the European nations, almoſt all the natives are clothed with this manufacture. Here are vines, of which the natives make a wine that is not contemptible; but as they are ſupplied with better by the European ſhipping, it has fallen into diſrepute. The chief fruits of the iſland, beſides a profuſion of plantanes, are citrons, lemons, oranges, muſk and water-melons, limes, guavas, pomegranates, quinces, cuſtard-apples, papas, &c. The chief animals bred in this iſland are cows, horſes, aſſes, mules, deer, hogs, goats, and black-faced monkies with long tails. Of the feather kind, there are found cocks, hens, ducks, Guinea hens, both tame and wild, parroquets, parras, pigeons, turtle-doves, crab-catchers, curlews, and a variety of others, valuable only for their plumage. The chief towns are St. Jago and Praya. *Long.* 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. N.

St. Jago, a ſeaport town, and capital of the iſland of St. Jago, and of all the Cape de Verd Iſlands; the reſidence of the governor, and ſee of a biſhop. It ſtands [illegible] upon the declivity of two hills, between which there is a deep valley, 200 yards towards the ſea, but gradually decreaſing in breadth, as it retires from the ſhore, in a triangular form, the coaſt making there. In this vally, cloſe by the ſea, there is a kind of ſtreet that runs parallel with the ſea, acroſs the vally, and houſes on both ſides, that are watered by a rivulet, which falls into a fine ſandy bay, where the water is always ſmooth and even as glaſs. This forms a convenient watering-place for ſhips, though the entrance be in a manner blocked up (except to good pilots) by a chain of rocks. Near the landing-place ſtands a ſmall fort, almoſt level with the ſea, in which is kept a conſtant guard, regularly relieved. On the very ſummit of the hill, behind the town, is erected another fort, apparently well garriſoned, and mounted with heavy cannon. The town conſiſts of about 1000 houſes, a church, and a convent, all built of rough ſtone, and greatly ſuperior in architecture and convenience to thoſe of the other iſlands. Beſides the accidental arrivals of other nations which touch here, there are two Portugueſe veſſels, which take it in their way to Brazil. Theſe vend among the inhabitants all kinds of European commodities, and take in exchange the principal manufacture of the iſland, ſtriped cotton, which they again ſell to good advantage in the Brazils. Beſides this, one ſhip comes directly from Portugal, to take in a cargo of ſugar, in exchange for the manufactures of Europe.

St. Jago, a town of the iſland of Cuba, ſituated near the ſouth coaſt, with a good harbour, ſituated on a bay, about two leagues from the ſea, and long conſidered as the capital of the iſland, but much reduced from its former ſplendor. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of St. Domingo. *Long.* 77. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 15. N.

St. Jago, ſee *Guatimala*.

St. Jago, ſee *Ribeira*.

St. Jago de Cali, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma and country of Popayan.

St. Jago de los Cavilleros, a town of the iſland of Hiſpaniola: twenty-ſeven leagues N St. Domingo. *Long.* 70. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 36. N.

St. Jago de Compoſtella, ſee *Compoſtella*.

St. Jago del Eſtero, a town of South America, capital of the country of Tucuman and ſee of a biſhop. It is ſituated on the banks of the Dolce, which is here very large, and navigable for veſſels of burden, and affording a plenty and variety of fiſh. The town conſiſts only of 300 houſes, and 500 families, and is quite without

, or other fence. The inhabitants are
mestichos, and mulattos, of a dark
complexion, lazy and sickly, from
of the climate, and addicted more
ure than to any traffic or work.
town ſtands on a flat; but ſurrounded
ſts, which cauſe a ſtagnation of
It has hardly 300 men fit to bear
including all the inhabitants. The
are generally handſome, but moſt of
are troubled with ſwellings, or wens
throat. The neighbouring country
ces plenty of wheat, rice, barley, fruits
particularly figs and raiſins. The
yield plenty of game, but are alſo
with tygers, and other beaſts of
particularly guanacos, of the ſize of a
in whoſe maw is found the occidental
Long. 47. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.*
S.

Jago de Leon, ſee *Caracas*.

Jago River, a river of South America
Peru, which runs into the Pacific
150 miles NW. Quito. *Lat.* 1.

Jago de los Valles, a town of North
, and province of Guaſteca, on the
Panuco: 21 leagues SW. Panuco.

Jago de La Vega, or *Spaniſh Town*, the
of the iſland of Jamaica, and reſi-
a governor or commander in chief;
of the legiſlative aſſembly, the court
ancery, and the ſupreme court of ju-
ture. It is ſituated on the river Cobre,
ſix miles from the ſea, and contains
550 houſes, and 5000 inhabitants.
76. 44 W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 1. N.

Jaille, a town of France, in the de-
ment of the Drôme, and chief place of
ton, in the diſtrict of Nions: two
E. Nions.

James, a town of the United States of
ca, in South Carolina: fifteen miles
Charleſtown.

James, a town of the United States of
ca, in South Carolina, on the ſouth ſide
Santée: forty miles NE. Charleſtown.
9. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 29. N.

James, a town of France, in the de-
ment of the Channel, and chief place of
ton, in the diſtrict of Avranches: three
and a quarter S. Avranches.

James's Iſlands, two of the Virgin
, the Greater and Leſs.

James's River, a river of Canada,
runs into the river St. Lawrence.
69. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 10. N.

Jaques, a town of North America,
country of Mexico, and province of
Paz.

Jaques, or *St. Jacob*, a village of Swiſſ-
in the biſhopric of Bâle, on the
Birs, conſiſting of an hoſpital, a cuſ-
houſe, a church, and a few tile-kilns.
Fronting this place, on the other ſide of the Birs, is a fort, which is garriſoned only in time of war. In 1444, a very memorable battle happened here, between a numerous army of French, headed by the dauphin himſelf, ſon to Charles VII, and 1400 Switzers, who, fighting with the moſt obſtinate fury, were all killed on the ſpot, ſixteen only excepted, though not without a much greater ſlaughter of the enemy, of whom Soco periſhed: one mile E. Bâle.

St. Ibars, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirepoix: nine leagues NNW. Taraſcon, and eight WNW. Mirepoix.

St. Jean, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck, on the eaſt ſide of the Sarre, oppoſite Saarbruck.

St. Jean, an iſland of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Bâle, in the Bienne Lake.

St. Jean d'Angeli, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Charente. The principal trade is in brandy, with a manufacture of woollen ſtuffs. This town was ſeized by the Proteſtants, but being taken by Louis XIII, the fortifications were razed, and the town deprived of its privileges. In it, however, is an abby and three convents: three poſts N. Saintes, and fifty-nine and a half SW. Paris. *Long.* 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 57. N.

St. Jean d'Arvet, a town of the ducny of Savoy: three miles and a half E. Chambery.

St. Jean d'Aizela, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour du Pin: ſeven leagues NNW. Grenoble.

St. Jean des Baiſſants, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Lo: one league and a half S. St. Lo.

St. Jean de la Blaquiere, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodeve: one league and three quarters E. Lodeve, and two and a half NW. Gignac.

St. Jean de Bournay, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne; four leagues E. Vienne.

St. Jean de Braye, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orleans: one league E. Orleans.

St. Jean de Bruel, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: four leagues ESE. Milhau, and three and a half S. Meyrueis.

St. Jean du Cardonnet, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rouen: two leagues NW. Rouen.

St. Jean de Chazorne, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefort: five miles N. Villefort.

St. Jean de Coux, a town of the duchy of Savoy: ſix miles SW. Chambery.

St. Jean la Fouillouze, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langogne: eight miles SW. Langogne.

St. Jean de Gardonnenque, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alais: three leagues W. Alais, and nine NW. Nîmes.

St. Jean de Loſne, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Côte d'Or. In the year 1635, this town was beſieged by the united forces of the empire, Spain, and Lorrain, but the inhabitants defended themſelves with ſuch bravery, that the enemy were compelled to raiſe the ſiege: five leagues SE. Dijon, and eight and a half SSW. Gray. *Long.* 22. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 6. N.

St. Jean de Luz, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſtaritz. In the month of February, 1794, two battles were fought between the Spaniards and the French republicans near this town, in which the latter were victorious: ten miles SW. Bayonne.

St. Jean de Maurienne, a town of Savoy and biſhop's ſee; the capital of a county from which it receives its name, near the union of the rivers Arve and Aral. Beſides the cathedral, it contains two pariſh churches and ſeveral convents: twenty-ſeven miles SE. Chambery, and forty S. Annecy. *Long.* 24. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 16. N.

St. Jean du Mont, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Challans, ſituated near the ſea coaſt: two leagues and a half WSW. Challans, and ſeven NW. Sables d'Olonne.

St. Jean la Motte, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Fleche: two leagues NE. La Fleche.

St. Jean Pied de Port, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, on the borders of Spain, with a citadel built on a rock, at the entrance of one of the paſſages of the Pyrennées: four leagues SE. Bayonne. *Long.* 16. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

St. Jean en Royans, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: three leagues E. Romans, and ſix ENE. Valence.

St. Jean de Sarves, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudun, 1½ league NE. Mirebeau, and three S. Loudun.

St. Jean de Sol, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montbriſon: ſeven miles S. Montbriſon.

St. Jean de Vaux, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons: half a league N. Châlons.

St. Jean des Vertus, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: five leagues SSE. Grenoble.

St. Ignatio d'Agand, a town in the iſland of Guam, defended by two forts, with a garriſon of 100 men.

St. Ildefonſo, a royal palace of the kingdom of Spain, in Old Caſtile, built in a mountainous country, by Philip V, in imitation of Verſailles. A modern traveller ſays, it is very regular that the caſtle and gardens of St. Ildefonſo ſhould have coſt about forty millions of piaſtres, preciſely the ſum which Philip died indebted: two leagues from Segovia.

St. Ildefonſo, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaxaca: fifteen leagues ESE. Guaxaca.

St. Ildefonſo's Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands near the ſouth coaſt of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 69. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. S.

St. Illie, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: ten miles S. Suczava.

St. Ilpize, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brioude, on the Allier: five miles S. Brioude.

St. Immier, a town of Switzerland, in the biſhopric of Bâle: twenty miles W. Soleure, and thirty-one SW. Bâle.

St. Joachimſperg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twenty-one miles S. St. Polten.

St. Joao de Fundo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: eleven leagues NE. Thomar.

St. Joao de Monte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: four leagues W. by S. Viſeu.

St. Joao de Peſquiera, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the Duero, containing two pariſh churches, and about 1000 inhabitants. Near this town is a cataract in the Duero, which prevents its navigation. It is ſeven leagues ESE. Lamego, and twelve NE. Viſeu. *Long.* 11. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 1.

St. Joao de Po, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues and a half NE. Bragança Nova.

St. Joao de Sines, a town of Portugal,

province of Eſtremadura: one league half SSE. Sines.

...6, a town of Hungary, near which celebrated abby, and an old caſtle. In ear 1604, this place belonged to Stephen ...ir, and being taken and plundered, in... him to take arms againſt the emperor. ...year 1661, it was taken by the Tran... an peaſants, and notwithſtanding it ... burnt by the Imperialiſts, it remained ...me in the hands of the Turks: twen... miles SE. Debreczin, and forty-eight ... Colofvar.

Johan, a town of Germany, in the ... of Stiria: 8 miles ESE. Landſperg.

Johan, a town of Germany, in the ... of Stiria: five miles NNW. Win... Gratz.

Johan, a town of Germany, in the ... of the Upper Rhine, and principality ... Naſſau Saarbruck, on the Saar, oppoſite ...bruck, with which it communicates, by ... of a bridge.

Johan, a town of Germany, in the ... of Stiria: 7 miles WNW. Pettaw.

Johan, a town of Germany, in the cir... Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salz... thirty miles SSE. Salzburg, and eleven W. Radſtadt.

Johan, a town of Germany, in the cir... the Upper Rhine, and county of ...cim: fourteen miles SW. Mentz, and ... E. Creutznach.

Johanns, a town of Germany, in the ...ency of Auſtria: eleven miles SSE. ...nitz.

Johanns, a town of Germany, in the ...achy of Auſtria: eight miles E. Bava... Waidthoven.

John, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of ...and of Rhodes: eight miles S. Lindo.

John, a town of the iſland of May, one ... Cape Verd Iſlands.

John, one of the Virgin Iſlands.

John, a fort of North America, in ...da, taken by the Americans, in the ...ning of the war, but ſoon after burned ...bandoned.

John, one of the Virgin iſlands, in the ...t Indies. *Long*. 64. 32. W. Greenwich. ...18. 7. N.

John, a ſeaport town on the weſt coaſt ... iſland of Antigua.

John, or *Brava*, ſee *Brava*.

John, a town of the United States of ...rica, in South Carolina: twenty-four ... N. Charleſtown.

St. John, an iſland in the Gulf of St. ...wrence, ſituated to the weſt of the iſland ... Cape Breton, and to the north of Nova ...otia, about 100 miles in length, and thirty ... in mean breadth; the coaſts, both north ...d ſouth, much interſected with bays. It ... well watered with rivers, and the ſoil is in general fertile. It formerly belonged to the French, but ſubmitted to the Engliſh on the conqueſt of Cape Breton. It is the reſidence of a lieutenant-governor, under Nova Scotia, and contains about 5000 inhabitants. Charlotte's Town is the capital. *Long*. 63. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 46. 20. N.

St. John's, a town on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long*. 52. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 47. 35. N.

St. John's, a river of Eaſt Florida, which runs into the ſea, *Long*. 81. 42. W. Greenwich; *Lat*. 30. 32. N.

St. John's, a town of the United States of America, in Delaware: twenty miles S. Dover, and ſeventy-ſix S. Philadelphia.

St. John's Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland, between Point Ferolle and Point Rich.

St. John's Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Curaçao.

St. John's Cape, a cape of Ireland, on the north coaſt of the Bay of Donegal: fourteen miles W. Donegal. *Long*. 8. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 34. N.

St. John's Lake, a lake of Canada, thirty-ſix leagues NNW. Quebec. *Long*. 72. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 48. 25. N.

St. John's Point, a cape of Ireland, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Down, forming the eaſt point of Dundrum Bay. *Long*. 5. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 9. N.

St. John's River, a river of North America, which forms the boundary between Canada and Labrador, and runs into the river St. Lawrence. *Long*. 64. 10. W. Greenwich *Lat*. 50. 20. N.

St. John's Town, a town of the iſland of Antigua, the ſeat of a lieutenant-governor.

St. Johnſtown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: ſix miles NE. Longford.

St. Johnſtown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament, on the river Foyle: ſix miles SSW. Londonderry.

St. Joire, a town of the duchy of Savoy: three miles and a half SE. Chambery.

St. Jorre, a town of Savoy, in the lordſhip of Faucigny: fifteen miles SE. Geneva.

St. Joſſland, a ſmall iſland of the ſtate of Zealand, ſeparated from the iſland of Walcheren, by a narrow channel. In the year 1517, this iſland was wholly laid under water, and dyking it anew was not completed before the year 1631. It contains only one village.

St. Jorge, a town of South America, in Braſil, and juriſdiction of Bahia.

St. Jorgen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles NW. Marburg.

St. Jorgen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: fourteen miles SSE. Gratz.

St. Jorgen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: nine miles W. Luttenburg.

St. Jorgen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles SW. Fecklpruck.

St. Jorgen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles SE. Tauffkirchen.

St. Jorgen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles SE. Ips.

St. Jorgen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: eight miles NNE. Bremen.

St. Jorio della Molinara, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 16 miles NE. Benevento.

St. Joſef, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 22 miles WSW. Havanna.

St. Joſeph, a town of North America, in California, where the Manilla ſhip generally takes in water in its voyage to Acapulco: five leagues S. Loreto. *Long.* 92. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 4. N.

St. Joſeph, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica: 10 miles S. Portſmouth.

St. Joſeph, a town of Weſt Floridia, ſituated on a bay of the Gulf of Mexico to which it gives name. *Long.* 85. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 48. N.

St. Joſeph, a town of South America, in Braſil, and juriſdiction of Chiquitos. *Long.* 43. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 20. S.

St. Joſeph di Oruna, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Trinidad. *Long.* 60. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 25. N.

St. Joſeph le Prêcheur, a town of the iſland of Martinico.

St. Joſeph's, a river of the iſland of Barbadoes, which runs into the ſea, four miles NW. Conſett's Bay.

St. Joſeph's Lake, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 90. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

St. Joſeph's River, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Michigan, *Long.* 85. 30. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

St. Joſſe, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montreuil: 1½ league SSW. Montreuil.

St. Jouin de Marnes, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres: one league and a half NE. Airvault, and two and three quarters SE. Thouars.

St. Iſidoro, a town of North America, in California: ten leagues NNW. Loreto.

St. Juan, one of the Cape Verd Iſlands, ſee *Brava*.

St. Juan, a town of North America, in the province of New Biſcay: twenty-five leagues SSW. Parral.

St. Juan, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of Panama, between Panama and Porto Bello.

St. Juan, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Nicaragua.

St. Juan, a town of Eaſt Florida: two miles N. St. Mark.

St. Juan, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Vera Paz.

St. Juan de Cinaloa, ſee *Cinaloa*.

St. Juan de la Cordillera, a town of South America, in the kingdom of Chili: 1 miles NNE. St. Jago.

St. Juan de Frontera, a town of South America, in the province of Chiquitos.

St Juan de Paſto, ſee *Paſto*.

St. Juan de Podome, a town of South America, in the province of Panama, inhabited by Indians.

St. Juan de Porto Rico, a town and capital of the iſland of Porto Rico, ſituated on a peninſula in the north coaſt of the iſland, with a good harbour, defended by a caſtle and caſtle, populous and well-built, the ſeat of a biſhop, and reſidence of the governor. The town was founded in the year 1514. In the year 1594, it was in a very flouriſhing ſtate when it was attacked by ſir Francis Drake, who deſtroyed all the ſhips in the harbour, but could make no farther progreſs into the iſland. In the year 1597, it was taken and plundered, by the earl of Cumberland. *Long.* 66. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

St. Juan d'Ullua, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coaſt of Terra Firma, at the mouth of the river Vera Cruz, with a caſtle, to defend the harbour and town of Vera Cruz.

St. Jury, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby: one league from Alby.

St. Ives, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Cornwall, with two weekly markets on Wedneſday and Saturday, ſituated in a bay to which it gives name, on the north coaſt of the county. The harbour is almoſt filled with ſand, though there are ſeveral veſſels employed in fiſhing and the coaſting trade: in the neighbourhood are copper mines. It is a corporation, and a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: twenty-two miles NW. Falmouth, and 276 WSW. London. *Long.* 5. 50. 15. N.

St. Ives, a town of England, in the county of Huntingdon, on the Ouſe, with a weekly market on Monday. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in malt. This town is ancient, and is ſaid to have been called *Slepe* by the Saxons: 6½ miles E. Huntingdon, and 59 N. London.

St. Julia de Graſcapou, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, two leagues WNW. Revel, and ſeven SE. Toulouſe.

Julien, a town of France, in the de-
[illegible] of the Jura, and chief place of a
[illegible] in the district of Orgelet: three
[illegible] and a half SSW. Orgelet, and six S.
[illegible] unier.

Julien, a town of France, in the de-
[illegible] of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place
[illegible] canton, in the district of Dijon: three
[illegible] NNE. Dijon.

Julien, a town of Savoy, in the duchy
[illegible]: five miles SW. Geneva.

Julien en Champsaur, a town of France,
[illegible] department of the Higher Alps, and
[illegible] place of a canton, in the district of
[illegible] two leagues N. Gap.

Julien de Chapteuil, a town of France,
[illegible] department of the Upper Loire, and
[illegible] place of a canton, in the district of Puy-
[illegible] 2½ leagues E. Puy.

Julien, a town of France, in the de-
[illegible] of the Rhône and Loire: three
[illegible] and a half ESE. St. Etienne, and
[illegible] W. Annonay.

Julien l'Ars, a town of France, in the
[illegible] of the Vienne, and chief place of
[illegible] in the district of Poitiers: two
[illegible] and a quarter E. Poitiers, and two
[illegible]ny.

Julien de Civry, a town of France,
[illegible] department of the Saône and Loire,
[illegible] place of a canton, in the district of
[illegible] one league and a half S. Charolles,
[illegible] NE. Marcigny.

Julien de Faucon, a town of France, in
[illegible] department of the Calvados, and chief
[illegible] canton, in the district of Lisieux:
[illegible] SW. Lisieux, and 6 ESE. Caen.

Julien sur Garonne, a town of France,
[illegible] department of the Upper Garonne:
[illegible] SW. Rieux, and seven NE. St.
[illegible]

Julien de Montagnier, a town of
[illegible] in the department of the Var, and
[illegible] place of a canton, in the district of
[illegible] three leagues NW. Barjols.

Julien en Quint, a town of France, in
[illegible] department of the Drôme, and chief
[illegible] canton, in the district of Die: two
[illegible] NW. Die.

Julien sur Reyssouse, a town of France,
[illegible] department of the Ain, and chief place
[illegible] canton, in the district of Pont de Vaux:
[illegible] NNW. Bourg-en-Bresse, and 2½
[illegible] de Vaux.

Julien du Sault, a town of France, in
[illegible] department of the Yonne, and chief place
[illegible] canton, in the district of Joigny: two
[illegible] NW. Joigny, and 3½ S. Sens.

Julien de Vouvantes, a town of France,
[illegible] department of the Lower Loire, and
[illegible] place of a canton, in the district of
[illegible]: 2½ leagues SSE. Château-
[illegible] and 10 NNE. Nantes.

Julien, a town of France, and princi-
pal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Vienne: 5 leagues W. Limoges, and 12 NE. Angoulesme.

St. Just, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: one league SSE. Marennes.

St. Just, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Clermont: three leagues SSE. Breteuil, and three N. Clermont.

St. Just, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sezanne: three leagues and a half SSE. Sezanne, and five W. Arcis sur Aube.

St. Just, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sauveterre: two leagues SSE. Sauveterre.

St. Just en Chevalet, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Roanne: four leagues and a half SW. Roanne.

St. Just la Pendu, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Roanne: three leagues and a half SE. Roanne, and eight and a half WNW. Lyons.

St. Justin, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mont de Marsan: four leagues NE. Pont de Marsan, and nine W. Condom.

St. Juvin, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grandpré: one league E. Grandpré.

St. Izère, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: two leagues NW. St. Affrique.

St. Kiffi, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 41. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

St. Kilda, an island in the North Sea, and the most westerly belonging to Great Britain, there being as yet discovered no land between it and North America. Its ancient name was *Herta*: it is about three miles in length; the soil fertile, the little vallies delightful, and the air salubrious and pure. There is an ancient fort in the south end of the bay, called *Dunfir Volg*. The arable land hardly exceeds eighty acres; but more might be added. These produce plentifully, either corn, barley, or potatoes, and rye; of which the tacksman shares liberally every year. The hills and pasture-grounds are fully stocked with cows, sheep, and lambs. About twenty-seven families reside on this island constantly; and, perhaps, the most useful people on earth to enrich their master, by their industry in the fields, and their unrivalled

rivalled alertneſs among the rocks. There are four or five hills in the iſland, but Congara is, without exaggeration, the higheſt, and a real prodigy of its kind; it commands a tract of ſea and land more than 140 miles in extent. Its perpendicular height was found by Mr. Macaulay to be 900 fathoms. There is only one landing place around all the iſland, and even there, except in a calm, there is no landing; while the reſt of the iſle is ſurrounded by the moſt tremendous rocks, hanging perpendicularly over the boiſterous ocean; the moſt aweful that ever the eye beheld. The art of the St. Kildains at catching fowls under the cloud of night is truly aſtoniſhing, and their ſucceſs no leſs wonderful. The ſolan gooſe, after the hard toil of the day at fiſhing without intermiſſion, riſing high in the air to get a full ſight of the fiſh that he marks out for his prey before he pounces upon it, and each time devouring it before he riſes above the ſurface, becomes ſo fatigued at night, that he ſleeps quite ſound, in company with ſome hundreds, who mark out ſome particular ſpot in the face of the rocks, to which they repair at night, and think themſelves ſecure under the protection of a centinel, who ſtands awake to watch their lives, and give the alarm, by *bir, bir*, in time of danger, to awaken thoſe under his guard. The St. Kildains watch with great care on what part of the iſland theſe birds are moſt likely to light at night: and this they know by marking out on which ſide of the iſland fiſh are, among which the geeſe are at work the whole day; becauſe in that quarter they are ready to betake themſelves to ſleep at night. And when they are fairly alighted, the fowlers repair to the place with their panniers, and ropes of thirty fathoms in length, to let them down, with profound ſilence, in their neighbourhood, to try their fortunes among the unwary throng. The fowler, thus let down by one or more men, who hold the rope leſt he ſhould fall over the impending rocks into the ſea, with a white towel about his breaſt, calmly ſlides over the face of the rocks till he has a full view of the centinel; then he gently moves along on his hands and feet, creeping very ſilently to the ſpot where the centinel ſtands on guard. If he cries *bir, bir*, the ſign of an alarm, he ſtands back; but if he cries *grog, grog*, that of confidence, he advances without giving an alarm, becauſe the gooſe takes the fowler for one of the ſtraggling geeſe coming into the camp, and ſuffers him to advance. Then the fowler very gently tickles one of his legs, which he lifts and places on the palm of his hand; he then as gently tickles the other, which in like manner is lifted and placed on the hand. He then, no leſs artfully than inſenſibly, moves the centinel near the firſt ſleeping gooſe, which he puſhes with his finger which he awakes, and finding the ce ſtanding above him, he immediately fighting him, for his ſuppoſed in This alarms the whole camp, and in flying off, they all begin to fight thro whole company; while, in the mean the common enemy, unſuſpected, be good earneſt to twiſt their necks, and gives up till the whole are left de ſpot. Both men and women deligh in ſinging; and their voices are abu tuneful. Their genius and natural poetry is no wiſe inferior to the other of the Hebrides. Their ſongs are w fully deſcriptive, and diſcover great of fancy. The ſubjects of their ſo the accompliſhments of their fair among the female ſex, and the heroic of their fowlers in climbing rocks, ca fowls, and fiſhing, and melancholy over the rocks. The men and wome in the ſame form that the Hebrideans are poſſeſſed of an equal ſhare of pr ambition of appearing gay on Sunda holidays with other people. Their la is Galic, unadulterated, having no co cation with ſtrangers to corrupt it w languages. This iſland will continue famous from its being the place of im ment of the hon. lady Grange, who private intrigue, carried out of her houſe, and violently put on board a Leith, unknown to any of her friend kept here till her death: fifteen WNW. from the north point of S *Long.* 8. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55

St. Kinoſa, an iſland in the Grecian A pelago. *Long.* 43. 20. E. Ferro. *La* 53. N.

St. Kirling, a town of Germany, in arc duchy of Auſtria: four miles W. ter Neuburg.

St. Kreſta, a gulf or bay of Ruſſia, in north part of the Anadirſkaia Gulf. 198, 30. to 199. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 6 to 65. 40. N.

St. Labouer, a town of France, in th partment of the Landes: ſix leagues S. de Marſan.

St. Lambert du Lattay, a town of Fr in the department of the Mayne and and chief place of a canton, in the diſt Vihiers: three leagues and a half N Vihiers, and three and a half S. Ange

St. Lambert du Levees, a town of Fr in the department of the Mayne and and chief place of a canton, in the diſt Saumur, on the north ſide of the L half a league N. Saumur.

St. Lambrecht, a town of Germa the duchy of Stiria: five miles E. M

St. Lamprecht, a town of Germany, duchy of Carinthia: 4 miles N. La

St.

St. Laud, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: ... league S. Angers, and one and a half NNW. Briſſac.

St. Lawrence, a river of North America, which is ſaid to take its riſe within thirty miles of the Miſſiſippi, and after a courſe of many hundred miles, and paſſing through ſeveral lakes, it empties itſelf into a large bay in the Atlantic, called *The Gulf of St. Lawrence*. It is navigable for large ſhips as far as Quebec, which is 400 miles from its mouth.

St. Lawrence (Gulf of), a part of the North Atlantic Ocean, ſituated between the iſland of Newfoundland, Labrador, Canada, Nova Scotia, and the iſland of Cape Breton; 350 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. *Long.* 60. to 65. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. to 51. N.

St. Lawrence Harbour, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland, ſituated to the northeaſt of the entrance into Placentia Bay.

St. Laurent, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Claude: four leagues N. St. Claude, and four S. Nozeroy.

St. Laurent, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cany: three leagues and a half SE. Cany, and ſeven N. Rouen.

St. Laurent, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Leſparre: ten miles N. Leſparre.

St. Laurent, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Graſſe: four miles E. La Graſſe.

St. Laurent, an iſland in the South Atlantic Ocean, near the coaſt of Peru, at the entrance of the harbour of Callao.

St. Laurent d'Aigouze, a town of France, in the department of the Gard: five leagues S. Nîſmes, and five ENE. Montpellier.

St. Laurent d'Arce, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg: ... miles SE. Bourg.

St. Laurent de Cerdans, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées: ... leagues SW. Ceret, and five and a half SSE. Prades.

St. Laurent de Chamouſſet, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of the Campagne de Lyon: five leagues W. Lyons, and ſix NE. Montbriſon.

St. Laurent de Gorre, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Yrieix: four leagues and a half WSW. Limoges.

St. Laurent le Minier, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Vigan: two leagues SE. Le Vigan.

St. Laurent du Mottay, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Florent le Vieil: three leagues SE. St. Florent.

St. Laurent des Mures, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: three leagues SE. Lyons.

St. Laurent ſur Othain, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtain: four leagues N. Eſtain.

St. Laurent du Pont, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: four leagues N. Grenoble, and five SSW. Chambery.

St. Laurent de Rividol, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Severac: three leagues N. Severac.

St. Laurent de la Salanque, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perpignan: ſeven miles NE. Perpignan.

St. Lauthain, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poligny: one league WSW. Poligny.

St. Leger, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe: five leagues NW. Dourdan, and eight SW. Paris.

St. Leger ſur d'Heune, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons: two leagues SW. Chagny, and three NW. Châlons ſur Saône.

St. Leger de Monbrillais, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudun: 2 leagues NW. Loudun, and 3 NE. Thouars.

St. Leger de Peyre, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marvejols: one league N. Marvejols.

St. Lenhart, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles E. Freiſtatt.

St. Leo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Urbino: twelve miles NNW. Urbino.

St. Leonard, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: two miles NE. Gratz.

St. Leonard, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles NE. Bavarian Waidthoven.

St. Leonard de Racbe, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Douay:

one league and a quarter NE. Douay, and one and three quarters SW. Orchies.

St. Leonard, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Diey: one league and a half S. St. Diey, and three E. Bruyeres.

St. Leonard, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Vienne: three leagues and a half E. Limoges, and eight and a half SSW. Gueret. *Long.* 19. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 50. N.

St. Leonard des Bois, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne: three leagues SW. Alençon.

St. Leonardo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile: eleven miles N. Osma.

St. Leonhard, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the river Lavant: 104 miles WSW. Vienna, and twenty-six ESE. Muhrau. *Long.* 32. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. N.

St. Leonhardt, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: ten miles SW. St. Polten.

St. Leons, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Severac le Château: six leagues ESE. Rhodez.

St. Leonzo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: seventeen miles NNE. Girace.

St. Leu, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, on the Oise: six leagues SE. Beauvais, and three W. Senlis.

St. Lewis, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Superior, in West Bay.

St. Lewis, a river of Labrador, which runs into the North Atlantic Ocean, *Long.* 55. 40. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

St. Licandro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: seven miles and a half E. Lesina.

St. Licandro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: five miles ESE. Bittetto.

St. Liebault, or *Etsfac*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Troyes: three leagues W. Troyes.

St. Livrade, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Villeneuve d'Agen: one league and a half W. Villeneuve d'Agen, and four N. Agen.

St. Lizier, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Arriege; before the revolution, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Auch: half a league N. St. Girons, and five and a half S. Rieux. *Long.* 18. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. N.

St. Llorens, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: nine miles N. Solsona.

St. Lo, a town of France, and princ[ipal] place of a district, in the department of [the] Channel, on the Vire, surrounded with w[alls] and defended by a citadel. It has some m[an]ufactures of cloth, serges, and leath[er] three posts and a half E. Coutances, and [six] W. Bayeux. *Long.* 16. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 7. N.

St. Lomer, a town of France, in the [de]partment of the Orne, and chief place of [a] canton, in the district of Alençon: six leag[ues] NE. Alençon.

St. Lorentz, a town of Germany, in [the] archduchy of Austria: four miles NNW. Glaggnitz.

St. Lorentzen, a town of Germany, in [the] duchy of Stiria: four miles E. Rottenm[an].

St. Lorentzen, a town of Germany, in [the] duchy of Stiria: eight miles NE. Wind[isch] Gratz.

St. Lorenzo, a town of Istria: nine m[iles] NNE. Rovigno.

St. Lorenzo, a town of North Amer[ica] in the government of Mexico, and prov[ince] of Costa Rica.

St. Lorenzo, a town of South America, [in] Brasil, and government of Fernambuco.

St. Lorenzo, a town of Italy, in the kin[g]dom of Naples, and province of Basil[ica]ta: nine miles NE. Venosa.

St. Lorenzo, a town of Italy, in the k[ing]dom of Naples, and province of Capitan[ata]: three miles SE. Lesina.

St. Lorenzo, a town of Italy, in the k[ing]dom of Naples, and province of Cal[abria] Ultra: eight miles W. Bova.

St. Lorenzo de Pecuries, a town of N[ew] America, in the province of New Mexi[co]: fifteen leagues N. Santa Fé.

St. Lorenzo el Real, a town of Spain, [in] Old Castile: twenty-six miles S. Segovia.

St. Loforga, a town of the island of S[ar]dinia: eleven miles S. Bosa.

St. Lotiero, a town of Italy, in the k[ing]dom of Naples, and province of Princ[ipato] Ultra: fifteen miles ENE. Benevento.

St. Loubes, a town of France, in the [de]partment of the Gironde, and chief [town] of a canton, in the district of Bourdeaux: four leagues NE. Bourdeaux, and three [from] Libourne.

St. Loubouer, a town of France, in the [de]partment of the Landes: three leagues [from] St. Sever, and five and a half NE. Ort[hez].

St. Louis, an island at the mouth of the river Senegal, on the west coast of Africa: flat, sandy, and barren. It takes its [name] from a fort so called, built by the Fre[nch]. This island and fortress was ceded to the English by the treaty of Versailles, in 17[63]. In the American war, it was taken by the French, and kept by them after the peace 1783. *Long.* 15. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. N.

St. Louis, a ſeaport town on the ſouth ... of the iſland of Hiſpaniola: 220 miles W. St. Domingo.

St. Louis, a town of North America, in ... ana, on the weſt coaſt of the Miſſiſippi. ... 90. 55. W. Greenwich.

St. Louis (Lake of), a lake of Canada. ... 73. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. ... N.

St. Loup, a town of France, in the de... ment of the Two Sevres, and chief place ... canton, in the diſtrict of Partenay, near ... Thoue River: ¼ league S. Airvault, ... three NNE. Partenay.

St. Loup, a town of France, in the depart... of the Upper Saône, and chief place of ... ton, in the diſtrict of Luxeuil: two ... es NW. Luxeuil, and three SW. Plom...

St. Loup de Salle, a town of France, in ... department of the Saône and Loire, and ... place of a canton, in the diſtrict of ... s, near the river Heune: two leagues ... quarter NE. Chagny, and three and a ... N. Chalons ſur Saône.

St. Lubin des Joncherets, a town of France, ... department of the Eure and Loire, ... chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of ... r: two leagues and a half W. Dreux.

St. Lucar de Barrameda, a ſeaport town ... in, in the province of Seville, at the ... of the Guadalquivir, with a good ... r, but difficult of acceſs on account of ... on the water. In the road a whole ... may lie with ſafety. Notwithſtanding ... the key of Seville, St. Lucar is in a ſtate ... ay. The chief trade is in ſalt: thirteen ... N. Cadiz, and 34 SSW. Seville.

St. Lucar de Guadiana, a town of Spain, ... province of Seville, ſituated on the ... iana, on the borders of Portugal, de... d by towers and baſtions. The tide ... up to the town ſufficient to bring ſmall ... into its harbour: ſixty-four miles ... Seville, and eighteen N. Ayamonte.

St. Lucar la Mayor, a town of Spain, in ... province of Seville, on the Guadiamar: ... es W. Seville.

St. Lucas, a town of North America, in ... government of Mexico, and province of ... mala.

St. Lucas, a cape of North America, at the ... rn extremity of California. *Long.* 94. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 45. N.

St. Lucia, a town of Sicily, in the vally of ... na: ſeven miles N. Meſſina.

St. Lucia, or *St. Alouſie*, an iſland in the ... Indies. This iſland exhibits a variety ... s, and amongſt others, two that are ... arkably round and high, ſaid to be vol... s. At the bottom of theſe are plains, ... watered with rivers, and very fertile. ... air, by the diſpoſition of the hills, which ... it the trade winds into the iſland, is found to be very healthy. The ſoil produces trees, which are fit for building houſes and windmills, and have often been employed for that purpoſe by both the French and the Engliſh planters. It likewiſe affords cocoa and fuſtic, It is provided with many bays and harbours, the chief of which, called the *Little Carenage*, accounted the beſt in all the Caribbees. The Engliſh were ſettled upon St. Lucia, where they had lived ſome time, when, in the year 1638, the Caribbeans, inſtigated by the French, either killed, or drove from the iſland, all the Engliſh ſettlers, with their governor. Their enmity to the Engliſh was founded on the following incident: an Engliſh veſſel, lying at Dominica, under a French flag, the Caribbeans, taking her for a ſhip of that nation, came on board to traffic as uſual, but being firſt intoxicated, were kidnapped by the captain, who forthwith ſet ſail, in order to carry them off the iſland. The ſavages, perceiving his treachery, leapt overboard, and ſwam athore, all but two, whom the Engliſh captain put in irons, and ſold for ſlaves. When the civil wars broke out in England, a party of French arrived here, under one Rouſſelan, well provided with ſtores and ammunition, Rouſſelan having married a Caribbee woman, was very agreeable to the ſavages, who not only left him and his colony unmoleſted, but even favoured them with an advantageous trade. All the good fortune of the French upon this iſland, however, ended with the life of Rouſſelan, who died in 1654, and was ſucceeded by La Riviere, who, with the reſt of the colony, was maſſacred by the Caribs. Some more attempts were made both by the Engliſh and French to form a ſettlement, but from mutual jealouſy between the two countries, neither were ſucceſsful, and both courts agreed to conſider it as neutral, till, in the year 1763, it was ceded to France. The Engliſh took it in the year 1779, but reſtored it at the peace in the year 1783. In the year 1794, it was again taken by the Engliſh, under the command of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis. *Long.* 60. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 37. N.

St. Lucia, a town of the iſland of Corſica: ſix miles NE. Corte.

St. Lucia, one of the ſmaller Cape Verd Islands, about eight leagues in length; high and mountainous. On the eaſt ſide is a harbour, defended by two ſmall islands, which afford good ſhelter and anchorage. *Long.* 24. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 18. N.

St. Lucia, a town of South America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, on the eaſt ſide of the river Plata: 140 miles N. Santa Fé.

St. Lucienſteig, a very narrow paſs from the country of the Griſons into Germany. At this place all merchandize and goods pay

a toll to the Griſons. It is defended by a fort: three miles N. Meyenfeld.

St. Lucio, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: fourteen miles ESE. Leghorn.

St. Lucito, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: eleven miles WNW. Coſenza.

St. Luis, a town of South America, in the province of Tucuman. *Long.* 49. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 10. S.

St. Luis de Marannon, an iſland of South America. See *St. Felipe*.

St. Luis de la Paz, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaſteca: fifty-ſix leagues SW. Panuco, and forty-three NNW. Mexico.

St. Luis de Potoſi, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaſteca: ſeventy leagues W. Panuco, and ſixty-five NW. Mexico.

St. Luis de Zacatecas, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and capital of the province of Zacatecas, the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of a governor: eighty leagues NNW. Mexico. *Long.* 85. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 45. N.

St. Lupicien, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Claude: one league W. St. Claude, and three and a quarter SE. Orgelet.

St. Lys, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Muret: two leagues and a half W. Muret, and four SE. Toulouſe.

St. Macaire, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cadillac, on the Garrone. The principal trade is in corn and wine: two leagues SE. Cadillac, and eight SE. Bourdeaux.

St. Magcire, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cadillac: two leagues SE. Cadillac, and three N. Bazas.

St. Magnes, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, on the Wumme: eight miles NW. Bremen.

St. Maixent, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Ferte Bernard, on the Seure. The town is badly built, ſurrounded with walls, and contains an ancient caſtle, and two fauxbourgs, and about 5000 inhabitants: two leagues S. La Ferte Bernard.

St. Maixent, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Two Sevres: ſeven leagues and a half WSW. Poitiers, and two NE. Niort. *Long.* 27. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

St. Makſima, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 151. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 20. N.

St. Malo, a ſeaport town of France, principal place of a diſtrict in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, ſituated on a ſmall iſland, joined to the continent by a mole, at the head of which is a ſtrong fort. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tours, who was lord of the town. The harbour is large, and one of the moſt frequented of France, though at low water almoſt dry, and at all times difficult to enter, on account of the rocks which lie round it. The place is ſtrong by its ſituation on a peninſula, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, and having no communication with the land, but by a narrow mole, or cauſeway, of about 600 or 700 yards in length; and it has alſo 250 pieces of cannon mounted on its ramparts. It has no outworks, and its fortifications are ſuch as could not ſuſtain a regular ſiege for any length of time, but are ſtrong by nature and art towards the ſea. During the wars between Henry IV. of France, and the partizans of the League, in the year 1590, the inhabitants of St. Malo, apprehending that their governor intended to declare for the king, and admit his troops into the town, found means to ſurprize the caſtle; and having murdered the governor, and divided among them his treaſures, which were very conſiderable, openly eſpouſed the intereſt of the league: yet they would not receive a garriſon into the town; but, on the contrary, kept the caſtle in their own hands till the end of the war. In 1594, the king's arms being attended with great ſucceſs, they ſent deputies to wait on his majeſty, who ſurrendered the town to him on favourable terms. St. Malo has always been a port for privateers, and has, conſequently, been very troubleſome to the trade of England. In the year 1693, it was bombarded by the Engliſh, under captain Benbow, which ſome damage was done to the town. Some other attempts have been made, but without ſucceſs: eight poſts N. Rennes, and forty-ſix W. Paris. *Long.* 15. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 39. N.

St. Mamet, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sommieres: two leagues NW. Niſmes.

St. Mango, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: thirteen miles E. Minorbino.

St. Marc, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fougeres: three leagues W. Fougeres.

St. Marc, a ſeaport town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola. *Long.* 72. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 5. N.

St. Marcel, a town of France, in the department

...rtment of the Indre, and chief place of a ...on, in the diſtrict of Argenton: half a ...e N. Argenton, and four and three ...ters SSW. Châteauroux.

...Marcel, a town of France, in the de...rtment of the Ardeche, and chief place of ...anton, in the diſtrict of Coiron: eight ...es S. Privas, and one and a half N. St. ...ile.

...Marcel, a town of France, in the de...ment of the Saône and Loire, and chief ...e of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons: ...league SE. Châlons.

...Marcel, a town of France, in the de...ment of the Mouths of the Rhône, and ...place of a canton, in the diſtrict of ...lles: five miles E. Marſeilles.

...Marcellin, a town of France, in the ...ment of the Rhône and Loire, and ...place of a canton, in the diſtrict of ...riſon: three leagues SSE. Mont..., and three and a half WNW. St. ...ne.

...Marcellin, a town of France, and ...pal place of a diſtrict, in the depart...t of the Iſere: 4¼ leagues NE. Romans, ...n SE. Vienne. *Long.* 22. 59. E. Fer. *Lat.* 45. 9. N.

...Marcello, a town of Piedmont, in the ...of Aoſta: five miles SE. Aoſta.

Marco, a town of Italy, in the king...of Naples, and province of Otranto: ...es N. Lecce.

Marco, a town of Italy, in the king...of Naples, and province of Principato ...: twelve miles NNE. Benevento.

Marco, a town of Italy, in the king...of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ...iles W. Salpe.

Marco, a town of Italy, in the king...of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ...miles N. Monte St. Angelo.

Marco, a town of Italy, in the king...of Naples, and province of Calabria ..., the ſee of a biſhop, immediately un...the pope: eight miles WNW. Biſig...

Marco, a town of Spain, in the pro...of Galicia: thirty miles NNW. ...nedo.

Marco, a town of Iſtria: one mile S. ...Iſtria.

Marcouf, two iſlands in the Engliſh ..., near the coaſt of France, about ...miles SE. La Hogue. *Long.* 16. 29. ...W. *Lat.* 49. 31. N.

Mard le Blanc, a town of France, in ...partment of the Ille and Vilaine, and ...ace of a canton, in the diſtrict of ...es: 2¼ leagues W. Fougeres, and two ...Aubin du Cormier.

Mard, or *St. Medard*, a town of the ...of Luxemburg: thirty-three miles Luxemburg, and fifteen NE. Sedan.

St. Mard ſur le Mont, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Menehould: four leagues S. St. Menehould.

St. Mards en Othe, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ervy: 4¼ leagues SW. Troyes, and three NNW. Ervy.

St. Marga, a ſmall iſland of Hungary, in the Danube: ten miles S. Buda.

St. Margaret's Bay, a bay in the Engliſh Channel, on the eaſt coaſt of Kent, which takes its name from a village called *St. Margaret's at Cliff*, near the South Foreland: five miles NNE. Dover.

St. Margaret's Iſland, a ſmall iſland, near the ſouth coaſt of Wales: three miles SW. Tenby.

St. Margretten, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles E. Marburg.

St. Marguerite Iſland, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of France: three leagues from Antibes.

St. Maria, a town of Tranſilvania: twelve miles SE. Hunyad.

St. Maria, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: thirty-ſeven miles W. Naples.

St. Maria, a town of Venetian Iſtria: four miles N. Monfalcone.

St. Maria, a town and convent of Hungary: ſix miles N. Roſenburg.

St. Maria del Alto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: two miles SSW. Nardo.

St. Maria Apolſano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: three miles S. Monte St. Angelo.

St. Maria de Dotoli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: fifteen miles SE. Matera.

St. Maria della Gratia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: five miles W. Mantua.

St. Maria della Gratice, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ſix miles N. Scalea.

St. Maria dell' Iſola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: three miles N. Converſano.

St. Maria di Leuca, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, near Cape Leuca; the ſee of a biſhop: eighteen miles S. Otranto.

St. Maria Palomba, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: five miles ENE. Matera.

St. Maria della Serra, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: eleven miles E. Nicaſtro.

St.

St. Mariakirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SW. Efferding.

St. Marie, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Oleron, ſeparated from Oleron only by a river, over which is a bridge of ſtone: ½ league W. Oléron.

St. Marie d'Aruei, a town of the duchy of Savoy: fifteen miles WNW. Chambery.

St. Marie de la Mer, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean: three leagues ENE. Perpignan.

St. Marie aux Mines, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar, in the neighbourhood of which are mines of ſilver and lead: three leagues E. St. Diey, and four NW. Colmar.

St. Marie du Mont, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carentan: 1½ league N. Carentan, and four SE. Valognes.

St. Marie du Port au Prince, ſee *Porto del Principe*.

St. Marin, a town of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Bâle: four miles SSW. Delmont.

St. Marinha, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: twenty miles SE. Oporto.

St. Marino, a ſmall republican ſtate of Italy, ſituated between the province of Romagna, and duchy of Urbino; the territory is confined to a mountain, on which the capital is built; about two leagues in circumference. The inhabitants hardly amount to 6000; without heroes, without conquerors, without parade, they have enjoyed repoſe and liberty near fourteen centuries. The following is ſaid to be the origin of this ſmall ſtate. A maſter maſon, by name Marino, betook himſelf to a lonely mountain, where his auſtere ſolitary life, gained him ſuch a reputation of eminent ſanctity, that the princeſs of the country made him a grant of the mountain; whereupon a conſiderable number of people ſettling there, in time formed a particular ſtate, which, from its devout founder, was called *St. Marino*. In the year 1100, the republic purchaſed the caſtle of Pennaroſta, in its neighbourhood, and, in 1170, another called *Caſalo*. About 290 years after, it aſſiſted pope Pius II, againſt Malateſta, lord of Rimini; in return for which ſervice, he made over to it the four ſmall caſtles of Serravalle, Faetano, Mont Giardino, and Fiorentino, together with the village of Piagge. At this period may be fixed the epocha of its higheſt grandeur, but now it is reduced to its original limits. In the year 1739, at the deſire of ſe the dependents of Cardinal Alberon pope's legate at Ravenna, it wa ſu to the ſee of Rome; but upon co of the council, the pope was pleaſed t ſtore it to its former freedom. The g ment conſiſts of a council of forty p the one half nobles, and the other h moners. But on very important af arengo, or great council is convened every family has the privilege of ſen repreſentative. The chief officers o free ſtate are two capitani, who are c ed every half-year; a commiſſioner, tries both civil and criminal caſes, and always be a foreigner; a doctor of whoſe office is triennial; and a pr who alſo muſt be a foreigner, and i only for three years, to attend the ſa to inſpect all apothecaries' ſhops.

St. Marino, a town of Italy, and c of the republic ſo called. It is wal fied, with only one avenue to it, an tains five churches, three convents, three caſtles: ſixty miles SE. Bologn 125 N. Rome. *Long.* 30. 8. E. Ferr 42. 58. N.

St. Marino, a town of Italy, in the dom of Naples, and province of Baſi nine miles S. Turſi.

St. Mark, a town of the iſland of I niola, ſituated in a bay, on the weſt to which gives name. The chief p tions of the neighbourhood are cotto cotton: forty-eight miles S. Port Pa x. 72. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 18

St. Mark, a river of Eaſt Florida, runs into Apalache Bay, a little be town of St. Mark.

St. Mark, a ſeaport town of Eaſt F near the mouth of a river of the name. *Long.* 84. 36. W. Greenwic 30. 10. N.

St. Mars, a town of France, in the d ment of the Indre and Loire: three l W. Tours, and one E. Langeais.

St. Mars de Loquenay, a town of F in the department of the Sarte: four SE. Le Mans.

St. Mars d'Outille, a town of Fra the department of the Sarte: three l SE. Le Mans.

St. Martha, a town of Spain, in th vince of Galicia: twenty-eight miles Mondonedo.

St. Martha, a town of South Amer the government of Terra Firma, and vince of the ſame name, with a h on the North Sea, ſituated at the of the Guayra: 124 miles NE. C gena. *Long.* 74. 56. W. Greenwich. 11. 55. N.

St. Martha, a province of South A in the government of Terra Firma,

the north by the North Sea, on the Rio de la Hacha, on the south by Grenada, and on the west by the ter- Carthagena. It is about 300 miles h, and 200 in breadth, is a moun- country, and reckoned the highest the world. The climate is hot and but is rendered more tolerable by the which blow over the snow on the ns.

Martha's Bay, a bay on the west coast land of Curaçao.

Martiano, a town of Italy, in the Asti: twelve miles SE. Asti, and Alba.

Martin, a town of Hungary, on a which runs into the Waag: ten W. Rosenburg, and thirty-six NE.

Martin, a town of France, in the de- of the Straits of Calais, and place of a canton, in the district gne: one quarter of a league E.

Martin, a town of North America, government of Mexico, and province tecas: thirty leagues NW. Zaca-

Martin, a town of Italy, in the king- Naples, and province of Capitanata: S. Termola.

Martin, a town of Spain, in the pro- Asturias: forty-four miles W.

Martin, a town of Spain, in Old on the Duero; forty-two miles Burgos.

Martin, one of the Scilly Islands. *Long.* Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. N. See ds.

Martin, an island in the West Indies, leagues in length, and four in its breadth. This island is chiefly va- its salt-pits, and salt-water lakes, Spaniards thought so considerable, built a fort upon the island to pro- , and to prevent other nations from a settlement. In the year 1650, affairs of Old Spain were in great , the garrrison of this fort, being no to maintain themselves, blew it destroyed, at the same time, all their and cisterns. The French, upon ing, set up a claim of pre-occu- endeavoured to get possession of , but were thwarted by the Dutch; commodation being proposed, the divided between them; the French into possession of the most pleasant , which looks towards Anguilla, Dutch occupied the most profitable, contained the salt-pits and ponds mentioned. This quarter was soon filled with commodious buildings, and capacious store-houses, while that of the French remained poor and ill-provided, and in the year 1689, was plundered by Sir Timothy Thornhill. The Dutch part would have proved a flourishing colony, had it not been destitute of a good harbour, and lain too far to leeward, to carry on a convenient commerce with the windward islands. In 1744, a handful of English, headed by the deputy-governor of Anguila, with two St. Christopher's privateers, drove the French from the possession of their part of the island, and it has been ever since considered as belonging half to the Dutch, and half to the English. *Long.* 62. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 5. N.

St. Martin, a town of the island of Cuba: 130 miles SW. Havannah.

St. Martin d'Ablois, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Epernay: 1¼ league SW. Epernay, and seven W. Châlons sur Marne.

St. Martin d'Auxigny, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourges: 2¾ leagues N. Bourges, and 4½ E. Vierzon.

St. Martin d'Auxy, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Châlons: 2½ leagues ESE. Montcenis, and four SW. Châlons sur Saône.

St. Martin le Beaux, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, near which the Saracens were defeated in the year 732, and the Normans in 841, near the Cher: three leagues ESE. Tours.

St. Martin de Belleville, a town of Savoy, in the Tarentaise: five miles S. Monstier.

St. Martin du Bois, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Segre: 1¾ league ENE. Segre, and 3¼ W. Châteauneuf.

St. Martin en Bresse, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Châlons: 2¾ leagues ENE. Châlons sur Saône, and 1½ S. Verdun sur Saône.

St. Martin la Chapelle, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Marvejols: four leagues SW. Mende.

St. Martin de Cleles, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grenoble: seven leagues S. Grenoble.

St. Martin de Courtisols, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chaalons: two leagues ENE. Chaalons.

St. Martin d'Euriage, a town of France, in

in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grenoble: five miles SE. Grenoble.

St. Martin de Fontenay, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Caen: 1½ league S. Caen, and 4½ NNW. Falaise.

St. Martin de Londres, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montpellier: four leagues NNW. Montpellier, and 3¾ NE. Gignac.

St. Martin d'O, see *O*.

St. Martin de Palières, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Maximin: three leagues N. St. Maximin.

St. Martin de Ré, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Rochelle, on the north coast of the Isle of Ré: three leagues WNW. La Rochelle. *Long.* 16. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

St. Martin de Tournon, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Le Blanc en Berry, 2½ leagues NW. Le Blanc en Berry, and 5½ SSW. Châtillon sur Indre.

St. Martin de Trebejo, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: forty-one miles S. Civdad Rodrigo.

St. Martin de Vallamas, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mezen: seven leagues SW. Tournon, and 5½ NW. Privas.

St. Martin Zell, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Ker: three miles SW. Salzburg, and six WSW. Kempten. *Long.* 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

St. Martinho, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, situated on the north side of the river Donao, near its mouth: four leagues NE. Peniche.

St. Martino, a town of Piedmont, in the district of the Four Vallies, to one of which it gives name: nine miles NW. Pinerola.

St. Martino, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and county of Canavese: 4½ miles SW. Ivrea, and nineteen N. Turin.

S. Martino, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aosta, near the Doria Baltea: seventeen miles SE. Aosta.

S. Martino, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Tenda: twelve miles W. Tenda.

St. Martino, a town of Italy, in the Veronese: fifteen miles NW. Verona.

St. Martino, a town of Italy, in the Bolognese: twelve miles NE. Bologna.

St. Martino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: five miles NW. Oppido.

St. Martino, a town of Italy, in th[illegible] dom of Naples, and province of Ba[illegible] twenty-four miles SSE. Montenza.

St. Martino, a town of the island of [illegible]sica: four miles N. Bastia.

St. Martino, a town of Italy, in th[illegible] dom of Naples, and province of Pr[illegible] Ultra: 10½ miles WSW. Benevento.

St. Martin's Bay, a bay on the sou[illegible] of the island of Guernsey.

St. Martin's Point, a cape on the east coast of the island of Guernsey: [illegible] S. from St. Peter.

St. Martinsberg, a town of Hungar[illegible] miles SE. Raab.

St. Martinsdyck, a town of the [illegible] Zealand, in the island of Tolen: fi[illegible] W. Tolen.

St. Marton, a town of Hungary: ten [illegible] W. Rosenburg.

St. Martory, a town of France, [illegible] department of the Upper Garonne, chief place of a canton, in the di[illegible] St. Gaudens, on the Garonne: three [illegible] and a half NE. St. Gaudens, and fou[illegible] half SW. Rieux.

St. Mary, an island in the Eastern [illegible] Sea, near the north-west coast of the [illegible] of Borneo. *Long.* 114. 30. E. Gre[illegible] *Lat.* 6. 30. N.

St. Mary, one of the Scilly Islands. [illegible] 6. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 57. [illegible] *Scilly Islands*.

St. Mary, an island in the Ind[illegible] near the east coast of the island of M[illegible]car, from which it is separated by [illegible] about three leagues wide. It is ab[illegible] leagues long, and from two to thre[illegible] surrounded with rocks, among w[illegible] found some beautiful white coral [illegible] east coast is found ambergris, which [illegible] habitants make use of in the sacrifi[illegible]ed to the memory of their ancestors [illegible] country abounds with gentle hills, [illegible] numerable brooks, and springs of fre[illegible] The inhabitants call the island *N*[illegible] and pretend to be the descendents [illegible] ham. The soil is fertile, and prod[illegible] sugar-canes, legumes of different [illegible] pine-apples, tobacco, &c. The air [illegible] wholesome, and seldom a day pass[illegible] rain; sometimes it rains a fortn[illegible] ther. *Long.* 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* [illegible]

St. Mary, a seaport town of the [illegible] States of America, in Maryland, [illegible] tomack, near the mouth: forty [illegible] S. Annapolis. *Long.* 76. 32. W. [illegible]wich. *Lat.* 38. 15. N.

St. Mary, a river of the United [illegible] of America, in Georgia, which [illegible] the sea, *Long.* 81. 38. W. Greenw[illegible] 30. 56. N.

St. Mary, one of the Shiant Islands [illegible] the Western Islands, near the south-[illegible]

of Lewis, in Scotland, about ſeven miles in circumference: twenty-two miles S. Stornaway.

St. Mary, a river which divides Georgia from Eaſt Florida, and runs into the ſea, lon. 81. 40. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 30. 42. N.

St. Mary, a ſeaport town of the United States of America, in Georgia, at the mouth of a river ſo called. *Long.* 81. 41. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 56. N.

St. Mary, a ſmall iſland in the German Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of England, and county of Northumberland: four miles NNW. of the mouth.

St. Mary's Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 54. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. N.

St. Mary's Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 60. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

St. Mary's Keys, rocks on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 47. N.

St. Matheo, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 4½ leagues NW. Peniſcola, and nine SSW. Tortoſa.

St. Maixent, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Junien: four leagues SSW. St. Junien.

St. Malburn, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur: 3¼ leagues SE. Angers, and 4½ W. Saumur.

St. Matia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Revel, on the coaſt of the Gulf of Finland: twenty miles NE. Revel.

St. Matthew, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: four miles S. Villach.

St. Matthew, an iſland in the South Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 6. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. S.

St. Matthew, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, diſcovered in the year 1516, by the Portugueſe, who have a ſettlement on the coaſt. Veſſels frequently ſtop here ſome time to take in refreſhments. *Long.* 10. 55. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 2. 45. S.

St. Matthew, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 97. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 35. N.

St. Matthias, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about thirty leagues in circumference. *Long.* 144. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 20. S.

St. Maur, a town of France, in the department of Paris: two leagues SE. Paris.

St. Maura, or *Leucadia*. In addition to what was ſaid under the article *Leucadia*: this iſland was anciently a peninſula, connected with the continent of Acarnania; but the Carthaginians, or, according to others, the Corinthians, ſevered it, ſince much that at preſent betwixt the iſland and the continent there is a channel, about fifty paces broad. It produces great plenty of game, wine, oil, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, and other fruits, with fine paſtures. The inhabitants are Greeks, ſubject to a biſhop. In this iſland were formerly three conſiderable towns, with a moſt magnificent temple of Venus. The town of St. Maura, which gives name to the iſland, contains about 5000 or 6000 inhabitants; and being ſituated in the water, and defended by walls and towers, is ſo fortified, that there is no convenient approach to it, either by land or water. Beyond its works, in a moraſs, are two well-inhabited iſlands, or ſuburbs. The little iſlands betwixt this and the continent communicate by bridges. In 1473, the Turks diſpoſſeſſed the Grecian emperor of the town and iſland. In 1502, the Venetians made themſelves maſters of it, but afterwards ſurendered it again to the Turks, and in 1684 recovered it from them. In 1715, the town and iſland fell a ſecond time into the hands of the Turks; but the following year the Venetians drove them out and have ever ſince kept a proveditore here.

St. Maure, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Troyes: one league N. Troyes.

St. Maure, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chinon: five leagues SE. Chinon, and ſix S. Tours.

St. Maurice, or *St. Moritzen*, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais, ſituated between two hills, on the Rhône, over which it has a ſtately ſtone bridge, reaching from one hill to the other. On the weſt ſide of this bridge, cloſe to a high mountain, ſtands the landvogt's ſeat, and on the eaſtern ſide of it a tower, and below both, a gate, which is ſhut by night. This paſs is a great thoroughfare for all goods and perſons going from the Lake of Geneva, through the country of the Valais, and over Mount St. Bernard. It takes its name from an Auguſtine canonry. This place is held to be the ancient Agaunum, where, at the end of the third century, the Theban legion, which conſiſted entirely of Chriſtians, is ſuppoſed to have ſuffered martyrdom. Others ſuppoſe it to be the Tarnada mentioned in Antoninus's Itinerary: nineteen miles NW. Sion.

St. Maurice, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, ſeventeen leagues above Quebec.

St. Maurice, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a

canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: eight leagues S. Grenoble.

St. Maurice, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortagne: four leagues NE. Mortagne.

St. Maurice, a town of the duchy of Savoy: eleven miles WNW. Chambery.

St. Maurice, a town of Savoy, in the country of Tarentaiſe: twenty-four miles W. Aoſta.

St. Maurice de Cazeveille, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzes: three leagues W. Uzes.

St. Maurice ſur Feſſord, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montargis: five miles W. Montargis.

St. Maurin, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Valence: two leagues N. Valence, and three and three quarters E. Agen.

St. Maurice, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: ſix miles and a half NNW. Turin, and five SE. Lanzo.

St. Mauro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: four miles SSE. Capua.

St. Mauro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: twenty two miles SE. Acerenza.

St. Mauro, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: twelve miles NNE. Trent.

St. Mauro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: three miles WSW. Roſſano.

St. Mawes, a borough town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated on a neck of land oppoſite Falmouth. A caſtle was built here in the reign of king Henry VIII, oppoſite Pendennis caſtle. It conſiſts only of one ſtreet, but ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: twenty-ſix miles SW. Leſtwithiel, and 256 WSW. London.

St. Maximin, a town and abby of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: two miles N. Treves.

St. Maximin, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Var: ſeven leagues N. Toulon, and ſix and a half E. Aix. *Long.* 23. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

St. Maximin, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: ſix leagues NNE. Grenoble.

St. Medar, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mucidan: four leagues SE. Mucidan.

St. Medard, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: two leagues and three quarters NW. Cahors.

St. Meen, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort: three leagues W. Montfort, and and a half W. Rennes,

St. Meloir, a town of France, in the partment of the North Coaſts, and c... place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Di... two leagues and a half W. Dinan, and ... and a quarter E. Lamballe.

St. Menehould, a town of France, ... principal place of a diſtrict, in the dep... ment of the Marne, ſituated in a m... between two rocks, on the higheſt of w... is a caſtle. It was once fortified, and ... out a ſiege againſt the duke of Lorrain, the year 1590; but in 1652, was taken the Spaniards. The fortifications have be... ſince demoliſhed: ſeven leagues and a ... ENE. Chaalons. *Long.* 22. 33. E. Ferr *Lat.* 49. 5. N.

St. Menoux, a town of France, in the ... partment of the Allier, and chief place ... canton, in the diſtrict of Moulins: ... leagues and a half W. Moulins, and ... and a half E. Bourbon l'Archambault.

St. Mère Egliſe, a town of France, in ... department of the Channel, and chief p... of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carentan: ... leagues and a half N. Carentan, and two ... a half S. Valognes.

St. Meſmin, a town of France, in the ... partment of the Loiret, on the Loire: ... league WSW. Orleans, and three and a ... NE. Beaugency.

St. Meſſne, a town of the duchy of Sa... ſixteen miles ENE. Conflans.

St. Michael, a town of Italy, in the du... of Mantua, on the Tartaro: twenty m... E. Mantua.

St. Michael, a ſmall iſland, in the E... liſh Channel, lying off Eaſt Looe, in Co... wall. *Long.* 4. 32. W. Greenwich. *La* 50. 18. N.

St. Michael, a town of Germany, in the d... chy of Holſtein: ſix miles S. Meldorp.

St. Michael, a town of England, in ... county of Cornwall. It is a ſmall p... without a market, but ſends two mem... to the Britiſh parliament: ſeven miles ... half NE. Truro, and 249 WSW. Lond...

St. Michael, or *San Miguel*, an iſland ... the Atlantic, and the largeſt of thoſe c... *Azores*, diſcovered by Gonſalvo Velho C... bral, in the year 1444. It is about ... ty miles in circumference, has ſome po... lous towns and villages, with a large trad... corn, wine, and cattle; but the harbours a... neither good nor ſafe. Kircher gives an a... count of an earthquake which happened h... on the 26th of June, 1638, that continu... for eight days, without intermiſſion, and

terri...

...bly ſhook the iſland, that the people ...ſtioned their houſes in the utmoſt terror ...d perturbation, living all the while in the ...n fields. At this time a new iſland was ...ed; and had not Providence directed the ...d to blow on the contrary ſide, this iſland ... St. Michael muſt inevitably have been ...royed by thoſe ſhowers of liquid ſtones ...d minerals, thrown up into the air while ...ruption continued. The chief towns ... St. Michael, are Punta del Gada, and ... Franca, the former of which is rendered ...derable by its commerce, its ſtrong caſ..., in which the Portugueſe keep a conſtant ...rriſon, and by the reſidence of the primate ... the Azores. In the reign of queen Eliza..., this iſland was twice invaded by the ...ſh, who carried off a conſiderable booty. ... number of inhabitants is variouſly eſti...ted, from 25,000 to 50,000. The town ... Punta del Gada is ſituated *Long.* 25. 42. ... Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 47. N.

St. Michael en Lungau, a town of Ger..., in the circle of Bavaria, and arch...piric of Salzburg: fourteen miles SSE. ...adt, and nineteen WSW. Muehrau.

St. Michael's Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt ... iſland of Curaçao.

St. Michael's Bay, a bay of Nova Scotia, ... weſt coaſt of the Bay of Fundy.

St. Michael's Mount, a hill in the Engliſh ...nel, in Mount's Bay, near the coaſt of ...rnwall, and ſurrounded by the ſea at ...h-tides, with an extenſive pier or mole, ... a great number of ſhips may clear and ... on the north-weſt ſide, a little to the ... of Marazion.

Michaela, a town of Ruſſia, in the go... of Revel: thirty-ſix miles S.

St. Michel, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of ..., near the city of Venice, where the ...bitants, who trade to that city, have pur...d ground on which to build a church.

St. Michel, a town of Italy, in the Vero... fourteen miles NW. Verona.

St. Michel, a town of Germany, in the ... of Stiria: three miles SW. Leoben.

St. Michel, a town of Savoy, in the coun... Maurienne: ſeven miles SSE. St. Jean ...rienne.

St. Michel en Greve, a town of France, in ...partment of the North Coaſts, and ... place of a canton, in the diſtrict of ...on: one league and a half SW. Lan... and five and a quarter W. Pontrieu.

St. Michel en l'Herm, a town of France, ... department of the Vendée, and chief ... of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fonte... Comte: two leagues and a quarter ... Luçon, and three and a half W. ...ans.

St. Michel de Sapa, a town of South Ame..., in Peru, and juriſdiction of Arica, on the borders of a large foreſt of pimento, which is ſaid to produce annually 300,000 pounds weight of that ſpice.

St. Miguel, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan: twenty-five leagues N. Mechoacan.

St. Miguel, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guatimala.

St. Miguel, a town of Braſil, in the government of St. Paul.

St. Miguel, a town of South America, in the new kingdom of Grenada.

St. Miguel, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, between the rivers Guadiana and Odier, near the coaſt of the Atlantic.

St. Miguel, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Culiacan: ten leagues SE. Culiacan.

St. Miguel d'Ibarra, a town of South America, and capital of a juriſdiction of the ſame name, in the audience of Quito, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. The greateſt part of the houſes are of ſtone, and all of them tiled. The town is ſurrounded by ſuburbs, inhabited by Indians, whoſe cottages make a very mean appearance; but the houſes in the town are neat and uniform, though they are but low, having only a ground-floor, except thoſe in the ſquare, which have one ſtory. The pariſh church is a large and elegant ſtructure, and well ornamented. Here are alſo convents of Franciſcans, and Dominicans, and the Fathers of Mercy, a college, and a nunnery of the order of the Conception.

St. Miguel d'Ibarra, a juriſdiction of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and audience of Quito. It formerly contained that of Otabalo, but on account of its prodigious extent the latter was ſeparated from it. The temperature of the air is different in all the villages of this juriſdiction, but in moſt warm, on account of their low ſituations. Moſt of the farms have plantations of ſugar-canes, and mills for extracting the juice, from whence they make large quantities of very white ſugar. Some of the farms are planted with fruits, common in a hot climate, and in others cotton only is cultivated, which here arrives at the greateſt perfection. The ſugar-canes do not indeed ripen ſo well as in the province of Quito, but they may be committed at any time to the mill, there being no neceſſity for cutting them at any preciſe time, retaining all their goodneſs, even when ſuffered to ſtand two or three months after they are ripe; they are, however, cut every quarter at leaſt, and the mills by that means kept conſtantly at work during the whole year. The farms ſituated in a leſs hot part of the juriſdiction, are

ſown with maize, wheat, and barley. Here are alſo large numbers of goats, but not many ſheep. The Indians weave here a conſiderable quantity of cloth and cotton. This juriſdiction has alſo ſeveral mines of ſalt, which, beſides the home conſumption, ſupply the countries to the northward of it. In one part of this juriſdiction, near a village called Mira, are great number of wild aſſes, which increaſe very faſt, and are not eaſily caught.

St. Miguel de Tucuman, a town of South America, in the province of Tucuman.

St. Mihiel, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meuſe, ſituated on the Meuſe, in a vally ſurrounded with mountains. It has ſix gates, and three fauxbourgs: five poſts and a half NE. Bar le Duc, and five and a half S. Verdun. *Long.* 23. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 53. N.

St. Miklos, a town of Tranſilvania: twelve miles NNW. Medies.

St. Millan, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: five miles S. Calzada.

St. Miniato, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, on the Arno, the ſee of a biſhop. It contains four churches beſides the cathedral, and nine convents: twenty miles W. Florence.

St. Mirona, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 208. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 35. N.

St. Monance, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, nine miles S. St. Andrews, with a harbour on the Frith of Forth: the tide riſes very high, but the entrance is narrow, between rocks, which make it dangerous. St. Monance was once a conſiderable fiſhing town; but within a few years the ſhoals of fiſh have left the coaſt. The number of inhabitants is about 830. Coals are dug in the neighbourhood.

St. More, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: five leagues SSE. Auxerre, and three NW. Avalon.

St. Morel, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vovziers: one league and a half S. Vovziers.

St. Moritz, or *St. Morizzo*, a town of the Griſons, in Upper Engadina, containing a famous mineral ſpring, which was ſucceſſfully uſed in 1697, by Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy. The waters of this ſpring are held to be the moſt ſalubrious in all Switſerland, and even in Germany, at leaſt they certainly ſurpaſs thoſe of Pyrmont, which are reckoned ſome of the ſtrongeſt in the latter: twenty-five miles NNE. Chiavenna.

St. Morten, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles E. Landſperg.

St. Morten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles NW. Ottenſhein.

St. Nazaire, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romans: two leagues and a half E. Romans, and one NW. S. Jean en Royans.

St. Nazaire, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Guerande: three leagues and a half ESE. Guerande, and four WSW. Savenay.

St. Nazaire, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulon: one league W. Toulon.

St. Neomaye, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maixent: three leagues NE. Niort.

St. Neot's, a town of England, in the county of Huntingdon, on the Ouſe, with a weekly market on Thurſday. The earl of Holland, who took up arms againſt the parliament, in behalf of Charles I, was defeated near this town: nine miles SSW. Huntingdon, and fifty-five N. London.

St. Nicholas, one of the Cape Verd Iſlands of a triangular form, and about thirty leagues in circumference. The centre is mountainous, and the coaſts barren, the inhabitants are black, or copper-coloured Chriſtians under the direction of a Portugueſe prieſt: their number is about 1500.

St. Nicholas, an iſland of about three acres at the mouth of Plymouth harbour, with a caſtle, that commands the entrance.

St. Nicholas, a town of Savoy, in the lordſhip of Faucigny: two miles and a half SW. Flumet.

St. Nicholas, ſee *Nicolayken*.

St. Nicola, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles SE. Marburg.

St. Nicola, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the Danube. Not far from it is a whirlpool in the river, the paſſage of which is difficult, on account of the many rocks under water there, but which, when the ſtream is high, appear above. This vortex is dangerous, its draught is directed downwards; ſo that both ſmall and great ſhipping, which are not heavily laden, may ſink in it. When the river is high, this whirlpool is ſafeſt, for then the water runs off a great ſpace above the rocks, but the ſtream is at that time more violent and rapid, as it boils and runs ſtronger, and its extent is larger. This danger too is at that time heightened by a counter current, which joins it to the right, from what is called the *Loch*, which is a narrow paſſage, winding round the rocks, and at low water quite dry; but if the water is ſmaller, veſſels may there paſs through, and thus eſcape the vortex: two miles E. Grein.

S. Nicola, a town of Italy, in the king- of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ..een miles ENE. Lefina.

S. Nicola, a town of Italy, in the king- of Naples, and province of Otranto: .. miles S. Oria.

S. Nicolas, a town of Spain, in the pro- .. f Seville: twenty miles N. Carmona.

S. Nicolas, a town of the iſland of Cher- ..rty miles NW. Cherſo.

S. Nicolas, a town of Flanders, with a ..e: twelve miles SW. Antwerp, and ..E. Ghent.

S. Nicolas, a town of France, in the de- ..nt of the Meurte, and chief place of .. n, in the diſtrict of Nancy, on the ..e: two leagues and a half SE. Nan- ..d three WNW. Luneville.

S. Nicolas, a town of Swiſſerland, in the .. of Berne: twelve miles NNE. Berne.

S. Nicolas, a town on the north-weſt coaſt .. iſland of Hiſpaniola, ſituated in a bay ..ed by Cape St. Nicholas, which affords ..cellent and ſafe harbour; this town was .. poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh in the year .. *Long.* 72. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* .. N.

S. Nicolas de la Grave, a town of France, .. department of the Upper Garonne, ..ief place of a canton, in the diſtrict .. renade: ſeven leagues NNW. Gre- .. and five W. Montauban.

S. Nicolas Harbour, a bay of the River St. ..nce, on the coaſt of Canada: five .. W. Cape Montpelles.

S. Nicolas de Rodon, a town of France, in ..partment of the Lower Loire, and .. place of a canton, in the diſtrict of .. half a mile S. Redon, and fifteen .. Blain.

S. Nicolas de la Taille, a town of France, .. department of the Lower Seine, and .. place of a canton, in the diſtrict of .. mers: four leagues and a half E. ..r.

S. Nicolo, a town of Sicily, in the vally of .. eighteen miles SW. Noto.

S. Nicolo, a town of Italy, in the king- .. Naples, and province of Calabria .. eight miles NW. Nicotera.

S. Nicolo, or *Tremiti*, one of the iſlands Tremiti, in the Adriatic, about twelve .. from the coaſt of Italy. This iſland .. eight miles in circumference, and .. a few hamlets, a convent of Bene- .., and a caſtle, with about twenty- .. diers. *Long.* 33. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* .. N.

S. Nicolo, a ſmall iſland in the Mediter- .. : three miles NE. Lindo, in the iſland .. des.

S. Nicolo della Machia, a town of Italy, .. kingdom of Naples, and province of .. ata: ten miles and a half W. Matera.

St. Oluf, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skonen: twenty-three miles S. Chriſtianſtadt.

St. Omer, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Straits of Calais, ſituated on the Aa, ſtrongly fortified. Before the revolution it was the ſee of a biſhop, and contained ſeveral religious houſes: ſix poſts S. Dunkirk, and twenty-nine N. Paris. *Long.* 19. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

St. Orſe, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Exideuil: three leagues S. Exideuil.

St. Oſith, an iſland of England, at the mouth of Blackwater River, or Maldon Water, in the county of Eſſex.

St. Oſwald, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles N. Rorbach.

St. Oſwald, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eleven miles NE. Windiſch Gratz.

St. Oſwald, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles SW. Newſtatt.

St. Oſwald, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles S. Landſperg.

St. Oſwald, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles E. Frieſtadt.

St. Oſwald, a town of Germany, in Upper Carniola: eleven miles E. Stein.

St. Ouen, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amboiſe: one league and a half N. Amboiſe.

St. Ouen, a town of France, in the department of Paris: one league and a quarter N. Paris.

St. Ouen, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry le Français: four leagues SSW. Vitry.

St. Ouen des Oyes, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mayenne: three leagues S. Mayenne, and three and a quarter NE. Laval.

St. Ouen des Toits, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laval: two leagues NW. Laval, and three S. Ernée.

St. Owen's Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey, with a town or village of the ſame name: ſix miles WNW. St. Helier.

St. Pablo, a town of South America, in the biſhopric of Truxillo, and juriſdiction of Caxamarca.

St. Pablo, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito, and juriſdiction of Otabalo, ſituated on a lake, to which it gives name.

St. Pal en Chalençon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moniſtrol: three leagues NW. Moniſtrol.

St. Palais, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, on the Bidouze: ten leagues W. Pau, and ſeven SE. Bayonne. *Long.* 16. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 19. N.

St. Pantaleo, a town of the iſland of Sardinia, ſituated on the ſpot where was anciently the epiſcopal city of Dolio: ſixteen miles N. Cagliari.

St. Paolo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: three miles ESE. Dragonera.

St. Papoul, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtelnaudary. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Toulouſe: one league and a quarter E. Caſtelnaudary, and five WNW. Carcaſſonne. *Long.* 19. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

St. Pardoux, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Partenay: one league and three quarters SSW. Partenay.

St. Pardoux la Riviere, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nontron: 1½ league SE. Nontron.

St. Pargoire, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodeve: 4¾ leagues SSE. Lodeve, and 2 NE. Pezenas.

St. Pater, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Frenay-le-vicomte; one league S. Alençon.

St. Patenne, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vannes.

St. Paternian, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ſix miles ESE. Spital.

St. Patrick's, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: twelve miles SW. Brunſwick.

St. Patrick's Bridge, a chain of rocks near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, extending from the weſt coaſt of Wexford to the Saltee Iſlands.

St. Patrick's Purgatory, a ſmall iſland of Ireland, in lake Derg.

St. Pau, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: twelve miles NW. Gerona.

St. Paul, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Var: two leagues and a quarter W. Nice, and three ENE. Graſſe. *Long.* 24. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

St. Paul, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Leonard: two leagues S. St. Leonard, and three SE. Limoges.

St. Paul, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Chablais, on the lake of Geneva: ten miles E. Tonan.

St. Paul, a town of the iſland of Bourbon.

St. Paul, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Caune: three leagues NW. La Caune.

St. Paul, a town of France, in the department of the Gard: ten miles NE. Uzes.

St. Paul, a government of South America, in Brazil, ſituated to the weſt of Rio Janeiro. The principal productions are grain and cotton; the population is computed at 11,100 whites, 32,130 Indians, and 900 blacks or mulattoes.

St. Paul, a town of South America, and capital of the government of the ſame name in Brazil, ſituated in a charming climate, about twelve leagues from the ſea. This town was founded in the year 1570, by ſome malefactors, who were tranſported from Portugal, and became the capital of a republic, but at laſt ſubmitted to Portugal: 210 miles W. Rio Janeiro, *Long.* 29. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 30. S.

St. Paul, a town of the iſland of Malta; ſix miles NW. Malta.

St. Paul, an iſland in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 61. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 51. S.

St. Paul, an iſland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence: three leagues NE. from the north cape of the iſland of Cape Breton.

St. Paul de Fenouilledes, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perpignan: ſix leagues WNW. Perpignan, and four N. Prades.

St. Paul en Jareſt, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne: ſix leagues SSW. Lyons.

St. Paul de Loanda, ſee *Loanda*.

St. Paul les Romans, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romans: one league and a half NE. Romans.

St. Paul de Torrat, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon: one league and a half NNE. Taraſcon, and four SSW. Mirepoix.

St. Paul Trois Châteaux, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montelimart. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Arles: four leagues S. Montelimart, and four and a half N. Orange.

St. Paula, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 121. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 76. 54. N.

St. Paulien, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Puy-en-Velay: ſeven leagues SE. Brioude, and two NNW. le Puy.

St. Paul's Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland: ten miles N. Bonne Bay.

St. Pazanne, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Paimbœuf: four leagues SW. Nantes.

St. Payo, a town of Portugal, in the province Tras os Montes: ſix leagues W. Miranda de Duero.

St. Pé, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argelez: two leagues and a quarter N. Argelles, and two W. Lourde.

St. Pecaque, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Panuſca.

St. Pedro, a town of South America, in the biſhopric of Truxillo, and juriſdiction of Lima, ſituated in a fertile ſoil, near the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 7. 26. S.

St. Pedro, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Tlaſcala.

St. Pedro, a town of Eaſt Florida: forty-four miles ESE. St. Mark.

St. Pedro, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Spain, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of the city of Cadiz, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow ſtrait, called *St. Pedro's Channel*.

St. Pedro, a town of the iſland of Cuba: thirty-one miles SW. Bayamo.

St. Pedro de Sul, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: three leagues and a half NW. Viſeu.

St. Pedro de Taberna, a town of Spain, in Arragon: four leagues N. Ainſa.

St. Pelagia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: ſix miles NW. Tarento.

St. Pellegrino, a town of Iſtria: two miles SSE. Umago.

St. Pellegrino, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Corſica, the greateſt part of it in ruins: twenty-one miles SSE. Baſtia, and forty-nine E. Calvi. *Long.* 27. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 23. N.

St. Peray, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen, on the weſt coaſt of the Rhône, oppoſite Valence.

St. Pere, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: three leagues N. Mortain.

St. Pereux, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: one league E. Roanne.

St. Peter, a town of Geemany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles SE. Landſperg.

St. Peter, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles WNW. Windiſch Weiſtritz.

St. Peter, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles W. Cilley.

St. Peter, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles WSW. Freuſtadt.

St. Peter, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles E. Steyr.

St. Peter and St. Paul, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Kamtchatka: fifty-two miles SE. Verchhei Kamtchatſkoi. *Long.* 176. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.—Captain King places it in *Long.* 158. 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 0. 38. N.

St. Peter le Port, or *Port St. Pierre*, a town ſituated in the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland of Guernſey, defended by two caſtles, one called the *Old Caſtle*, and the other, *Cornet Caſtle*; the latter is ſituated upon a rock, and ſeparated from the land by an arm of the ſea, fordable only at low water. *Long.* 2. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

St. Peter's, a town of the iſland of Antigua.

St. Peter's Harbour, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 62. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

St. Peter's Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, about a league SE. from Langley Iſland.

St. Peter's Point, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 36. N.

St. Peterſberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: thirty-ſeven miles SE. Munich, and forty W. Salzburg.

St. Peterſburg, ſee *Peterſburg*.

St. Peterſthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Straſburg: ſix miles S. Oppenau.

St. Petra, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: ſixty-four miles S. Iſchim.

St. Philbert de Grand Lieu, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Machecoul: four leagues S. Nantes, and two and a half ENE. Machecoul.

St. Philip, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan.

St. Philip de Benguela, ſee *Benguela*.

St. Philip's Iſland, an iſland in the South Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 13. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 22. S.

St. Philip's-Land, a ſmall iſland of Zealand, with a village of the ſame name, ſeparated by a narrow channel from the eaſt end of the iſland of Schorwen.

St. Philippe d'Auſtria d'Oruro, a town of South America, in the archbiſhopric of Plata, and juriſdiction of Oruro.

St. Philippe

St. Pal en Chalençon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moniſtrol: three leagues NW. Moniſtrol.

St. Palais, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, on the Bidouze: ten leagues W. Pau, and ſeven SE. Bayonne. *Long.* 16. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 19. N.

St. Pantaleo, a town of the iſland of Sardinia, ſituated on the ſpot where was anciently the epiſcopal city of Dolio: ſixteen miles N. Cagliari.

St. Paolo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: three miles ESE. Dragonera.

St. Papoul, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtelnaudary. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Toulouſe: one league and a quarter E. Caſtelnaudary, and five WNW. Carcaſſonne. *Long.* 19. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

St. Pardoux, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Partenay: one league and three quarters SSW. Partenay.

St. Pardoux la Riviere, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nontron: 1¼ league SE. Nontron.

St. Pargoire, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodeve: 4¾ leagues SSE. Lodeve, and 2 NE. Pezenas.

St. Pater, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Frenay-le-vicomte; one league S. Alençon.

St. Patrne, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vannes.

St. Paternian, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ſix miles ESE. Spital.

St. Patrick's, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: twelve miles SW. Brunſwick.

St. Patrick's Bridge, a chain of rocks near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, extending from the weſt coaſt of Wexford to the Saltee Iſlands.

St. Patrick's Purgatory, a ſmall iſland of Ireland, in lake Derg.

St. Pau, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: twelve miles NW. Gerona.

St. Paul, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Var: two leagues and a quarter W. Nice, and three ENE. Graſſe. *Long.* 24. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

St. Paul, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Nard: two leagues S. St. Leonard, and SE. Limoges.

St. Paul, a town of Savoy, in the of Chablais, on the lake of Geneva miles E. Tonan.

St. Paul, a town of the iſland of Bou

St. Paul, a town of France, in the partment of the Tarn, and chief p a canton, in the diſtrict of La Caune: leagues NW. La Caune.

St. Paul, a town of France, in the partment of the Gard: ten miles NE.

St. Paul, a government of South rica, in Brazil, ſituated to the weſt of Janeiro. The principal productions are and cotton; the population is compute 11,100 whites, 32,130 Indians, and blacks or mulattoes.

St. Paul, a town of South America, capital of the government of the ſame in Brazil, ſituated in a charming cl about twelve leagues from the ſea. town was founded in the year 1570, by malefactors, who were tranſported from tugal, and became the capital of a repu but at laſt ſubmitted to Portugal: 210 W. Rio Janeiro. *Long.* 29. W. Ferro. 23. 30. S.

St. Paul, a town of the iſland of Ma ſix miles NW. Malta.

St. Paul, an iſland in the Indian *Long.* 61. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37.

St. Paul, an iſland in the Gulf Lawrence: three leagues NE. from north cape of the iſland of Cape Breton.

St. Paul de Fenouilledes, a town of Fr in the department of the Eaſt Pyren and chief place of a canton, in the di of Perpignan: ſix leagues WNW. P nan, and four N. Prades.

St. Paul en Jareſt, a town of France, the department of the Rhône and Loire, chief place of a canton, in the diſtri St. Etienne: ſix leagues SSW. Lyons.

St. Paul de Loanda, ſee *Loanda*.

St. Paul les Romans, a town of Fra in the department of the Drôme, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ro one league and a half NE. Romans.

St. Paul de Torrat, a town of France, the department of the Arriege, and c place of a canton, in the diſtrict of T con: one league and a half NNE. Tara and four SSW. Mirepoix.

St. Paul Trois Châteaux, a town of Fra in the department of the Drôme, and c place of a canton, in the diſtrict of M limart. Before the revolution, the ſee biſhop, ſuffragan of Arles: four league Montelimart, and four and a half N. Oran.

St. Paula, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 121. E. Ferro. *L* 76. 54. N.

St. Paulien, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy-en ...: ſeven leagues SE. Brioude, and two ...NW. le Puy.

St. Paul's Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of ...foundland: ten miles N. Boone Bay.

St. Pazanne, a town of France, in the ...ment of the Lower Loire, and chief ...of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pain... four leagues SW. Nantes.

Payo, a town of Portugal, in the pro... Tras os Montes: ſix leagues W. Mi... de Duero.

St. Pé, a town of France, in the depart... of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief ...of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argel... two leagues and a quarter N. Argelles, ... W. Lourde.

St. Petaque, a town of North America, in ...ernment of Mexico, and province of ...

St. Pedro, a town of South America, in ...bepric of Truxillo, and juriſdiction of ... ſituated in a fertile ſoil, near the coaſt ... Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 7. 26. S.

St. Pedro, a town of North America, in ...ntry of Mexico, and province of ...

St. Pedro, a town of Eaſt Florida: forty... ... ESE. St. Mark.

St. Pedro, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of ... ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of the city ..., from which it is ſeparated by a ... ſtrait, called *St. Pedro's Channel*.

St. Pedro, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ... miles SW. Bayamo.

St. Pedro de Sul, a town of Portugal, in ...ince of Beira: three leagues and a ... NW. Viſeu.

St. Pedro de Taberna, a town of Spain, in ... four leagues N. Ainſa.

St. Pedro, a town of Italy, in the king... Naples, and province of Otranto: ... NW. Tarento.

St. Pelegrino, a town of Iſtria: two miles ...

St. Pelegrino, a ſeaport town of the iſland ... the greateſt part of it in ruins: ... miles SSE. Baſtia, and forty-nine ... *Long.* 27. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ...

St. Peray, a town of France, in the de... of the Ardeche, and chief place ... in the diſtrict of Mezen, on ... coaſt of the Rhône, oppoſite Valence.

St. Pere, a town of France, in the de... of the Channel: three leagues N. ...

St. Perez, a town of France, in the de... of the Rhône and Loire: one ... Roanne.

St. Peter, a town of Germany, in the ... Stiria: four miles SE. Landſperg.

St. Peter, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles WNW. Windiſch Weiſtritz.

St. Peter, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles W. Cilley.

St. Peter, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles WSW. Freuſtadt.

St. Peter, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles E. Stevr.

St. Peter and St. Paul, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Kamtchatka: fifty-two miles SE. Verchnei Kamtchatſkoi. *Long.* 176. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.—Captain King places it in *Long.* 158. 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 0. 38. N.

St. Peter le Port, or *Port St. Pierre*, a town ſituated in the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland of Guernſey, defended by two caſtles, one called the *Old Caſtle*, and the other, *Gornet Caſtle*; the latter is ſituated upon a rock, and ſeparated from the land by an arm of the ſea, fordable only at low water. *Long.* 2. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

St. Peter's, a town of the iſland of Antigua.

St. Peter's Harbour, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 62. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

St. Peter's Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, about a league SE. from Langley Iſland.

St. Peter's Point, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 36. N.

St. Peterſberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: thirty-ſeven miles SE. Munich, and forty W. Salzburg.

St. Peterſburg, ſee *Peterſburg*.

St. Peterſtbal, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Straſburg: ſix miles S. Oppenau.

St. Petra, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk: ſixty-four miles S. Iſchim.

St. Philbert de Grand Lieu, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Machecoul: four leagues S. Nantes, and two and a half ENE. Machecoul.

St. Philip, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan.

St. Philip de Benguela, ſee *Benguela*.

St. Philip's Iſland, an iſland in the South Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 13. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 22. S.

St. Philip's-Land, a ſmall iſland of Zealand, with a village of the ſame name, ſeparated by a narrow channel from the eaſt end of the iſland of Schorwen.

St. Philippe d'Auſtria d'Oruro, a town of South America, in the archbiſhopric of Plata, and juriſdiction of Oruro.

St. Philippe

St. Philippe de Porto Bello, ſee *Porto Bello*.

St. Philippo, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto: twenty-ſeven miles W. Catania.

St. Piedro, a town of Iſtria: ſix miles SSW. Capo d'Iſtria.

St. Pierre, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Calais: one league SE. Calais.

St. Pierre, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Caune: two leagues NW. La Caune.

St. Pierre à Oiſeau, the largeſt of what are called the *Seven Iſlands*, near the coaſt of France.

St. Pierre, a ſmall iſland in the North Atlantic, near the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 56. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 46. N.

St. Pierre, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Martinico, ſituated on a bay on the weſt coaſt. *Long.* 43. 24. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 43. N.

St. Pierre de Bœuf, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne: four leagues W. St. Etienne.

St. Pierre du Chemin, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée: one league NNE. Chataigneraye.

St. Pierre du Chignac, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perigueux: two leagues and a half SE. Perigueux.

St. Pierre ſur Dive, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Liſieux: three leagues NE. Falaiſe, and five SE. Caen.

St. Pierre d'Eſtripiers, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Meyrveis: two leagues and a half NW. Meyrveis.

St. Pierre l'Egliſe, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cherburg: one league and three quarters W. Barfleur, and two and three quarters E. Cherburg.

St. Pierre le Moutier, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Nyevre: five leagues W. Decize, and four S. Nevers. *Long.* 21. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 47. N.

St. Pierre d'Oleron, a town of France, ſituated in the centre of the iſland of Oleron, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marennes: one league and three quarters NW. Oleron. *Long.* 16. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat* 56. 57. N.

St. Pierremont, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeanes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandpré: three leagues N. Grandpré.

St. Pierres les Meliſey, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lure: one league and three quarters N. Lure, and two and three quarters E. Luxeuil.

St. Pierreville, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coiron: leagues and a half NW. Privas.

St. Pietra Dimutata, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: three miles and a half N. Tarento.

St. Pietra Vernotica, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: ten miles S. Brindiſi.

St. Pietro, a town of the iſland of Corſica: three leagues and a half SW. Baſtia.

St. Pietro, a town of the iſland of Corſica: ſix miles SW. Oletta.

St. Pietro, anciently *Hieracum*, an iſland in the Mediterranean, ſeven miles from the ſouth coaſt of Sardinia; thirteen miles long and three broad. *Long.* 26. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

St. Pietro Galatina, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: ſix miles E. Nardo.

St. Planchard, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: leagues NW. St. Gaudens, and two and a half S. Caſtlenau de Magnac.

St. Pois, or *St. Pair*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortain: two leagues and a half NNW. Mortain, and four ENE. Avranches.

St. Pol, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Straits of Calais: ſix poſts and a half S. Abbeville, and ſeven and a half S. L. *Long.* 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

St. Pol de Leon, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morlaix. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop ſuffragan of Tours: ſeven poſts and a half NE. Breſt, and ſeventy W. Paris.

St. Polgue, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: three leagues SSW. Roanne.

St. Polten, or *St. Hypolite*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Traſen, which owes its origin to a convent of Auguſtines, founded there in the 8th century: twenty-ſix miles W. Vienna and twelve S. Crems.

St. Pons de Thomieres, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Herault. Before the re-

...on, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Nar-...ere: seven leagues NW. Narbonne, and ...en W. Montpellier. *Long.* 20. 25. E. ...ro. *Lat.* 43. 29. N.

St. Porquier, a town of France, in the ...rtment of the Upper Garonne, and ...f place of a canton, in the district of ...el Sarazin: one league and a half SE. ...l Sarazin, and three W. Montauban.

St. Pourçain, a town of France, in the de-...ment of the Allier, and chief place of a ...on, in the district of Gannat: four leagues ...d a half N. Gannat, and five and a half ...Moulins.

St. Prest, a town of France, in the de-...ment of the Eure and Loir: two leagues ...Chartres.

St. Prez, or *St. Prex*, a town of Swis-...and, in the canton of Berne, situated on ...north coast of the lake of Geneva: eight ...SW. Lausan.

St. Priest, a town of France, in the de-...ment of the Isere, and chief place of a ...n, in the district of Vienne: two leagues ...Lyons.

St. Priman, a town of Germany, in the ...of Stiria: ten miles N. Windisch ...

St. Primus, a town of Germany, in the ...of Stiria: twelve miles SW. Win-...Gratz.

St. Privat, a town of France, in the de-...ment of the Upper Loire, and chief ...of a canton, in the district of Le Puy ...Velay: three leagues SW. Le Puy.

St. Prix, a town of France, in the de-...ment of the Seine and Oise: ten miles ...Paris.

St. Prix, a town of France, in the de-...ment of the Yonne, and chief place of ...ton, in the district of Auxerre: one ...e and a half SSE. Auxerre, and five ...Tonnerre.

St. Prix sous Beuvray, a town of France, ...e department of the Saône and Loire, ...chief place of a canton, in the district ...Autun: three leagues W. Autun, and ...and a quarter SSW. Lucenay ...que.

St. Puy, a town of France, in the depart-...of the Gers, and chief place of a can-...in the district of Condom: two leagues ...Condom, and two and a half SW. ...ure.

St. Quentin, a town of France, and prin-...place of a district, in the department ...e Aisne, situated on a rising ground ...the Somme. In the year 1557, the ...ch were defeated by the Spaniards in ...neighbourhood, in consequence of which ...town fell into the hands of the Spaniards: ...posts and a half NNW. Laon, and seven-...n and three quarters NNE. Paris. *Long.* ...7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 51. N.

St. Quentin, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Marcelin: four leagues NE. St. Marcelin, and three and a half NW. Grenoble.

St. Quentin, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Uzes: one league N. Uzes, and five S. Pont St. Esprit.

St. Quirico, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany: eight miles WSW. Monte Pulciano.

St. Rambert de Joux, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Ain, near the Albarine river: five leagues and three quarters SSE. Bourg-en-Bresse, and nine NE. Lyons. *Long.* 23. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 57. N.

St. Rambert sur Loire, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montbrison: three leagues and a half SE. Montbrison, and two and a half NW. St. Etienne.

St. Raphael, a district and bay of Africa, in the kingdom of Quiloa, so called by the Portuguese, from the loss of a vessel belonging to Vasco de Gama, on the coast.

St. Regis, a town of North America, on the south side of the river St. Lawrence: twenty-three leagues SW. Montreal.

St. Regolo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany: nine miles E. Leghorn.

St. Remedio, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 13 miles SW. Bolzano.

St. Remi, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aosta, near the Great St. Bernard: nine miles N. Aosta.

St. Remo, a seaport town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa, situated in a pleasant vally, with a good harbour, in the Mediterranean. Its neighbourhood produces lemons, pomegranates, and other fine fruits, particularly vast numbers of olives, which yield excellent oil. The town, till 1753, had enjoyed great freedom, under the Genoese government; but that year, having formed a design of withdrawing its dependency, was deprived of all its privileges. In 1745, it was bombarded by the English fleet: six miles ENE. Vintimiglia.

St. Remy, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, two leagues and a half E. Tarascon, and three S. Avignon. *Long.* 22. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 43. N.

St. Remy, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Thiers: one league NE. Thiers.

St. Remy en Bouzemont, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vitry-le-Français: two leagues S. St. Vitry.

St. Renan, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breſt: two leagues NW. Breſt, and nine and a quarter SW. St. Pol-de-Leon.

St. Reverein, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Corbigny: two leagues and a half SW. Corbigny, and ſeven NE. Nevers.

St. Reyne, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, two leagues and a half NE. Semur-en-Auxois, and nine WNW. Dijon.

St. Ricquer, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville: two leagues NE. Abbeville, and five W. Doulens.

St. Robert, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brive: four leagues NW. Brive.

St. Romain, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: one league NW. Aubeterre.

St. Romain, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montivilliers: two leagues and a half E. Montivilliers, and five W. Caudebec.

St. Romain d'Albon, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romans: five leagues NNW. Romans.

St. Romain en Jarest, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne: four leagues NNE. St. Etienne, and five SSW. Lyons.

St. Romaon, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: ſix leagues and a half SSE. Viſeu.

St. Rome du Tarn, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Affrique, on the Tarn: one league and a half N. St. Affrique, and three WSW. Milhau.

St. Ronans, one of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands, near the weſt coaſt of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 35. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 56. N.

St. Roſia, an iſland in the Gulf of Mexico, near the ſouth coaſt of Weſt Florida, 36 miles long, and about two wide. *Long.* 86. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 26. N.

St. Roſa Bay, a bay in the Gulf of Mexico, on the ſouth coaſt of Weſt Florida. *Long.* 86. 5. to 86. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 33. N.

St. Ruprecht, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: nine miles ENE. Graz.

St. Ruprecht, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles N. Pettau.

St. Sacrament, a town of South America, on the river La Plata, nearly oppoſite Buenos Ayres, ſettled by the Portugueſe; it was taken by the Spaniards in the year 1777, and ceded to them by treaty.

St. Sadurni, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: thirteen miles W. by S. Barcelona.

St. Saen, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchatel: two leagues and a half SW. Neufchatel, and five and a half NNE. Rouen.

St. Salvador, a city of South America, in the province of Tucuman, ſituated near the borders of Peru, at the foot of a high mountain, which forms part of the Eaſtern Andes. A little above the town, runs a conſiderable river, which afterwards falls into the La Plata. It has about 300 houſes, and is the moſt northerly town in the province: fifty-ſix leagues N. of St. Jago del Eſtero.

St. Salvador, a city of South America, in Brazil, at the entrance of All Saints' bay, and the ſee of an archbiſhop, and reſidence of the viceroy. It contains many religious houſes, and a large and magnificent college. It is large, rich, and well built, but ſtands on ſuch diſadvantageous and uneven ground, namely, on an eminence of about 100 fathoms in height, formed by the eaſt ſide of the bay, as renders the acceſs to it very difficult, by reaſon of its great ſteepneſs, which makes it neceſſary to have recourſe to chairs and other machines for conveying the goods up and down from the city to the port. The plan of the Upper Town is as regular as the unevenneſs of the ground will permit; but though the ſtreets are ſpacious and of a good breadth, moſt of them ſo ſteep an aſcent, that they are impracticable to wheel-carriages. The irregular and inconvenient ſituation of the city does not, however, hinder it from carrying on the greateſt trade, and being one of the richeſt cities in the whole country; and we muſt add, that it ſo greatly contributes to the ſtrength of it, that it might with a ſmall expence be rendered impregnable; having formed ditches and outworks, running one another in ſuch a manner, that not an inch of ground might be diſputed. The eaſt ſide is almoſt inacceſſible, and the reſt well fortified, both by art and nature, and the avenues guarded by ſeveral forts. The commerce of St. Salvador is very conſiderable, conſiſting in linen and woollen cloths of all ſorts, hats, ſtockings, both cotton and thread, wheat, barley, meal, biſcuit, Port-wine, houſehold and kitchen furniture, negro ſlaves, oil, cheeſe, beef and pork ſalted; in lieu of which they export gold, ſugar, tobacco, ſnuff, Brazil wood, hides, the balſam of capivi, ipecacuana, and a great variety of other drugs. Theſe are conveyed

...ed down from the Lower to the Upper city, ...ledges drawn up by cranes, worked by ...ves. The Upper Town is adorned with ...eral ſplendid ſtructures, particularly the ...edral, which being dedicated to St. Sal...r, hath given its name to the city. It ...ſumptuous edifice, and not only adorned ...fine carvings, gildings, &c. within and ...hout, but enriched with golden croſſes, ...ps, candleſticks, and other church uten... of prodigious value. The palace of the ...rnor is a very ſplendid building; that ... the archbiſhop little inferior to it, and the ...ns of juſtice, hoſpitals, and other public ...ces, are anſwerable to the richneſs of the ..., whoſe extenſive commerce is greatly ...anced by its correſpondence with Rio ... Janeiro, near which are ſeveral gold ..., remarkably rich. The king of Por...al will not permit ſtrangers to reſort hi...r, in order to purchaſe the productions of ... country, though they would buy them ... ſpecie, much leſs will he ſuffer them ... carry their goods to St. Salvador, to ſell ...arter. *Long.* 21. 45. W. Ferro. *Lat.* ... 45. S.

St. Salvador, or *Banza St. Salvador*, a ... of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, ... capital of the province of Pemba, ſitu... about forty leagues from the Atlantic, ... a rocky mountain, and ſide of the ...r Zaire, belonging to the Portugueſe. ... contains ſeveral churches, and 40,000 in...ants, of which 4000 are white. The ...gueſe reſide in a quarter by themſelves. ... 5. 50. S.

St. Salvador, a town of Mexico, in the ...ce of Guatimala, about twelve miles ... the Pacific Ocean. It is the reſidence ... Spaniſh governor, but has little trade; ... environs produce ſugar-canes and indigo. ... 90. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 5. N.

St. Salvador de Leye, a town of Spain, in ...arre: eight miles from Sangueſa.

St. Salvatore, a town of Italy, in the ...dom of Naples, and province of Ca... Citra: 21 miles E. Coſenza.

St. Salvatore, a town of Italy, in the ...exandrin: ſix miles NW. Alexandria, and ... SE. Caſal.

St. Salvo, a town of Italy, in the king... of Naples, and province of Abruzza ...ra: fifteen miles SE. Civita Borella.

St. Samſon, a town of France, in the de...rtment of the Eure: two leagues N. Pont ...demer.

St. Samſon, a town of France, in the de...rtment of the Maine and Loire, and chief ...ce of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: ...gue and a quarter NE. Angers, and five ... Baugé.

St. Samuela, a ſmall iſland in the North ...ific Ocean. *Long.* 208. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 35. N.

St. Sapborin, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, on the north coaſt of the lake or Geneva: two miles and a half W. Vevay.

St. Satur, a town of France, in the department of the Cher: half a league NE. Sancerre.

St. Saturnin, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Apt: five miles N. Apt, and fifteen SE. Carpentras.

St. Saturnin, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, two leagues and a half S. Clermont.

St. Saturnin de Lenne, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Severac-le-Château: two leagues N. Severac.

St. Sauge, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nevers: five leagues and a half ENE. Nevers, and ſix W. Château Chinon.

St. Savin, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmorillon: two leagues and a half N. Montmorillon, and ſeven E. Poitiers.

St. Savin, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg: three leagues W. Blaye, and ſix N. Bourdeaux.

St. Savin, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argellez one league S. Argellez.

St. Savinien, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Jean d'Angely: two leagues and a half N. Saintes, and two and a half SW. St. Jean d'Angely.

St. Sauflieu, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens: two leagues and a half S. Amiens.

St. Sauvant, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne: ſix leagues SW. Poitiers.

St. Sauveur, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Fargeau: two leagues SE. St. Fargeau, and ſix SW. Auxerre.

St. Sauveur, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: three leagues and a half SE. St. Etienne, and two and a half W. Annonay.

St. Sauveur de Lendelin, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coutances: one league and three quarters N. Courances, and four SW. Carentan.

St. Sauveur le Vicomte, a town of France,

in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Valognes: two leagues and a half SSW. Valognes, and four NW. Carentan.

St. Saumere, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montluçon: four leagues NW. Montluçon.

St. Scamegne, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: twelve miles NNE. Capua.

St. Sebastian, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Chiametlan: 13 leagues N. Chiametlan.

St. Sebastian, a fort of Africa, in the kingdom of Anta, on the Gold Coast, belonging to the Dutch.

St. Sebastian, an island in North America, in the lake of Nicaragua.

St. Sebastian, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, at the mouth of the Gurumea. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, which serves as a defence to it against the tempestuous sea. The harbour lies within two redoubts, between which only one ship can pass at a time. Near its entrance also is a fort, with a garrison in it, against any surprise. The town is surrounded with walls, besides which, it is defended with bastions and half-moons, and on the mountain under which it lies, is a citadel. The streets are long, broad, straight, and clean, the houses neat, and the churches fine. It enjoys a delightful prospect, having on one side the sea, and on the other a distant view of the Pyrennean mountains. A considerable trade is carried on in this place, particularly in iron, steel, and wool. In the year 1728, a company was set up here, which trades to the Caraccas. In 1719, the French made themselves masters of this town, and in the year 1794, on the 3d of August, it was invested by the republican troops of France, and capitulated on the succeeding morning. The garrison, consisting of 2000 men, surrendered prisoners of war. More than 180 pieces of brass cannon were taken, with considerable magazines and stores: twenty-two miles WSW. Bayonne, and thirty-three NNW. Pampeluna. *Long.* 14. 40. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

St. Sebastian, or *St. Sebastiao*, a town of the island of Tercera, situated between mountains, about half a mile from the sea.

St. Sebastian, see *Rio de Janeiro*.

St. Sebastian de Buena Vista, a town of South America, in the Terra Firma, and province of Carthagena.

St. Sebastian del Oro, a town of South America, in the country of Popayen.

St. Sebastian de Salir, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve: two leagues NW. Loule.

St. Sebastien, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nantes, on the south side of the Loire: one league SE. Nantes.

St. Secondo, a town of Piedmont, in the province of the Four Vallies: two miles SW. Pinerolo.

St. Secondo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: ten miles NNW. Parma.

St. Segal, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Châteaulin: one league NE. Châteaulin.

St. Seine, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Is-sur-Tille: four leagues NW. Dijon, and four and a half SW. Is-sur-Tille.

St. Seré, see *St. Ceré*.

St. Serff, or *St. Servolo*, an ancient village and citadel of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, situated on a mountain. The environs are celebrated for excellent wine: six miles E. Trieste.

St. Sernin, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Affrique: four leagues and a half WSW. St. Affrique, and seven E. Alby.

St. Sever, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Landes: three leagues SSW. Mont-de-Marsan, and four E. Tartas. *Long.* 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 46. N.

St. Sever, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vire: two leagues W. Vire, and ten and a half SW. Caen.

St. Sever, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Châtre: six leagues SSE. La Châtre, and three and a half ENE. Aigurande.

St. Sever de Rustan, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennees, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tarbe: three leagues and a half NNE. Tarbe, and two and a half ESE. Vic Dagorre.

St. Severina, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, the see of an archbishop, founded by the patriarch of Constantinople. It contains eight churches and two convents: eighteen miles S. Cosenza, and ninety-three NE. Reggio. *Long.* 34. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 12. N.

St. Severino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: five miles N. Salerno.

St. Severino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: ten miles SW. Policastro.

St. Severino, a town of Italy, in the mar-

quisate

d in the utmoſt perfection, with little la- r or expence. From their vines they ake excellent wine, but in a ſmall quanti- y. The ſcarcity of wheat obliges the in- abitants to uſe rice, millet, and roots, and ainly the laſt, for bread. Yams, in parti- lar, are found congenial to the negroes, om prove a moſt delicious and wholeſome ood. The iſland of St. Thomas is well ater'd with freſh rivers and rivulets, of a ear, light, wholeſome water, that greatly ertilize the ſoil. In the centre is a high ountain, covered with wood and fruit-trees, s top always crowned with ſnow, in ſuch uantities that it forms a number of rivulets, which water the ſugar-cane plantations in he vallies at the bottom. It abounds with a variety of animals, tame and wild, as hogs, lack cattle, ſheep, goats, and a ſmall ſpecies of little red, or high-coloured, bay-horſe, eeſe, guinea-hens, ducks, turtle-doves, aws, thruſhes, partridges, ſtarlings, fea- ts, parroquets, with an infinity of the fea- ered kind; ſome valuable for their plum- ge, ſome for their fleſh, and others for heir voices, and the melody of their ſong. The ſurrounding ſea is an incredible va- iety of fiſh, from the whale down to the malleſt fiſh that ſwims: nor are the rivers ſo plentifully ſtocked. In a word, this iſland might equal any ſpot in the globe, did the temperature of the iſland correſpond in a due meaſure with the abundance of its fruits, ports, and animals, as well as the diverſity and beauty of the landſcape. The inhabi- ants are of two ſorts, the outlawed and ba- niſhed Portugueſe, who were ſettled there at its firſt diſcovery; their deſcendants ſtill preſerve their fair complexion, with no very conſiderable alteration: and the Negroes re- tained in the ſervice of the Europeans, and ſuch as chooſe to reſide here from Angola. All the inhabitants, except a few negroes and ſlaves, are of the Roman Catholic reli- gion, but full of bigotry, ſuperſtition, and ignorance. The eccleſiaſtical government is in the hands of the biſhop, who reſides in the capital, though his juriſdiction extends over the whole iſland, and is a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Liſbon. In the year 1641, this iſland was taken by the Dutch, who, however, were ſoon compelled to relinquiſh it through the inclemency of the climate. *Long.* 8. 6. E. Greenwich.

St. Thomas, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel. Here was formerly a powerful city, called *Meliapour*, or *Maila- pour*, the capital of the kingdom of Coro- mandel: partly on its ruins, and partly in its neighbourhood, the Portugueſe erected the ſtately city of St. Thomas, which is the reaſon that, notwithſtanding ſome travellers diſtinguiſh between the Indian and the Chriſ- tian city, yet moſt writers conſider them as the ſame place; which, if it be an error, is however not very inexcuſable. It was, and indeed ſtill is, inhabited by weavers and dyers, and noted for making the beſt co- loured ſtuffs in India, which they tranſport to Malacca, Java, the Molucco Iſlands, Siam, Pegu, &c. The excellency of the dye is attributed to the peculiar quality of the water, which ariſes out of ſprings, in white ſandy ground, without any clay. It was deſolate at the arrival of the Portugueſe, who rebuilt it in 1545, and it increaſed to that degree in buildings and inhabitants, that in a few years it was one of the fineſt cities in the Indies. It is fortified with a ſtone wall and ſeveral baſtions, and has above 300 towns and villages under its juriſdiction. When it was in the hands of the Portu- gueſe, it was firſt ſubject to the ſee of Co- chin, and afterwards made a biſhopric, under the archbiſhop of Goa. They had ſeveral churches, where the Mahometans and Pa- gans were inſtructed and baptized, beſides others, with two monaſteries and a college, where the Portugueſe and Malabar children were inſtructed. Next to the college was a very large pariſh, inhabited by none but con- verts. There is alſo the famous church of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, who, the Portu- gueſe ſay, was buried here, and pretend to ſhow his ſepulchre on the top of a neigh- bouring mountain, over which they have built a ſmall chapel, that is ſeen off at ſea. The city had ſeven gates, and was very ſtrong, from its ſituation, being covered by the ſea on one ſide, and by a chain of moun- tains on the other: yet the Moors took it, after a long ſiege, and are ſtill in poſſeſſion. The road is very ſafe from April to Septem- ber, when the ſouth and ſouth-weſt winds blow, but not in the other ſeaſon, when ſhips of any conſiderable burden are obliged to retire into ſome of the adjacent ports: one league S. Madras.

St. Thomas, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles NW. Grein.

St. Thomas, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne: three miles N. Mou- ſtier.

St. Thomas, the principal of the Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies, about ſix leagues in circumference, belonging to the Brandenburgers and Danes, the former under the protection of the latter. It abounds with potatoes, millet, manioc, and moſt ſorts of fruits and herbage, eſpecially ſugar and to- bacco, but is extremely infeſted with muſket- toes and other troubleſome vermin. The Engliſh had formerly a ſpacious ſettlement on it, where ſome French exiles found a great number of perſons of both ſexes who had been killed, but not ſtripped, by the Spa- niards. Here are excellent kids, and all

ſorts

forts of wild fowl, but from the numbers of people, and great plenty of money here, provisions are, as is moſt commonly the caſe, dear. Dampier calls it a free port, and a receptacle or ſanctuary for privateers: and, indeed, the Daniſh monarch's ports, from his being generally a neutral prince, are open to the ſhipping of all nations. Here is a ſafe and commodious harbour, with two natural mounds upon it, calculated, as it were, for placing two batteries for the defence of its entrance. Nearly in the centre of the harbour is a ſmall fort, without ditch or out-works, and the town, which begins about fifty or ſixty paces weſt of it, conſiſts chiefly of one long ſtreet, at the end of which is the Daniſh factory, a large building, with convenient warehouſes, for the ſtowage of the goods, as well as the reception of negroes, in which article they trade with the Spaniards. On the right ſide of this factory is the Brandenburg quarter, conſiſting of two little ſtreets, full of French refugees from Europe and the iſlands. Moſt of the houſes are of brick, being built and ſiled in the Dutch faſhion, yet but of one ſtory, on account of the foundation, where, before they dig to the depth of three feet, they meet with water and quickſands. The trade of this ſmall iſland, particularly in time of peace, is very conſiderable: this being the ſtaple for ſuch traffic as the French, Engliſh, Dutch, and Spaniards, dare not carry on publicly in their own iſlands: and in war time privateers bring their prizes hither for ſale. In 1688, the Daniſh factory here was attacked and plundered by the French Buccaneers. *Long.* 64. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 22. N.

St. Thomas, a town of South America, in the province of Cumana.

St. Thomas, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: twenty-one miles N. Charleſtown.

St. Thomas, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 130 miles WSW. Havanna.

St. Thomas de Caſtile, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guatimala.

St. Thomas's Head, a cape of England, on the north-weſt coaſt of the county of Somerſet, at the mouth of the Severn. *Long.* 2. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

St. Thomas's Lake, a lake of Canada: thirty-three leagues W. Quebec. *Long.* 73. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

St. Thome, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: two leagues W. Viviers.

St. Tin, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 208. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 51. N.

St. Trevier en Dombes, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Trev[illegible] ſix leagues N. Lyons, and five SW. B[illegible] en Breſſe.

St. Trivier de Courtoux, a town of F[illegible] and ſeat of a tribunal, in the departm[illegible] the Ain: two leagues ENE. Pont de [illegible] and five and a quarter N. Bourg en Br[illegible]

St. Tron, a town of Germany, in [illegible] circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of L[illegible] ſituated in the country of Haſbaie, [illegible] frontiers of Brabant, firſt ſurrounde[illegible] walls in the year 1058. Its ancient [illegible] was *Sarcine*, or *Sarcinium*, but receiv[illegible] preſent name from an abby, built here [illegible] the year 657, by St. Trudon, or St. T[illegible] a rich lord of the country. The mag[illegible] is compoſed of two burgomaſters and [illegible] echevins; the two former have a ſeat [illegible] aſſembly of the province. In this c[illegible] comte de Brederode, with the reſt [illegible] chiefs of the confederacy, met together [illegible] year 1566, to conſult of meaſures nec[illegible] for the ſupport of their cauſe, and t[illegible] oath of fidelity to each other. In th[illegible] 1568, the prince of Orange pillaged [illegible] abby, and compelled the abbot to pay 2[illegible] crowns for his ranſom: fourteen miles [illegible] Liege, and eighteen EbE. Louvain.

St. Trone, a town of Savoy, in the T[illegible] taiſe; three miles ENE. Monſtier.

St. Tropez, a ſeaport town of Fr[illegible] in the department of the Var, and [illegible] place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fr[illegible] ſituated in a bay of the Mediterranean, [illegible] ten miles in length, to which it gives n[illegible] defended by a citadel: three leagues S. [illegible] jus, and eleven NE. Toulon.

St. Tulle, a town of France, in the de[illegible] ment of the Lower Alps, and chief p[illegible] a canton, in the diſtrict of Forcalquier: [illegible] miles S. Forcalquier.

St. Vaaſt, a town of France, in th[illegible] partment of the Channel, with a ſmall [illegible] bour, and ſome ſalt works: three lea[illegible] NE. Valognes, and four and three qu[illegible] ESE. Cherburg.

St. Valentino, a town of Italy, in [illegible] kingdom of Naples, and province of Abr[illegible] Citra: twelve miles N. Solmona, and [illegible] teen W. Langiano.

St. Valery, a ſeaport town of France, [illegible] the department of the Somme, and c[illegible] place of a canton, in the diſtrict of A[illegible] ville, on the Somme. It is a place of [illegible] ſiderable trade, though it has no harb[illegible] three leagues NW. Abbeville, and five [illegible] a half S. Montreuil.

St. Valery en Caux, a town of France, [illegible] the department of the Lower Seine, [illegible] chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict [illegible] Cany: four leagues SW. Dieppe, and [illegible] NNE. Cany.

St. Vallier, a town of France, in the [illegible] partment of the Drôme, and chief place [illegible] can[illegible]

canton, in the district of Romans: four leagues N. Valence, and four and a half NW. Romans.

St. Vallier, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grasse: one league and a half NW. Grasse.

St. Vandrille, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: one league [illegible] Caudebec.

St. Varent, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Thouars: one league and a half S. Thouars.

St. Vaulry, or *St. Vaury*, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gueret: [illegible] leagues NW. Gueret.

St. Veit, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishopric of Salzburg, near the Salza: twenty-eight miles S. Salzburg, and fourteen W. Radstadt.

St. Veit, or *Fiume*, a seaport town of [illegible] situated near the Gulf of Venice, in a narrow plain, which yields good grapes, [illegible] and other fruits. The place itself is [illegible], and contains in it one collegiate church, and two cloysters: without it, on the sea, also stands a cloyster. The harbour here is formed by the Fiumara. From [illegible] town large quantities of goods and wares are exported, a considerable part of which [illegible] from Hungary, and for the more commodious importation of them the emperor, [illegible] VI, caused an expensive highway [illegible] made from this place to Carlstadt, in [illegible]. A sugar-house has also been [illegible] here. St. Veit is exempt from [illegible] and contributions. Formerly, it was incorporated in the duchy of Carniola, and [illegible] it bore all imposts; but so early as the [illegible] 1648, it was no longer reckoned a member of the province of Carniola. It is under [illegible] direction of the regency of one of the [illegible] princes, styled captain, who resides at [illegible] citadel, but has no province belonging to [illegible] ten miles WNW. Circknitz. *Long.* 14. [illegible] E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 40. N.

St. Veit, or *St. Weit*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles SE. [illegible].

St. Veit, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, situated on the river [illegible], the founding of which was owing to [illegible], which Eberhard, duke of Carinthia, had built, in the year 902, in accomplishment of a vow. Duke Mainhard made [illegible] place his residence, and, in the year [illegible], made it the principal town in Carinthia; but after that, in the years 1336, [illegible], and 1409, it was so miserably laid [illegible] by fire and sword, that it must now [illegible] that pre-eminence to Clagenfurt: [illegible] miles N. Clagenfurt, and sixteen S. Muhrau. *Long.* 31. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 53. N.

St. Veit, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: five miles W. Vienna.

St. Veit, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eleven miles WSW. Freustadt.

St. Veith, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles N. Graz.

St. Venant, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bethune, on the Lis: two leagues NNW. Bethune, and two E. Aire.

St. Vettore, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: three miles S. Andria.

St. Vicenzo, a town of Istria: nine miles N. Rovigno.

St. Victor, a town of Germany, in the county of Montfort: two miles SSE. Montfort.

St. Victor, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: five leagues S. Dieppe, and five N. Rouen.

St. Victurnien, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Junien: ten miles NW. Limoges.

St. Vincent de Rivedot, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Riberac: two leagues S. Riberac.

St. Vincent, one of the Cape Verd Islands, about ten leagues in circumference; in general lofty, except towards the north-west, where it is low and sandy. In this part is a bay, a league and a half broad at the mouth, surrounded with high mountains, and stretching to the middle of the island, securely sheltered by the mountains from the westerly and north-west winds, whence it is deemed the safest harbour in all the Cape Verd Islands; yet it is difficult of access, by reason of the impetuous winds that blow off the mountains, along the coast with so much fury, as greatly to endanger shipping, before they can arrive at this place of security. Besides this, there are several other bays on the south side, in which ships may anchor; and of these the Portuguese generally make choice to load their hides. St. Vincent has also good fresh water, which is seen to spring up upon digging a little way into the soil of the vally; but the hills afford not a single drop; and this makes the island improper for cattle. The south part of the island is situated *Long.* 25. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13, 10. N.

St. Vincent, an island in the West Indies, about forty miles in length, and ten in breadth. This island was only inhabited by native Caribbs till, in the latter part of the last century, a ship from Guinea, with a large

large cargo of slaves, was either wrecked or run ashore upon the island of St. Vincent, into the woods and mountains of which great numbers of the negroes escaped, whom the Indians suffered to remain. Partly by the accession of runaway slaves from Barbadoes, and partly by the children they had by the Indian women, these Africans became very numerous; so that about the beginning of the current century they constrained the Indians to retire into the north-west part of the island. These people, as may be reasonably supposed, were much dissatisfied with this treatment; and complained of it occasionally both to the English and to the French, that came to wood and water amongst them. The latter at length suffered themselves to be prevailed upon to attack these invaders. After much deliberation, in the year 1719, they came with a considerable force from Martinico, and landing without much opposition, began to burn the negro huts, and destroy their plantations, supposing that the Indians would have attacked them in the mountains, which if they had done, the blacks had probably been extirpated, or forced to submit, and become slaves. But either from fear or policy, the Indians did nothing, and the negroes sallying in the night, and retreating to inaccessible places in the day, destroyed so many of the French (amongst whom was Mr. Paulian, major of Martinique, who commanded them) that they were forced to retire. When by this experiment they were convinced that force would not do, they had recourse to fair means, and by dint of persuasions and presents, patched up a peace with the negroes as well as the Indians, from which they received great advantage. Things were in this situation, when captain Uring came with a considerable armament to take possession of St. Lucia and this island, in virtue of a grant from king George I to the duke of Montague. When the French had dislodged this gentleman, by a superior force from St. Lucia, he sent captain Braithwaite to try what could be done at the island of St. Vincent, in which he was not at all more successful. After this the country became a theatre of savage hostilities between the negroes and the Charaibes, in which it is believed that the former were generally victorious; it is certain that they proved so in the end, their numbers, in 1763, being computed at 2000; whereas of the red or native Charaibes, there were not left more than 100 families, and most of these are by this time said to be exterminated. It is, however, worthy of remark, that the African intruders have adopted most of the Charaibean manners and customs; among the rest, the practice of flattening the foreheads of their infants, and, perhaps, it was chiefly from this circumstance that they acq[illegible] the appellation of the black Charaibes. [illegible] Vincent being ceded to the English [illegible] peace of Paris, in the year 1763, the [illegible] measure of the English government w[illegible] dispose of the lands, without any re[illegible] the claims of the Charaibes of either [illegible] which, in truth, were considered as [illegible] consequence or validity. This gave [illegible] a war with the Charaibes, in the cou[illegible] which, it became the avowed intent [illegible] government to exterminate those mise[illegible] people altogether, or, by conveying the[illegible] a barren island on the coast of Africa, [illegible] sign them over to a lingering destru[illegible] By repeated protests and representa[illegible] from the military officers employed in [illegible] disgraceful business, and the dread of [illegible] mentary enquiry, administration at [illegible] thought proper to desist, and the Cha[illegible] after surrendering part of their lands, [illegible] permitted to enjoy the remainder unmo[illegible] On the 19th of June, 1779, St. V[illegible] shared the common fate of most of [illegible] British West Indian possessions, in t[illegible] fortunate war with America, which [illegible] lowed up all the resources of the n[illegible] being captured by a small body of tr[illegible] from Martinico, consisting of only 450 [illegible] commanded by a lieutenant in the [illegible] navy. It contained at that time sixty-[illegible] sugar estates, 500 acres in coffee, 200 [illegible] in cacao, 400 in cotton, 50 in indigo, [illegible] 500 in tobacco, besides land appropriat[illegible] the raising provisions, such as plan[illegible] yams, maize, &c. All the rest of the c[illegible] try, excepting the few spots that had cleared from time to time by the Chara[illegible] retained its native woods. St. Vincent [illegible] tains about 84,000 acres, which are ev[illegible] where well watered, but the country is [illegible] generally mountainous and rugged; the [illegible] termediate vallies, however, are fertile [illegible] high degree, the soil consisting chiefly [illegible] fine mould, composed of sand and clay, [illegible] adapted for sugar. The extent of c[illegible] at present possessed by British subjec[illegible] 23,605 acres, and about as much mo[illegible] supposed to be held by the Charaibes. [illegible] the remainder is thought incapable of c[illegible] vation or improvement. The govern[illegible] salary is 2000l. sterling, one half of w[illegible] is raised within the island, the other h[illegible] paid him out of the exchequer of Gr[illegible] Britain. The number of inhabitants [illegible] pears, by the last returns to governmen[illegible] be 1450 whites, and 11,853 negroes. *L.* 61. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

St. Vincent, a seaport town of South A[illegible] rica, in the government of St. Paul, situ[illegible] on the sea coast: 150 miles W. Rio Ja[illegible] and seventy E. St. Paul.

St. Vincent d'Ardentes, a town of Fra[illegible] in the department of the Indre, and [illegible]

...ce of a canton, in the district of Château-... two leagues and a quarter SE. Châ-... ux, and three and three quarters ... NW. La Châtre.

S. Vincente de Beira, a town of Portugal, ... province of Beira: five leagues NNW. ... Branco, and nine W. Pena Macor.

S. Vincents de la Barquera, a seaport of ..., in the province of Asturia: three ... WSW. Santillana.

S. Vincent's Rocks, rocks on each side the ... Avon, about three miles below Bristol. ... bottom of these rocks is the spring ... which rises what is called the Bristol ...

S. Vito, a town of Italy, in the Veronese: ... and a half WNW. Verona.

S. Vit, a town of France, in the de-... of the Doubs, and chief place of a ... in the district of Besançon: three ... SW. Besançon, and one and three ... NNW. Quingey.

S. Vit, called by the Germans *Sint-Veyt*, ... of Luxemburg, situated near the ... of the river Uren. It was given as a ... the comtes of Luxemburg to the lords ... Montfaucon and Montjoie, from whom it ... to the house of Nassau. William of ..., prince of Orange, having revolted ... Philip II, king of Spain, his majes-... confiscated his goods and revenues, and ... others the lordship of St. Vit; but, ... year 1596, Philip William of Nassau, ... son of the prince of Orange, was ... by the same king to all the honours ... which his father possessed. In the ... 1593, the Hollanders having overrun ... province of Luxemburg, and ... many abbies and open towns, ... to have surprised St. Vit, under the ... of comte Philip of Nassau, and ... du Buy; but they were repulsed by ... citizens, and the latter general was ... and beheaded at Luxemburg, by the ... of comte Mansfeldt: twenty-five miles ... Aix-la-Chapelle, and forty N. Lux-...

S. Vito, a town of Italy, in the kingdom ... and province of Otranto: six ... SE. Ostuni.

S. Vito, a town of Italy, in the kingdom ... and province of Bari: five miles ... NNW. Conversano.

S. Vito, a town of Sicily, in the vally of ...: thirteen miles NE. Trapani.

S. Vitoriano, a town of Spain, in the ... of Aragon: five miles NE. Ainsa.

S. Vivien, a town of France, in the de-... of the Gironde, and chief place ... canton, in the district of Lesparre: ... leagues NNW. Lesparre.

S. Ulrich, a town of Germany, in the ... of Carinthia: four miles S. Ebern-...

St. Ulrich, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ten miles WSW. Marburg.

St. Ulrich, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles W. Aigen.

St. Ulrich, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles SSE. Aigen.

St. Urain, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre: two leagues and a half NE. Cosne, and six W. Clamecy.

St. Urbain, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Joinville: six leagues N. Chaumont en Bassigny, and one SE. Joinville.

St. Urbaine, a cistertian abby of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucerne. This abby was founded in 1148, by the Langenstein family; but afterwards came under the immediate patronage of the empire, by which it was exempted from all temporal jurisdiction. In the year 1416, it entered into a community of rights with the city of Lucern, and put itself under the immediate protection thereof: twenty-five miles NNW. Lucerne.

St. Urcize, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: seven leagues S. St. Flour, and nine SE. Aurillac.

St. Ursitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Bâle: twenty-two miles SW. Bâle, and five S. Porrentrui.

St. Ursula, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight WSW. Marburg.

St. Usage, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Louhans: one league N. Louhans, and five and a half ESE. Châlons-sur-Saône.

St. Wendel, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: forty miles SE. Treves, and sixteen NW. Deux-Ponts.

St. Willibaldsburg, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Aichstat, formerly the residence of the bishops; near Aichstat.

St, Wolfgang, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: three miles SSW. Aigen.

St. Wolfgang, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: one mile N. Kirchschlag.

St. Wolfgang, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on a lake called the *Abernsee*, or *St. Wolfgang's Lake*: fifty-four miles SSW. Lintz.

St. Yago, or *St. Jago*, a town of North America, in California: forty leagues W. Loreto. See *St. Jago*.

St. Yago de Cotayayta, a town of South America, in the archbiſhopric of Plata, and juriſdiction of Chichas.

St. Yriex, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Vienne, on the Ille: ſix leagues and a half S. Limoges, and ten NE. Perigueux. *Long.* 18. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 31. N.

St. Zacharie, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maximin: three leagues SW. St. Maximin.

St. Zenon, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan: ten miles ESE. Ciſmone.

Saima, a large lake, ſituated partly in the Swediſh province of Savolax, and partly in the Ruſſian government of Viborg, upwards of 200 miles in length, full of mountainous iſlands. The river Vokſa forms a communication between it, and Lake Ladoga.

Saintara, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: fifty-eight miles NNE. Oramtchi Hotun.

Saintcny, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carentan: one league and a half SW. Carentan, and four NNE. Courances.

Saintes, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Lower Charente, on the Loire, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Saintonge, and the ſee of a biſhop: ſixteen poſts N. Bourdeaux, and ſixty-three SW. Paris. *Long.* 17. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

Saintes, ſee *Xaintes*.

Saintonge, before the revolution, a province of France, about twenty-five leagues long, and twelve broad; bounded on the eaſt by Angoumois and Perigord, on the ſouth by Guienne, on the weſt by the ſea, and on the north by Poitou and Aunis: the air is mild, and the land is fertile in wheat, wine, and fruit, with good paſturage; this province, of which Saintes is the capital, is watered by the rivers Boutonne and Charente, which divide it into north and ſouth. The horſes of this country are much eſteemed; and ſo is the ſalt, in which they carry on a conſiderable traffic. It now forms the department of the Lower Charente.

Saintraille, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: one league and three-quarters NW. Nerac, and three SW. Caſtel Jaloux.

Sainville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Janville: four leagues and a half N. Janville, and five E. Chartres.

Saipachzell, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SE. Wells.

Saipour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Benares, and diſtrict of Singrowla: ſixty-eight miles S. Benares, and fifty-five S. Mirzapour.

Saire, ſee *Zaire*.

Saiſar, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: twenty-ſix leagues NW. Amadan.

Saiſſac, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carcaſſonne: five leagues NW. Carcaſſonne, and three N. Caſtelnaudary.

Saiſſanden, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambouk.

Saiſſans, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: one league N. Maſſeube.

Saitelbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Iller near Kuchen, in the territory of Ulm.

Saito, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, five m. E. Squillace.

Saizy, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Autun: three leagues and a quarter E. Autun, and three W. Chagny.

Sak, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volga, twelve miles above Samara, in the government of Simbirſk.

Sakan, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Gulf of Perſia, near Bender Rigk.

Sakara, a town of Egypt, about five m. W. from the Nile: fourteen miles SSW. Cairo.

Sakaria, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the Black Sea, eighteen leagues W. Eregri.

Sakie, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: eighty miles NW. Baſſora.

Sakies, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Michigan, *Long.* 86. 45. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 47. 58. N.

Sakit, a town of Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Nile: eight miles NE. Aſhmunein.

Sakmara, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Ural, near Orenburg.

Sakran, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Gulf of Perſia, near Bender Rigk.

Sal, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Don, oppoſite Kotchelovſkaia, twenty m. ENE. Tcherkaſk.

Sal, a town of Arabia Deſerta: two miles NE. Jamama.

Sal, or *Salt*, one of the Cape Verd Iſlands, about forty miles in circumference; ſo called from the number of ſalt pits where the water cryſtallizes into a beautiful ſalt, the chief production to be met with here, where land is ſo barren as to bear no trees, no verdure, except a few inconſiderable ſhrubs. Dampier ſaw hardly a blade of graſs, and no other animals than a few ſmall lean goats, which bore all the marks of the poverty of the country; and yet, Dam-

...rms, that, notwithſtanding the apparent ...reneſs of this iſland, it produces incre... ...locks of goats, ſome aſſes, a few ſmall ...s, and a great variety of ſea-fowls. ...aps the ravages of the buccaneers might ...occaſioned their ſcarcity. La Croix ob...es, that a prodigious number of tor... ...v their eggs on this iſland, which alone ...be ſufficient to maintain a number of ...itants; yet all authors agree that it is ...ſolate and deſert iſland. *Long.* 21. 59. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 55. N.

... Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* ...30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

...a, a town of Africa, in the kingdom ...Tombuctou: one hundred and ſeventy ... NE. Tombuctou.

... (La), a town of Italy, in the king... ...of Naples, and province of Principata ...a: fifteen miles N. Policaſtro.

... (La), a town of Piedmont, in the ...y of Aoſta: eleven miles W. Aoſta.

...a, a town of Italy, in the duchy of ...a: three miles SSW. Parma.

...a, or *Salberg*, a town of Sweden, in ...province of Weſtmanland, near which ...ſilver mine, which formerly yielded a ...deal of metal, here is alſo a medicinal ...g: twenty-eight miles W. Upſal.

... Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of ...land of Dominica: one mile S. Pa... ...Point.

...a, a river of South America, in ..., which runs into the South Pacific ...an *Lat.* 26. 10. S.

...gnac, a town of France, in the de...ment of the Upper Vienne, and chief ...of a canton, in the diſtrict of Limo...: one league and a half S. Limoges, and ...and a half SW. St. Leonard.

...agnac, a town of France, in the de...ment of the Dordogne, and chief place ...canton, in the diſtrict of Sarlat: 2¼ ...NE. Sarlat, and three SE. Montignac.

...ata, a ſeaport of Africa, in the coun... of Nubia, on the weſt coaſt of the Red ... *Long.* 54. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* ...22. N.

...manca, a city of Spain, in the pro... of Leon, on the Tormes; the ſee of ...bop, and a celebrated univerſity. It is ...ed partly in a plain, and partly on three ..., and contains, beſides the cathedral, ...enty-five pariſh churches, thirty-nine con... ſix hoſpitals, and about 7000 houſes. ...ſtreets are narrow and dirty; the cathe... is one of the moſt remarkable churches ...Spain. The univerſity, formerly ſo fa..., to which ſtudents were ſent from all ...of Europe, has conſiderably fallen from ...ancient ſplendour. According to the laſt ...m given it by the council of Caſtile, it ...ſixty-one profeſſorſhips, without reckon..., an anatomical theatre, and the college of the three languages, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. The edifices of this univerſity are compoſed of two parts, ſeparated from each other by a ſtreet. The little ſchools *(Eſcuelas minores)* are on one ſide; and on the other, the gates of the univerſity, properly ſo called. Another foundation, more modern than the univerſity of Salamanca, and more celebrated in the preſent age, is that of the great colleges, or *colegios mayores*. There are in Spain, ſeven houſes of education which bear this name. The moſt diſtinguiſhed youth of the kingdom are brought up in them; and thence it was formerly, that all thoſe who held places in the adminiſtration were taken. Such a diſtinction excited emulation amongſt the ſtudents of the colleges *(colegiales)* and the order of advocates, whoſe moderate fortunes were unequal to ſo illuſtrious an education. The latter have lately been fully revenged: ſince it was among them, the ſtate has found thoſe who do it moſt honour, and their triumph has thrown a ridicule upon their diſdainful rivals. The city of Salamanca alone contains four of theſe colleges. Over the river Tormes, is a bridge of twenty-five arches, built by the Romans: 100 miles NW. Madrid, and ſeventy S. Leon. *Long.* 10. 54. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 24. N.

Salamanca de Bacalar, a town of North America, in the province of Yucatan: fifty leagues S. Merida.

Salamone, a cape of the iſland of Candia, at the eaſt end: ſixteen miles E. Settia.

Salanche, a town of Savoy, and capital of Upper Faucigny, ſituated in a mountainous place, on the banks of the Arve; though without walls, it bears evident marks of its antiquity, and contains 4000 inhabitants; a market is held weekly, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable traffic in horſes, cattle, cheeſe, woollen ſtuffs, iron tools, &c. thirty-one miles SE. Geneva, and twenty-five E. Annecy.

Salandra, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: twenty-two miles SE. Acerenza.

Salanie, a town of Egypt: one mile W. Damietta.

Salankemen, a town of Sclavonia, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Danube, oppoſite the mouth of the Theiſs. In the year 1691, a battle was fought here betwixt the Turks and the Chriſtians, in which the latter obtained a victory; and in the year 1716, another battle was fought between the ſame parties: twenty miles ESE. Peter Wardein.

Salarano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the Lambro: five miles WSW. Lodi, and fifteen SE. Milan.

Salars, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton,

canton, in the diſtrict of Rhodez: two leagues and a half SE. Rhodez.

Salas, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty-two miles W. Aſtorga.

Salas, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: twenty miles SE. Burgos.

Salaſco, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: ſeven miles W. Vercelli, and five E. E. St. Ja.

Salaſſes, lofty mountains, in the centre of the iſland of Bourbon: 1600 toiſes high, with a volcano on the SW. part.

Salaſſur, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Adrian Irac: 170 miles NW. Baſſora.

Salath, a river of Germany, which runs into the Kainach, near Voitſberg, in the duchy of Stiria.

Salbach, a village of Germany, in the margraviate of Baden, where Mareſchal Turin was killed, in the year 1675, as he was viewing the poſition of the enemy, and giving directions for erecting a battery: two miles NE. Baden.

Salboe, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: forty miles SSE. Drontheim.

Salbris, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romorantin: four leagues NE. Romorantin, and ten ESE. Blois.

Salcombe, a village and bay of England, on the ſouth coaſt of Devonſhire, between the Mew Stone and Praule Point.

Saldagna, or *Saldana*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 38 miles E. Leon.

Salchenau, or *Silenau*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles NW. Ebenfurth.

Saldanha Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the ſouth coaſt of Africa, to the north-weſt of the Cape of Good Hope. *Long.* 17. 60. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 9. S.

Saldi Partenico, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: 12 miles WSW. Palermo.

Sale, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Drauenſen: ſix miles W. Holland.

Sale, a lake of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: three leagues E. Schiras.

Salecto, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the eaſt coaſt, near the Mediterranean; near it are the remains of a large caſtle, built probably to defend a neighbouring bay: ſixteen miles SSE. Lempta. *Long.* 11. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 13. N.

Saleen Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, near Caſtlebar.

Salef, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Seleſtria.

Salehieh, a town of Egypt: twenty miles SW. Tineh.

Salek, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: one mile SW. Hamelburg.

Salek, a river of South Wales, which runs into the ſea: two miles N. Aberwith.

Salem, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Paramaul country: twenty-eight miles S. Nerampour, and ſeventy-five NE. Coimbatore.

Salem (New), a town of the United States of America, in New Hampſhire, on the weſt ſide of Lake Winnipiſſick: twenty-three miles N. Concord.

Salem, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſets. It ſtands on a plain between two rivers, and has two harbours, called *Winter Harbour* and *Summer Harbour*. It was here that the planters of Maſſachuſett's colony made their firſt ſettlement, and was the uſual place for the trial and execution of witches, of whom many fell a ſacrifice to ignorant zeal here, than in all New England beſide. This town is famous for building ſhips and fiſhing-ketches. A good trade is carried on from hence to the Weſt Indies: 12 miles NE. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

Salem, a ſeaport town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: twenty-five miles SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 37. N.

Salem, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: two hundred miles N. Charleſtown. *Long.* 80. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 2. N.

Salem, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 38 leagues SW. Zarenge.

Salemya, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Tripoli, on the borders of the deſerts of Syria: 100 miles SE. Aleppo, and ſeventy NNE. Damaſcus.

Salentino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto, eleven miles SSE. Bittetto.

Salet Moulet, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Baglana country: 124 miles NW. Aurungabad, and eighty SE. Surat.

Salernes, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Draguignan: leagues NNE. Brignolle, and three and a half W. Draguignan.

Salerni, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara: thirty-four miles SW. Palermo, and fourteen NE. Mazara.

Salerno, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the province of Principato Citra, the ſee of an archbiſhop. The harbour is good, fortified and defended with a caſtle. It contains ſeventeen pariſh churches, and twenty-ſeven convents. The ſchool of Salerno was formerly in great repute, on account of the Arabians or Saracens, who reſorted to it in great numbers, under the laſt princes of Longobardi. It was from them that the inhabitants of Salerno learnt philoſophy, eſpecially phyſic, for which the Arabians

...me, were much celebrated. In 1100, ...ysicians of this school published, in ...e verse, their famous treatise De ... bonâ Valetudine, or Rules for ...g of Health. Roger I, king of ... prescribed the first laws and statutes ... school, to which additions were ... succeeding times, when it obtained ...eater privileges, and at last was raised ... university: twenty-six miles ESE. ... and twenty-six S. Benevento. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

..., a town of France, in the depart... the Cantal, and chief place of a ... in the district of Mauriac: three ... SE. Mauriac, and nine W. St. ...

..., a town of France, in the depart... the Aude, and chief place of a can... the district of Castelnaudary: two ... and a half W. Castelnaudary, and ... a quarter N. Mirepoix.

..., a town of France, in the de... of the Aveiron, and chief place of ..., in the district of Milhau: five ... NW. Milhau, and 4 SE. Rhodez.

... an island in the Eastern Indian ... ten leagues in length, and one ..., separated from the south coast ... island of Celebes, by a strait to which ... name. *Long.* 137. 45. E. Ferro. ... 12. S.

..., or *Saal*, a town of Germany, ...hy of Carinthia: two leagues NE. ...rt.

..., a town of Germany, in the ... Bavaria, and archbishopric of Salz... the Saale: twenty-six miles SSW. ..., and fifty-two E. Inspruck.

..., a town of Italy, in the duchy ...: seventeen miles NW. Mantua.

..., a river of Russia, which runs into ... of Azoph: twenty miles NNW. ... in the government of Tauris.

..., a town and castle of Hungary, ta... Turks, in the year 1521, and ... them till the year 1593: sixteen ... Korpona.

..., a town of Egypt: three miles NE. ...

..., a town of Norway, in the pro... Bergen: six miles N. Bergen.

..., a town of Italy, in the kingdom ..., and province of Otranto: four ... W. Alessano.

..., a town of Hindoostan, in the ... country: nine miles E. Chinna Ba...

..., a town of France, in the depart... the Upper Garonne, and chief ... a canton, in the district of St. ...: three leagues E. St. Gaudens, ... SW. Rieux.

Salim, a river of Russia, which runs into the Oby: sixty miles W. Surgut.

Salina della Marsa, salt springs in the island of Sicily, near the town of Marza. When this salt-pit is dried up in summer, a great quantity of salt remains, and is shovelled into heaps by people appointed for that purpose. For every ass-load the lord of the manor receives a Sicilian carlin, worth about about one penny, and for a mule-load twice as much. When this pit yields but little salt, the steward causes it to be ploughed up as soon as dry, and then it yields as much salt as before.

Salinas, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, on the borders of Alava, near Mount St. Adrian: sixteen miles NE. Vittoria, and twenty-eight SSW. St. Sebastian.

Salinas Bay, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Peru: twenty leagues N. Callao.

Salinas Bay, a large bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Costa Rica. *Lat.* 10. N.

Salini, one of the Lipari Islands, known to the ancients under the name of *Didyme* or *Jemella*. It is fertile in wine and fruits: eighty miles ENE. Palermo, and twenty-one SW. Stromboli. *Long.* 32. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 38. N.

Salins, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Jura, in the neighbourhood of which are some alabaster, and black marble, salt springs, with some quarries of jasper: it contains about 8000 souls: five posts S. Besançon, and five and a half NE. Lons-le-Saunier. *Long.* 23. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 57. N.

Salir do Mato, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura: four leagues ENE. Peniche.

Salis, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga: twenty-four miles NW. Volmar.

Salisbury, a city of England, in the county of Wilts, situated on the river Avon, which here divides into several streams, watering almost every street in the town. It is the see of a bishop. The town was originally built on a hill, a situation originally chosen by the Britains, and continued by the Romans. In the reign of Richard I, the inhabitants removed to the present situation, and the foundation of the cathedral was laid in the year 1219 by bishop Poor, who having sent for architects from abroad, it was so forwarded by his successors, that it was finished in the year 1258, and consecrated in the presence of king Henry III, and many of the nobility and prelates. The fabric, which cost above 26,000l. is the most electant and regular Gothic structure in the kingdom, being built in the form of a lantern,

lantern, with its ſpire of free-ſtone in the middle, the talleſt in England, being 410 feet. On the outſide there is no wall, only butreſſes. Its windows are ſaid to be as many in number as the days of the year. There are eighty-eight bells, which are hung in a ſteeple erected by itſelf, in the church-yard, the walls of the ſpire, which are little more than four inches thick, being judged too weak for ſuch a weight of metal; ſo that there is only one little bell in the church, which rings when the biſhop comes to the choir. The city was firſt incorporated by Henry III, and increaſed ſo, after the deſerting of Old Sarum, the building of the cathedral, and the turning of the weſtern road through this city, by a grant from Edward III, that it ſoon became one of the moſt thriving cities in England. It is governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, deputy-recorder, twenty-four aldermen, &c. Beſides the manufactures of flannels, druggets, and the cloths called Saliſbury whites, for the Turkey trade here, it is noted for the manufacture of bone-lace, and of cutlery. It ſends two members to the Britiſh Parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Saturday: ninety-one miles ENE. Exeter, and eighty-two WSW. London.

Salisbury, a town of the United States of America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: thirty-five miles WNW. Hartford.

Salisbury, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, on the north ſide of the Merrimack; 35 miles N. Boſton.

Salisbury, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland: 100 miles S. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 22. N.

Salisbury, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: 160 miles W. Newbern.

Salisbury, a town of the United States of America, in Delaware: twenty-ſix miles SW. Wilmington.

Salisbury Iſland, an iſland of North America, in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 77. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 35. N.

Salisbury Sound, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of America. *Long.* 136. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 30. N.

Salivas, a town of South America, in the kingdom of New Grenada, and province of Carthagena.

Salive, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Is-ſur-Tille: four leagues NW. Is-ſur-Tille.

Salkaev, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 130. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 73. 30. N.

Salla, a name given to a part of the mountain of St. Gothard, in Swiſſerland.

Sallagnac, a town of France, in the partment of the Creuſe, and chief p a canton, in the diſtrict of La Souter three leagues W. Gueret, and three La Souterraine.

Sallagouſa, a town of France, in the partment of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, chief place of a canton, in the diſtr Prades: two leagues WSW. Montlo

Salland, or *Sallant*, a diſtrict or bail in the ſtate of Overiſſel, containing towns and villages, among which are venter, Campen, and Zwol.

Sallartine, a town of France, in the partment of the Vendée: three leagues La Garnache.

Salle (La), a town of France, on t partment of the Gard, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of St. Hypolite leagues NW. St. Hypolite, and 4 W.

Salle près Vihiers (La), a town of F in the department of the Mayne and L one league and a quarter W. Vihiers three and three quarters NE. Chollet.

Sallee, or *Salé*, a ſeaport of Africa, Atlantic, in the kingdom of Fez. town is ſituated in the province of Haſſen, at the mouth of the river S formed by the union of two ſmaller ſt and was formerly a port capable of re ing large ſhips, but the ſand has n choked up the entrance, that ſhips tons cannot enter it, till their guns ar laſt are taken out. This town was t 1261, by Don Alphonſo X, king of C but he was not able to keep it, the k Fez retaking it immediately after. S a walled town, and has a battery of ty-four pieces of cannon, which com the road, and a redoubt which defen entrance of the river. To the nor perceive the walls and ruins of a ſmal bited town, which Muley Iſhmael ca be built for the families of his black There are ſome docks for building ſ Sallee and Rabat; but the difficulty gating the channel, and the probabi the ſand will continue to accumulate reaſon to predict that very ſoon only with oars will be able to enter the river road of Sallee is only to be frequente fine ſeaſon, from the beginning of A the end of September; when the blows from the ſouth-ſouth-weſt. ſeldom happens, but in winter, this no longer ſafe; ſhips are expoſed to ven out to ſea, and the ſhifting of th of the bar, render any communication the town extremely difficult: forty-tw W. Mequinez. *Long.* 10. 55. E. *Lat.* 34. 3. N.

Sallee, a river of Africa, in the k of Fez, which runs into the ſea, at th of Sallee.

[illegible], a lake of Prussia, in the province [illegible]ngen, near Bosen, and fifty-two miles [illegible] Konigsberg.

[illegible], a town of Spain, in the kingdom [illegible]gon: thirteen miles N. Jaca.

[illegible], a town of France, in the depart[illegible] of the Tarn: four leagues NNE. [illegible], and three and a half NNW. Alby.

[illegible], a town of France, in the depart[illegible] of the Gard, and chief place of a can[illegible] in the district of Alais: two leagues [illegible].

[illegible], a town of France, in the depart[illegible] of the Charente, and chief place of a [illegible], in the district of Cognac: five miles [illegible]ac.

[illegible], a town of Persia, in the province [illegible]rvan, on the river Kur, near the [illegible] Sea. The surrounding district is [illegible]ed by a mixture of Persians and Tar[illegible], with a few Armenians. The princi[illegible] commerce is in salt: thirty leagues S. [illegible]chie.

[illegible], a town of France, in the depart[illegible] of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the district of Orthes: [illegible]gues and a half W. Orthes, and three [illegible] N. St. Palais.

[illegible], a town of the United States of Ame[illegible] Virginia, on the James River: nine[illegible] miles W. Richmond.

[illegible], a town of the United States of [illegible], in Georgia: ninety-five miles W. [illegible].

[illegible], a town of Germany, and capital of [illegible], insulated in the duchy of Luxem[illegible] on the borders of Liege, which takes [illegible] from an ancient castle now in ruins: [illegible] miles SSE Spa, and thirty-eight N. [illegible]burg.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the circle [illegible] Upper Rhine, and capital of a coun[illegible] the same name, insulated in the domi[illegible] of France, and called *The Upper Coun[illegible]*, in contradistinction to the coun[illegible] Salm in the duchy of Luxemburg. [illegible]ssessment to the Roman month is forty [illegible], and tax to the imperial chamber [illegible] rix-dollars, twenty-five kruitzers: [illegible]-four miles WSW. Strasburg, and [illegible]-eight NE. Epinal.

[illegible], a river of Germany, which runs [illegible] Moselle, near Numagen: eight miles [illegible] Treves.

[illegible], a river of Germany, in the duchy [illegible]a, which runs into the river Muehr, [illegible] Ernhausen.

[illegible]a, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of [illegible], and province of Bari: four miles [illegible] Bari.

[illegible]maise, a town of France, in the de[illegible]ment of the Côte d'Or, and chief place [illegible] canton, in the district of Semur en Au[illegible]: six leagues NW. Dijon.

[illegible]manshaven, a bay of the North Sea, on the coast of Norway: 100 miles N. Bergen.

Salmansweiler, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, situated on a river which runs into the lake of Constance, founded in the beginning of the twelfth century, and soon after made imperial. Its assessment for the Roman month is seventy-six florins, and tax to the imperial chamber 169 rix-dollars, eight kruitzers: nine miles NNE. Constance, and 24 E. Schaffhausen.

Salmast, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: twenty-eight leagues WSW. Tauris.

Salmeranges, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Billom: one league and a half NE. Billom.

Salmiech, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: ten miles S. Rhodez.

Salmis, a town of Norwegian Lapland: 108 miles SW. Wardhuys.

Salmis, a town of Russia, in the government of Viborg, on the lake Ladoga: twenty miles NW. Olonetz.

Salmisch, a river of Russia, which runs into the Sakmara: sixteen miles N. Orenburg.

Salmon River, a river of Canada, which runs into the Utwas, twenty-three leagues W. Montreal.

Salmor, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: eight miles E. Savigliano, and four SW. Cherasco.

Salmunster, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Fulda: twenty-five miles SW. Fulda.

Salo, a town of Italy, in the Bressan, near the Lake Garda: fourteen miles NE. Brescia.

Salobrenna, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, near the coast of the Mediterranean, with a strong castle, where formerly the Moorish kings kept their treasure. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in sugar and fish: four miles W. Motril.

Salombo, a cluster of islands, in the Eastern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 113. 13. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 30. S.

Salon, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône: six leagues WNW. Aix, and six and a half SW. Apt. *Long.* 22. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 38. N.

Salona, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: situated on a river which runs into a bay of the Gulf of Lepanto, called the *Gulf of Salona*: it was anciently called *Amphissa*. The inhabitants are partly Greeks and partly Turks, and it is the see of a bishop suffragan of Athens: twenty-two miles NW. Livadia. *Long.* 40. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 48. N.

Salona (Gulf of), a bay on the north of the Gulf of Lepanto: twenty miles W. Livadia.

Salona, a ſeaport of Venetian Dalmatia, ſituated on a ſmall bay of the Adriatic. It was deſtroyed by Auguſtus, and rebuilt by Tiberius, who ſent thither a Roman colony, and made it the capital of Illyricum. It was alſo the rendezvous of the Roman fleet, and once famous for its purple dye, as likewiſe for its manufacture of helmets, coats of mail, and other armour. At preſent it is much reduced. This town was the retreat of the emperor Diocleſian: ſix miles N. Spalatro.

Saloniki, a ſeaport town of European Turkey, and moſt conſiderable place in the province of Macedonia, ſituated in a Gulf to which it gives name. This city was formerly called *Halia* and *Therma*, but Caſſander building it anew, gave it the name of his ſpouſe *Theſſalonica*, who was ſiſter to Alexander the Great. To its admirable ſituation for trade, is probably owing all the regard which the ſeveral conquerors of Macedonia have ſhewn it. Nor is it diſtinguiſhed only by the greatneſs of its traffic, but is alſo very remarkable for the ſtately remains of its ancient grandeur; ſuch as triumphal arches (of which there is one here almoſt entire, erected in honour of the emperor Antoninus), churches of an extraordinary beauty, and now converted into Turkiſh moſques, particularly that of St. Demetrius, which conſiſts of one church built over another, and having in it above a thouſand pillars of jaſper, porphyry, &c. Without the city are great numbers of antique fragments with inſcriptions. Numbers of coins too are alſo frequently found here. It is the reſidence of a Turkiſh pacha, and likewiſe of a Catholic and Greek archbiſhop. In the year 1313, the city was ſold to the Venetians, who were diſpoſſeſſed of it about eight years afterwards by Amurath II. The Chriſtians here were, in early times, ſo conſiderable, that St. Paul has addreſſed them in two epiſtles: 272 miles W. Conſtantinople, and 252 ESE. Raguſa. *Long.* 40. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 42. N.

Salopar, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: eighteen miles NNW. Trinkamaly.

Salori, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: twenty miles W. Cagliari.

Salornay, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Macon, on the river Guye: five leagues and a quarter NW. Macon.

Salpa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, on a lake near the ſea. Near it are ſome ſalt-works: twenty-three miles S. Manfredonia, and ninety-two ENE. Naples.

Salſeda, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: ſix leagues ENE. Compoſtella.

Salſes, a town and fortreſs of France in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees ſituated on the ſide of the Lake of Leucate: the fortreſs was built by the emperor Charles V, is of a ſquare form, with very thick walls, and towers at the angles, and has good mines. In the year 1639, the place was taken by the French; in 1 by the Spaniards; and in the year 1 again by the French. Near it is a village which was formerly a town: three leagues N. Perpignan.

Salſette, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Hindooſtan, in the Indian ſea; about ſix leagues in circumference. It is fertile in rice, fruit, and ſugar. This iſland belonged to the Portugueſe, from whom it was taken by the Mahrattas, in the year 1 In the year 1774, the Engliſh took it by aſſault, and have kept it ever ſince, agreeable to treaty with the Mahrattas. This iſland is ſeparated from Bombay only by a narrow channel; and is, to the Eaſt India Company, a moſt deſirable acquiſition, as the ſettlement of Bombay poſſeſſed no territory beyond the ſmall iſland on which it is ſituated, and depended on foreign ſupplies for its ſubſiſtence. ten miles N. Bombay.

Salſey, one of the ſmaller Shetland Iſles. *Long.* 1. 32. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 51.

Salſitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and biſhopric of Naumburg: two miles SW. Naumburg.

Salſo, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, near Alicata.

Salſo, a village of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, celebrated for its ſalt works, which are ſaid to produce annually 50,000 ſacks. ſixteen miles SE. Piacenza.

Salt River, a river of the United States of America, in Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, five miles NE. Ohiohiomingo.

Salt, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, oppoſite Great Salt Iſland.

Salt Iſland, one of the Virgin Iſles. *Long.* 64. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 2.

Salt Iſland (Little), an iſland near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica: a mile N. from Great Salt Iſland.

Salt Iſland (Great), an iſland near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 57. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 56. N.

Salt Lake, a lake of the United States of America, in New York: twenty-five miles SSE. Oſwego.

Salt Lick, a town of North America: fifteen miles SE. Cayahoga.

Salta, a town of South America, in the province of Tucuman, ſituated on a ſmall river, which ſoon after falls into a lake, which a bri-

[illegible] bridge over the river. It is inhabited [illegible] by Spaniards, and contains about [illegible] houses, two churches, and four monaste[illegible]. It has neither walls, ditches, nor any [illegible] defence than the stoutness of its inha[illegible], who, by the frequent wars they [illegible] with the Indians, are all expert soldiers. [illegible] have about 500 men that bear arms, [illegible] their slaves, which may amount to [illegible] that number. Salta is a place of great [illegible] on account of the large quantities of [illegible] meal, wine, cattle, salt, meat, fat, [illegible], and other commodities, which are [illegible] from this place to most parts of Peru: [illegible] miles S. St. Salvador. *Long.* 66. 30. [illegible] Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 20. S.

[illegible] *Town*, a town of Africa, in the [illegible] of Calabar, so called from the prin[illegible] employment of the inhabitants being [illegible] salt.

[illegible], a lake of Russia, in the govern[illegible] of Tobolsk, forty-eight miles in cir[illegible]ference. *Long.* 90. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. N.

[illegible], a seaport town of England, in [illegible] county of Cornwall, situated on the [illegible], with depth of water for large vessels. [illegible] a corporate and borough town, and [illegible] two members to the British parlia[illegible]: it has a market on Saturday: four [illegible] and a half NW. Plymouth, and 220 [illegible] SW. London.

[illegible], a seaport town of Scotland, in [illegible] county of Ayr, on the Frith of Clyde, [illegible] about the year 1665, there were [illegible] four houses. It is now one of the [illegible] watering places in the country, and [illegible] is found for 300 to 500 [illegible], who resort here in the summer for [illegible] benefit of sea bathing. Salt has long [illegible] made here, and in the beginning of the [illegible] century a harbour was completed. [illegible] are dug near the town to the average [illegible] of 23,000 tons; and the quantity of [illegible] made yearly 3262 bolls. Besides the coal [illegible] and the manufacture of salt, some [illegible] ships have been built here, not [illegible] the port, but for other towns; here [illegible] a rope yard, and a manufacture of [illegible]. The number of inhabitants is [illegible] at 2325: twenty-two miles SW. [illegible], and ten NNW. Ayr. *Long.* 1. [illegible] W. Edingburgh. *Lat.* 55. 39. N.

[illegible], two small islands or rocks in St. [illegible]'s Channel, near the south coast of [illegible], divided from the continent by a [illegible] about three miles across, in the whole [illegible] of which are rocks, called *St. Patrick's* [illegible], which it is said might formerly [illegible] passed on foot at low water: three [illegible] and a half WSW. Carnsore Point. [illegible] 6. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. [illegible] N.

Salten, a town of Norway, in the pro[illegible] of Drontheim: 260 miles N. Dron[illegible].

Salfleet, a seaport town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Saturday, situated about seven miles to the south of the mouth of the Humber: thirty-three miles NE. Lincoln, and 158 N. London. *Lat.* 53. 22. N.

Saltholm, a small island of Denmark, near the coast of Zealand, in the Sound, where the inhabitants of the island of Amack pasture some cattle: five miles SE. Copenhagen.

Saltzberg, a town of Norway, in the province of Christiania, on the Dram; fourteen miles WNW. Christiania.

Saltzbrunn, a village of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, where there is a salt spring: two miles S. Freyburg.

Saltzburg, a town of Transilvania: four miles NW. Hermenstadt.

Salzdetfurt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and bishopric of Hildesheim: eight miles S. from Hildesheim.

Salvadore (Il), a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany: seventeen miles S. Volterra.

Salvaga, one of the smaller Canary Islands, nothing but a rock.

Salvages, a cluster of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, lying to the north of the Canaries. *Long.* 17. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 11. N.

Salvaignac, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gaillac: three leagues W. Gaillac, and seven NNE. Toulouse.

Salvateon de Ygey, a town of the island of Hispaniola: twenty-four leagues E. St. Domingo.

Salvaterra, a town of Portugal, on the river Erra, near its union with the Tagus, in the province of Estremadura, where the king of Portugal has a palace: five leagues S. Santarem.

Salvaterra do Extrema, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the borders of Spain: three leagues and a half SE. Idanha a Velha, and four miles N. Alcantara, in Spain. *Long.* 11. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 43. N.

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in the province of Alava: fourteen miles ENE. Vittoria.

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twelve miles ESE. Civdad Rodrigo.

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: twenty-two miles WNW. Jaca.

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the Minho: seven miles NE. Tuy.

Saluda, a river of the United States of America, which joins the Tyger, five miles NW. Columbia, in South Carolina.

Salvetat d'Angles (La), a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pons: two leagues and a quarter NNW. St. Pons, and ſix and a half W. Bedarrieux.

Salvetat Peyralis, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sauveterre: two leagues W. Sauveterre.

Salugia, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: four miles NW. Creſcentio, and ſeven NE. Chivaſſo.

Salviac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gourdon: two leagues SW. Gourdon, and five and a quarter NNW. Cahors.

Salvora, a ſmall iſland of the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Spain, and mouth of the Ulla. *Long.* 7. 45. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 29. N.

Salvori (Punta di), a town of Iſtria: three miles N. Umago.

Salum, or *Burſali*, ſee *Burſali*.

Salum, a river of Africa, one of the branches of the Gambia, which empties itſelf into the Atlantic by ſeveral mouths. It waters the country of Burſali.

Salurn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and county of Tyrol, near which the Franks were defeated by Evin, duke of Trent, in the year 576: ten miles N. Trent.

Saluzzo, a town of Piedmont, and capital of a marquiſate, ſituated at the foot of the Maritime Alps, not far from the Po, and in ſight of Mount Veſuvius, which ſeparates the Maritime from the Cottian Alps; the air is wholeſome, and the view charming, being placed on a hill, in the midſt of an extenſive plain. It has an ancient palace, once the reſidence of the marquis of Saluzzo. It was erected into a biſhopric by pope Julius II, and depends immediately on the ſee of Rome. Beſides the cathedral, Saluzzo contains two churches, and ſeveral religious houſes; the marquiſate was united to the duchy of Savoy, in the beginning of the 17th century: twenty miles SSW. Turin. *Long.* 25. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat* 44. 33. N.

Saluzzolo, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: eighteen miles WNW. Vercelli, and eight NW. St. Ja.

Salwarp, a river of England, which runs into the Severn, at Worceſter.

Salz, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which runs into the Werra, two miles S. Salz Uflen, in the county of Lippe.

Salzdalum, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel, ſo called from a conſiderable ſalt-work in its neighbourhood, which was diſcovered ſo early as the 13th century. At this place alſo were formerly held the diets of the principality, and at preſent it is chiefly remarkable for the ſplendid and beautiful ſeat built here by duke Anthony Ulrich: four miles NE. Wolfenbuttel.

Salz der Helden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality Grubenhagen, on the Leine, with a ſtrong work: two miles S. Einbeck, and eight SW. Nordheim.

Salz Hemmdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, containing three ſalt ſprings for the boiling of the ſoole of which here are twelve houſes, three belonging to the ſovereign, and nine to the company. The former burn coal, and the latter wood. The town enjoys its own magiſtracy, together with other conſiderable rights and privileges granted to it by king George II, in the year 1732: twelve miles ESE. Hameln, and nineteen WSW. Hildeſheim.

Salz Uflen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, ſituated on the Salz. It owes its name to a rich ſalt ſpring: eleven miles N. Detmold, and fourteen SW. Minden.

Salza (Great), a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg, having two ſalt ſprings belonging to it, and thirty-four pans. This town is noted as having been the place of reſidence of ſeveral noble families, of whom the corporation is compoſed, and who are the proprietors of the ſalt-works. By virtue of an agreement concluded with the Saxon revenue-office at Dreſden, relative to the delivery of a certain quantity of ſalt to the ſalt-offices, a ſalt overſeer reſides here, whoſe buſineſs it is to ſee the ſalt put up in casks, after which it is ſent by land-carriage to Froſe, on the Elbe, where it is ſhipped for the ſalt-offices at Dreſden, Meiſſen, and other places in the electorate of Saxony: twelve miles S. Magdeburg.

Salza, a river of Germany, which riſes in the ſouth part of Auſtria, and runs into the Enns, near Reiffling, in Upper Stiria.

Salza, a river of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, two miles NE. Burckhauſen, in the archbiſhopric of Salzburg.

Salza, or *New Salza*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: nineteen miles N. Stolpen.

Salzach, a river of Germany, which riſes in the ſouth part of the archbiſhopric of Salzburg, on the borders of Tyrol, paſſes by Halein, Salzburg, Lauffen, Tittmanning, Burkhauſen, &c. and runs into the Inn, five miles NNE. from the laſt named town.

Salzburg, a city of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of the archbiſhopric of the ſame name, ſituated between the mountains

...ng, on the river Salza, which runs ...the city, and divides it into two ...communicating with other by means ...dge. It is well fortified, and that ...f the city which lies to the right of ...er, ſurrounded with eight baſtions, ...n the left ſide with three. The ...ain-caſtle, which ſtands in the former, ...ſtrong, not only on account of its ...ituation, but likewiſe of its works; ...n it is the principal arſenal. This ...t is open only once a year, and the ...n in it is never changed. It is alſo ...ly furniſhed for a whole year with ...eſſary proviſions, namely, with grain, ...beef, &c. The ſtreets in the city ...row, and ill-paved, but in other re...t is well built. The archbiſhop's ...n it is large, ſtately, and commodious. ...it is a very beautiful fountain, and ...te to it ſtands another noble palace, ...*Neuhau*, in which the diet of the ...is held, as alſo the meetings of all ...ral colleges; and here likewiſe is ...biſhop's library. The biſhop's pa... Chiemſee, the chapter-houſe, and ...rments for the canons, are elegant ... The amphitheatre here, cut out ...ck, and which is 220 feet in length, ...in the weſt part of the city, with ...les on the ſide of the Monch... likewiſe deſerving particular no... The cathedral of St. Rupert, con...d in 1628, is built of free-ſtone and ... in it are five organs, with a num...ellifhments, and a grand treaſury. ...ch of St. Peter is the oldeſt in the ... near it ſtands a monaſtery of Bene...nks, in which is a fine library. ...verſity church here, which was ...ed in the year 1707, is alſo a noble ... The univerſity of Salzburg was ...d by archbiſhop Paris, in the year ... Salzburg is conveniently ſituated for ... In 1510, the inhabitants attempted ... it an imperial free city, but were ...obedience by archbiſhop Leonard: ... miles ESE. Munich, and 140 ... Vienna. *Long*. 30. 49. E. Ferro. ...45. N.

...y. an archbiſhopric and principa... Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ...d on the north by Upper Bavaria, on ...by Auſtria and Stiria, on the ſouth ...nia and Tyrol, and on the weſt by ... Bavaria. Its greateſt extent from ... weſt 100 miles, and ſixty-four from ... ſouth. This country is defended ... by mountains and narrow paſſes, ...r conſiſts entirely of mountains and ... No manner of grain is ſown here, ... it is ſupplied with all its corn from ..., but every part of it produces hay ...ular goodneſs, and this proves a fund for breeds of excellent cattle in it. The horſes here in particular are eſteemed for their beauty, hardineſs, and vigor. At Hallein, which ſtands about two hours' diſtance from the city of Salzburg, are ſalt-works, belonging to the ſovereign, in which ſalt of all colours, yellow, red, blue, and white, is hewn out from along the ſubterraneous lanes, and then afterwards diſſolved in freſh water, which is conveyed into pits, of the brine of which is made the fineſt ſalt; but theſe works are carried on only in ſummer, a ſufficient quantity being made in that ſeaſon, not only for home conſumption, but likewiſe to anſwer all foreign demands. Indeed, Bavaria is the only country to which it is exported, and there, according to an ancient compact made betwixt the two princes, it is exchanged for corn. In this archbiſhopric are likewiſe very conſiderable mines of gold, ſilver, copper, lead, iron, and lapis calaminaris. A great deal of ſteel and braſs is alſo made here, and the plenty of theſe laſt metals remarkably appears in the aſtoniſhing numbers of ſwords, ſabres, bayonets, muſkets, cannon, and mortars, which are to be ſeen in the armories all over the country. In the archbiſhopric are ſix cities, and twenty-five market towns. The eſtates of the nobility here enjoying lower juriſdiction over the vaſſals, are ſtyled hofmarke. All peaſants here univerſally are allowed the uſe of arms, and being from their early years trained up to ſhooting at a mark and military duty, on occaſion prove a very ſerviceable body. The nobility here were formerly very numerous, but the policy of the princes ſet too many ſprings at work for the oppreſſing and extirpating of them, ſo that not ſo much as one at preſent remains, and their eſtates are now in the hands of the church. Though in this archbiſhopric the Roman Catholic doctrines and worſhip alone are tolerated, yet at the time of the reformation Lutheraniſm was embraced by great numbers, whom archbiſhop Matthew Langins ſtrove to harraſs and extirpate by oppreſſions and violence. But archbiſhop John James proceeded more mildly, and in order to reconcile all tempers, obtained the pope's licence to adminiſter the ſacrament in both kinds, in which he was followed by his ſucceſſor. But the moſt violent flame of perſecution here blazed out under archbiſhop Leopold Antony Eleutherius, baron of Firmian, whoſe ardour for ſuppreſſing Lutheraniſm in his province was ſo great, that the oppreſſed party applied for redreſs to the ſtates of that religion in the diet, who prevailed ſo far that, in the year 1732, permiſſion was granted to the Lutheran Salzburghers quietly to withdraw, together with their effects; and, accordingly, above 30,000 perſons embraced this indulgence, diſperſing

themſelves in the other Proteſtant countries of Germany, Pruſſia, and even in the Engliſh colonies in America. In all which ſeveral places they were received with that benevolence and encouragement which their magnanimity deſerved; and ever ſince that time theſe emigrations have ſtill continued. Arno, the ſixth of its biſhops, according to the poſitive aſſertion of the Salzburg hiſtorians, was, in the year 798, created archbiſhop and metropolitan over Noricum, Bavaria, a part of Rhætia, Bohemia, Moravia, and Pannonia. Since the extinction likewiſe of the archbiſhopric of Magdeburg, the archbiſhops of Salzburg are become primates of Germany without any competition. The lands belonging to this archbiſhopric are of very great value; and came to it partly by donations from the dukes of Bavaria, the kings of the Franks, nobles, and private perſons, or by purchaſe. Its aſſeſſment in the matricula of the empire is equal to that of an elector, being ſixty horſe, and 277 foot, or 1828 florins; to the chamber at Wetzlar he pays 608 rixdollars ſixty-nine kruitzers. His revenues are eſtimated by Keyſler at 800,000 rixdollars; but a perſon, whoſe knowledge and veracity are equally indiſputable, and who has long lived at Salzburg, affirms, in a manuſcript, that the incomes ariſing from all his lands, amount, *totidem annis*, to no leſs than betwixt three and four millions of guilders. The military force of this archbiſhopric conſiſts only of one regiment of foot, containing 1000 men. The fifty halberdeers and the fifty trabants, or horſe guards, here, being rather inſtituted for the ſplendor of the court than the military eſtabliſhment; indeed, a greater number of ſoldiers in this country would be both needleſs and inconvenient, it being by means of its hills and narrow paſſes well fortified againſt any invaſions; it has beſides very few places fit for the encampment of an army, and little or no grain, not to mention its brave and expert peaſantry, who would prove a ſtout defence to it.

Salzkotten, or *Soltkott*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn, which receives its name from ſalt ſprings found there: ſix miles SW. Paderborn, and ten ESE. Lippſtatt. *Long.* 25. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 36. N.

Salzliebenhall, or *Salzgitter*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim, near which are ſome ſalt ſprings, belonging to the duke of Brunſwick: eleven miles N. Goſlar.

Salzola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ſix miles ESE. Aſcoli.

Saltzungen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Hennеburg, on the Werra, celebrated for its ſprings: ſeven miles NW. Schmalkald.

Salzwedel, or *Soltwedel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Old Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on Jetze, in a marſhy ſoil. It is divided Old and New Town, ſeparated by a bra of the Jetze, each of which has its ſep churches and magiſtracy. It was form reckoned one of the Hanſe towns: the pr cipal trade of the inhabitants is brew beer, with manufactures of cloth, ſc ſtockings, &c.: twenty miles NNW. G deleben, and forty-eight ENE. Zelle.

Sama, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Aſturias: ſeven miles W. Oviedo.

Sama, or *Sabama*, a town of Africa, the diſtrict of Anta, on the Gold Co where the Dutch have a fort.

Sama, or *Saint John*, a river of Af adored as a divinity by the natives, it cr the Gold Coaſt, and runs into the Atla *Long.* 1. 35. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 4. 51.

Samachina, a town of Ruſſia, in the vernment of Irkutſk: ſixty-eight miles N Ilimſk.

Samadang, a town of the iſland of J ſituated on a river, in the interior part o iſland: 160 miles SE. Batavia.

Samadova, a town of Aſiatic Turkey the Arabian Irac, on the Euphrates: miles S. Bagdad.

Samagalova, a town of Ruſſia, in th vernment of Tobolſk, on the Tera: miles N. Krainſk.

Samak, or *Samahe*, an iſland in the weſt part of the Gulf of Perſia, about tw leagues in circumference. *Long.* 48. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

Samalout, a town of Egypt, ſituate the weſt ſide of the Nile: fourteen t. Abu Girge, and twenty-two N. Aſhmu

Samana, an iſland near the eaſt c the iſland of Hiſpaniola; thirty-three long, and from ſeven to nine broad. 69. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 12.

Samana Bay, a bay between the iſl Samana and Hiſpaniola.

Samanah, a town of Hindooſtan: miles W. Delhi.

Sumar, or *Samal*, one of the Ph Iſlands, 120 leagues in circumference, rated by a narrow ſea from the ſo extremity of the iſland of Luçon. I iſland the ſoil is extremely fertile, eaſ cultivated, and rewards the induſtry labourer with at leaſt forty fold. B other grain, the Indians ſow a conſid quantity of rice, but which is wholly re ed for the uſe of the parochial clerg ſettlement of Manilla, and the gover the province. The common food natives conſiſts chiefly in a ſpecies of p yams, and a root named gaby. From

of the cocoa, nipe, and cabonegro trees, contain the materials for an excellent of brandy. The last of these owes its the black colour of its fibres, which manufactured by the natives into cables, different kinds of cordage. The only used by the Indian, either for the of war or industry, is a kind of de chasse, named cris, or campilan; instrument which, after serving him the enemy, enables him to cut down largest tree of the wood, to be formed a canoe, or split into deals for more uses. When the campilan has been much worn as to be of little further ser- him, it is still employed by his wife to up a light soil, in which she plants potatoes, and other roots. Sugar- cabbages, garlic, onions, melons, the oranges, lemons, vegetables, and, in small quantity, several other fruit, little known in Europe, are in this island. It abounds in figs, which Mr. Pagis reckoned no fewer than or fourteen different species, with a variety of perfumes. The natives are to give particular attention to the of the cocoa-tree, which grows here uncommon size. Their woods pro- the pumplemous, a species of orange, inches in diameter, pepper, honey, Indeed, all these islands are emi- distinguished by the labours of the The woods swarm with birds of almost description, particularly the common which is, however, distinguished from the shortened proportions of her legs. The colour of the hen is grey, spotted, like a partridge. There different species of turtle-dove. cockatoo, and another pretty species of the same genus, no larger innet, are surprisingly common. also found here a very small bird diminutive size of a wasp, whose consisting in a shade of yellow, red and blue, are peculiarly vivid ful. Many kinds of monkies, one is remarkably large, roe-bucks, and other quadrupeds, abound woods. The foot of a tall spe- the figbannan consists in numberless bark, which in a certain period of are separable without art or These pierced together afford species of fine linen, harsh indeed, agreeable to the skin, in its natural which they have learned to sufficiently soft and pliable, by paration of lime. Besides serving the materials of linen cloth, it is useful to them for the purposes of The deportment of the men is open, and affable; the women are gay and lively. Among their productions of art, the Indian mat merits particular notice: which is a species of manufacture of such fineness, that a piece of six feet could easily be put into a pocket. It is executed in various handsome designs, and painted in very lively and elegant colours, which they have the art of extracting from different trees. The hair of both sexes is remarkably fine, particularly that of the women, which they are accustomed to comb with great care, and to anoint, frequently, with the oil of the cocoa-nut, in order to strengthen and render it of a deep black. Their noses are short and depressed, but the nostrils are by no means dilated, like those of the negro. The iron-tree, ebony, and dying wood, grow in every part of the island; and gold-dust is found, in some quantity, in its more interior regions. The natives, especially such as reside on the sea coast, were formerly Mahometans; but the missionary Jesuits converted them to the religion and allegiance of Spain. *Lat.* 12. 15 N.

Samara, a river of Russia, which rises near Fort Perevolotskaia, and runs into the Volga, near Samara, in the government of Simbirsk.

Samara, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha, at the union of the rivers Salmisch and Sakmara: twelve miles N. Orenburg. *Long.* 72. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. N.

Samara, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, near the Volga: seventy-six miles SSE. Simbirsk. *Long.* 67. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Samara, a small river of Russia, which runs into the Volgivod: eight miles from New Moschow, in the government of Ekaterinoslav.

Samarain, or *Sermin*, a town of Syria, in the Pachalic of Aleppo: twenty-five miles SSW. Aleppo.

Samarang, a town on the east coast of the island of Java.

Samarcand, a city of Asia, and capital of a province in Great Bukharia, called *Mawaralnahr*, or *Samarcand*; supposed to be the *Marakandus* of the ancients. In the time of Alexander, it was twelve leagues in circumference, inclosed with a wall, and having twelve iron gates, a league distant from each other; and at every two leagues there was a fort able to contain a great body of troops: the walls were likewise strengthened with battlements and towers, and surrounded with a very deep ditch, through which an aqueduct was laid, conveyed thither by leaden pipes, from a little river called *Sogd*, and thence into the city, which stood on the south side of it, so that every great street had a canal of water running through

through it; and every houſe a fountain as well as garden. In the year 1220, this country was invaded by Jenghis Khan, and the city taken and plundered. At preſent Samarcand is the ſeat of a Tartar prince, and carries on a great trade with Perſia, Hindooſtan, Chineſe Tartary, &c. Although it falls ſhort of being ſo ſplendid as in times paſt, yet it is ſtill very large, and well peopled. It is fortified with ſtrong bulwarks of earth: and ſome of the private houſes are of ſtone, dug out of quarries, which are near the town. The academy of ſciences in this city, is one of the moſt eminent among the Mahometans, who reſort thither to ſtudy from all the neighbouring countries. The ſilk-paper made here is ſaid to be the moſt beautiful in all Aſia, and therefore in great requeſt throughout the Eaſt. The ſoil produces pears, apples, raiſins and melons, of an exquiſite taſte; and in ſuch plenty, that the empire of the Great Mogul, and part of Perſia, are ſupplied from hence. The little river Sogd, which glides by the town, would be of great uſe to the place, by opening a communication with the neighbouring dominions, if the inhabitants had the art and induſtry to make it navigable. The province of Samarcand or Mawaralnahr, is ſituated to the eaſt of Bukharia, and extends to the borders of Kaſhgar, being about 500 miles in length from weſt to eaſt, and 450 from north to ſouth. This country was formerly full of flouriſhing cities, moſt of which are at preſent ruined or fallen to decay. The ſituation of the city is in *Long.* 63. 20. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

Samarien, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles W. Horn.

Samarovſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 176 miles N. Tobolſk.

Samarſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 40 miles W. Troirzk.

Samata, a town of Egypt: ſeven miles NW. Dendera.

Samatan, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of L'Iſle en Jourdain: five leagues and three quarters SE. Auch, and three and a quarter SW. L'Iſle en Jourdain. *Long.* 18. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 29. N.

Sambaangan, a cape and town on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mindanao. *Long.* 133. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 7. 30. N.

Samballas, a name given to a great number of ſmall iſlands, near the coaſt of America, in the Spaniſh Main, of which three cluſters are called *Corvefas*, *Mulatas*, and *Sagua*. Theſe iſlands are ſcattered at very unequal diſtances, ſome only one, ſome two, ſome three, and ſome four miles from the ſhore, and from one another, extending a very conſiderable diſtance along the north ſhore of the Iſthmus of Darien. They lie to lie as it were parcelled out in cluſters; between moſt of them are navigable c nels, by which ſhips may paſs through. range along the coaſt of the iſthmus, t between them and it being navigable fro end to the other, and affording every w good anchoring in firm ſandy ground, good landing, either on the iſlands or main. In this long channel, a numb ſhips may always find ſhelter, be the which way it will; ſo that was the ge rendezvous for the privateers on this Moſt of theſe iſlands are low, flat, and dy, covered with a variety of trees, abound with ſhell-fiſh of ſeveral kinds: of them alſo afford ſprings of freſh- and convenient places for careening ſhips. long channel between the Samballas a Iſthmus, is from two to four miles in bre extending from Point Samballas, to the of Darien, and the coaſt of the Iſthm full of ſandy bays, with many brook freſh-water.

Samballas Point, or *Point San B* cape of America, on the north coaſt o Iſthmus of Darien. *Long.* 78. 38. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 32. N.

Sambas, a town of the iſland of B and capital of the kingdom of the name, on the weſt coaſt. The land tile, and in ſome places diamonds are *Long.* 127. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 2. 20. N.

Sambelong Iſlands, two or three iſlan the Indian Sea, among the Nicobar I. ſo called, a little to the north of the Nicobar.

Samblancey, a town of France, in t partment of the Indre and Loire: ten NW. Tours.

Sambre, a river of France, which near Nouvion, in the department o Aiſne, paſſes by Chatillon, Landrecy, mont, Maubeuge, Thuin, Marcheine Pont, Charleroy, Chaſtelet, &c. and the Meuſe at Namur.

Sambunara, a town of Africa, w gold mine, to which it gives name, in kingdom of Bambouk.

Samburgh Head, a cape of Scotlan the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the Iſla Shetland. *Long.* 1. 39. E. Edinburgh. 59. 44. N.

Samcur, a town of Perſia, in the pro of Adirbeitzan: twenty-ſeven league Tauris.

Sume, a town of the iſland of Ce lonia: eight miles NE. Cephalonia.

Samen, a province of Abyſſinia, cele ed for its excellent iron.

Samen, or *Geſſenay*, a town of Sw land, and capital of a Landvogtey, in Ca

... of Berne, on a river of the same ... twenty-four miles S. Friburg, and ... five ESE. Lausanne.

...er, a town of France, in the depart... of the Straits of Calais, and chief ... a canton, in the district of Boulogne: ... SSE. Boulogne, and two and a ... N. Montreuil.

...ereis, a town of Germany, in the ... of Stiria: four miles N. Knitterfeld.

..., a town of Africa, in the king... of Yani, where the English have a ...

...ganoodba Harbour, a harbour on the ... coast of the island of Oonalashka, in ... North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 166. 30. ... Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 55. N.

... *Isuram*, a pass of Hindoostan, from ... Carnatic to the circar of Cuddapa, on ... side of the river Pennar: sixteen ... NE. Cuddapa, and forty-six W. Nel...

...d, a province of Prussia, bounded ... north by the Baltic and the Curisch ... the east by Prussian Lithuania, on the ... Natangen, and on the west by the ... about seventy miles in length, and ... in breadth. This province abounds ... forests and lakes; the soil is gene... ...ndy, and the principal productions ... and peas: the forests abound ... ...pers, and the lakes with fish. Ko... ...g is the capital.

...ade, a town of France, in the depart... ... the Landes: three leagues SSE. ...er, and five NE. Orthez.

...an, a town of Arabia Deserta: 188 ... W. Cathem.

...an, a town of Arabia Deserta: 120 ... SSW. Cathem.

...anger-fnerd, a bay of the North Sea, ... coast of Norway, sixteen miles long ... a mile wide, the entrance twelve ... S. Berghen.

...d, a town of Egypt: six miles S. ...

...n, a town of Savoy, in the lordship ...gny: twenty-four miles E. Geneva, ...ve N. Salanche.

...gitia, a province of Poland, bound... the north by Courland, on the east by ...a, on the south by Prussia, and on ... by Prussia and the Baltic; about ... in length, and ninety in breadth. ... country anciently belonged to Lithua... ...e, together with that province, was ...ed either by one duke or sovereign, ...ed an oligarchy. In the year 1404, ... a was ceded to the knights of the ... order; but about four years after... it was taken from them. In 1411, ...ghts had a promise that this duchy ... again revert to the order after the ... of king Uladislaus Jagello, and the great duke Alexander. In 1413, the Samogitians embraced the Christian religion; and a bishop's see, and other small ecclesiastical offices were erected in this duchy. The country is woody, and has many fertile spots. The meadows feed abundance of cattle; and the horses are particularly excellent. In the woods are found bears and elks. Bees are abundant, and large quantities of wax and honey are collected. The inhabitants are robust and clownish, but reckoned honest and just in their dealings; they are said to have a singular custom, viz. no young woman is permitted to walk abroad in the night without a light in the hand, and two bells at the girdle. The province is subdivided into twenty-five districts. The principal towns are Rosienne and Medniki.

Samorehill, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Sligo.

Samoria, a town of Hungary, situated in the island of Schutt: eight miles SE Presburg.

Samos, a town of Hungary: ten miles NNE. Caschau.

Samos, a river which rises in Transilvania, eighteen miles S. Colosvar, and runs into the Theyss, twelve miles N. Ested, in Hungary.

Samos, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, twenty-four miles long, and ten wide. Whilst Greece was in its splendor, this island was populous and well cultivated. M. Tournefort, when he visited it, estimated the population at 12,000 men, all of the Greek church. It is the see of a Greek bishop, united with Nicaria. Samos is separated from the continent of Asia by a narrow strait, called the *Little Bogbas*, and towards the west from the island of Nicaria, by a channel called the *Great Bogbas*. The fertility of the island of Samos was matter of admiration with the ancients: Strabo was charmed with every individual thing in it, except the wine: Athenæus afterwards Æthius, reports that the fig-trees, apple-trees, rose-trees, and the vines too, of this island, bore fruit twice a year. Pliny takes notice of the pomegranates of Samos, some of which had red seeds, others white. Here are abundance of wild-fowl, partridges, woodcocks, snipes, thrushes, wood pigeons, turtle-doves, wheat-ears, &c. There are no rabbits in Samos, but abundance of hares, wild-boars, goats, and some deer. They breed much cattle: they have fewer sheep than goats. The French lade a bark with wool once a year. In Samos are some iron-mines. The emery-stone is not scarce in this island. Oker is common. All the mountains of this island are of white marble. The Samians live at their ease, and are not tyrannised over by the Turks. The habit of the women, is a vest, after the Turk sh manner, with

a red coif, and a taſſel of yellow or white, which hangs down their back, as does their hair, which moſt commonly they part into a couple of treſſes, at the bottom whereof hangs a bunch of ſmall plates of block-tin, or ſilver of a coarſe alloy, for they have ſcarcely any other in this country. The land-tax here is about 12,000 crowns. A tenth is likewiſe paid out of all ſorts of grain and fruit, without excepting the very onions and gourds: they have abundance of melons, lentiles, French-beans, &c. The Muſcadine grapes are the beſt fruit of the iſland. They gather about 3000 barrels of Muſcadine at Samos, each barrel weighing 158 pounds four ounces, but the whole quantity of oil ſeldom exceeds 800 or 900 barrels, as much as the barrels of wine. They every year lade three barks with wheat for France. The poorer ſort, in making their bread, mix half wheat and half barley and white millet. Some mix only millet and barley, of both which they have great plenty in this iſland. The pine-trees in the north of the iſland, yield about 300 or 400 quintals of pitch, worth a crown a quintal, which pay four per cent. cuſtom. The ſilk of this iſland is very fine; it is worth four ſhillings a pound; this traffic, one year with another, may be rated at 20,000 or 25,000 crowns. Their honey and wax are admirable; fifty pounds weight of honey ſells for a crown, but their wax is worth five-pence a pound. They gather no leſs than 200 quintals of honey; but of wax ſcarce 100; the quintal weighs 140 pounds. The ſcammony of Samos is not ſo good as that of Aleppo. Samos contains ſeveral towns, or rather villages. The principal harbour is that of Vati, on the north ſide of the iſland. *Long.* 44. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 43. N.

Samos, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: eighteen miles SE. Lugo.

Samoſgo, a caſtle of Hungary: ſeventeen miles SSE. Korpona.

Samoſuvvar, a town of Tranſilvania, on the Samos: eighteen miles N. Coloſvar, and 240 E. Vienna. *Long.* 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 18. N.

Samotmat, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sus, near the coaſt of the Atlantic.

Samotraki, a ſmall iſland of the Mediterranean: four miles W. Corfu.

Samotraki, or *Samondraki*, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, ſituated between the iſland of Stalimene, and the coaſt of Romania, anciently called *Samothracia*, and before that *Melites*, *Leucoſia*, and *Leucania*; *Saocris*, *Electria*, and *Dardania*: the town of the ſame name has a ſpacious harbour. *Long.* 43. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 18. N.

Sampel, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Ukeley: four miles S. Plate, in the New M. of Brandenburg.

Sampfiea, one of the ſmaller Shet Iſlands of Scotland: three miles S. Ye...

Sampigny, a town of France, in the partment of the Meuſe, and chief pla... a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Mihiel... league and a quarter S. St. Mihiel, and and three quarters NW. Commercy.

Sampit, a town of the iſland of B... ſituated on the ſouth coaſt, near a ri... the ſame name: 140 miles W. Ban... Sim.

Sampſon, one of the Scilly Iſlands.

Samſoe, an iſland of Denmark, betw North Jutland and Zealand, twelve m... long from north to ſouth, and where w... four, but in ſome places hardly one, ... eaſt to weſt. The ſoil is for the moſt ... fertile, and in particular produces goo... The inhabitants carry on ſome commer... ſmall veſſels. *Long.* 10. 30. E. Gree... *Lat.* 55. 56. N.

Samſoun, a town of Aſiatic Turk... the province of Natolia: ſixteen miles N... Miletus.

Samſoun, a town of Aſiatic Turke... the province of Caramania: fifty miles N... Tocat.

Sammd, a town of Germany, in the ... cle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Ma... Brandenburg: four miles S. Potzdam.

San-yam-hion, a town of Chineſe T... tary. *Long.* 138. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. ...

San, a river of Poland, which runs ... the Viſtula, at Sandomirz.

San, a river of China, which riſes in ... frontiers of Tartary, *Long.* 135. *Lat.* ... 20.; and runs into the Gulf Leao-tong, ... 135. 14. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 39. 9. N.

San, or *Tanah*, a town of Egypt, ... canal which runs from the Nile in... Lake Menzaleh: twenty-ſix miles E. N... ſora, and twenty-nine SE. Damietta. *L...* 49. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 55. N.

San Blas, an iſland of the iſland of C... fifty-nine miles E. Havanna.

San Diego, a town of the iſland of C... ſixty miles WSW. Havanna.

San Felice, a town of Spain, in th... vince of Leon: twelve miles NNW. ... dad Rodrigo.

San Juan, a town of the iſland of C... fifteen miles SSW. Havanna.

San Juan, a town of the iſland of C... forty-two miles WNW. St. Yago.

San Juan, a town of the iſland of C... fifteen miles SW. Villa del Principe.

San Lorenzo, a town of the iſland of ... ba: 105 miles SW. Havanna.

San Luis, a town of the iſland of C... twenty-five miles S. Spirito Santo.

San Marco, a town of the iſland of C... ſeventy miles NW. Villa del Principe.

San Miguel, a town of the iſland of Cu- fifty miles SW. Havanna.

San Miguel, a town of the iſland of Cu- forty miles N. Trinidad.

San Miguel, ſee *St. Miguel*.

San Pedro, a town of Spain, in Old Caſ- fifteen miles NE. Soria.

San Pedro, a town of the iſland of Cuba: forty-five miles S. Havanna.

San Pedro, a town of Spain, in the pro- of Biſcay: twenty miles S. Santan-

San Pedro, a town of the iſland of Cuba: five miles SW. Havanna.

San Pedro de Mayolon, a town of the of Cuba: ſixty-two miles N. Trini-

San Pedro d'Arlanza, a town of Spain, Old Caſtile: forty miles ESE. Burgos, twenty-ſeven NNW. Oſma.

San Roque, a town of Spain, in the pro- of Biſcay: ſixteen miles SSE. Santan-

San Roque, a town of Spain, in the pro- of Seville, where the Spaniards form- a camp, for the purpoſe of beſieging Gib- ar: three miles N. Gibraltar.

Sana, a river of Boſnia, which runs into river Unna: oppoſite Novi.

Sana, a city of Arabia, in the province of men, ſituated at the foot of Mount Nik- , on which are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins a caſtle, which the Arabs ſuppoſe to been built by Shem. Near this moun- ſtands the caſtle, a rivulet runs upon other ſide; and near it is the Buſtan el wokkel, a ſpacious garden. The walls the city, which are built of bricks, ex- this garden, which is encloſed within of its own. The city, properly ſo , is not very extenſive; one may walk it all in an hour. The city gates ſeven. Here are a number of moſques, of which have been built by Turkiſh . Sana has the appearance of being populous than it actually is; for gar- occupy a part of the ſpace within the . In Sana are only twelve public ; but many noble palaces. At Sana, the other cities of the Eaſt, are great , or caravanſeras, for merchants and ers. Each different commodity is in a ſeparate market. In the market bread, none but women are to be ſeen; their little ſhops are portable. Fruits however, very plenteous at Sana. Here more than twenty different ſpecies of , which, as they do not all ripen at ſame time, continue to afford a delicious reſhment for ſeveral months. Great ities of grapes are dried here; and the ortation of raiſins from Sana is conſider- One ſort of theſe grapes are without ſtones, and contains only a ſoft grain, the preſence of which is not perceptible in eating the raiſin. In the caſtle, which ſtands on a hill, are two palaces. The reigning iman reſides in the city: 128 miles NNE. Mocha. *Long.* 44. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 21. N.

Sana, or *Sarine*, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Aar, ſix miles W. Berne.

Sana, or *Zand*, a town of South America, in Peru, and capital of a juriſdiction, in the biſhopric of Truxillo. The juriſdiction extends about twenty-five leagues along the ſea coaſt. The ſoil level and fertile, but the heat is ſometimes almoſt inſupportable. The town is ſituated in a charming vally, fertile in fruit and corn, and adorned with the moſt beautiful flowers, for which reaſon it has been ſometimes called *Miraflores*. It is in a ſtate of decay: thirty leagues N. Truxillo.

Sanaa, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: eighty leagues NE. Aden.

Sanafir, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea: 408 miles NNW. Jidda, and ninety SE. Tor. *Long.* 52. 40. E. Eerro. *Lat.* 27. 45. N.

Sanan, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: thirty-ſix miles NNW. Abu Ariſch.

Sanarica, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: nine miles NNE. Aleſſano.

Sanauja, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: twelve miles NNE. Cervera.

Sancergues, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sancerre: three leagues S. Sancerre, and ſix and three quarters E. Bourges.

Sancerre, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Cher. In the years 1569 and 1572, this place was bravely defended by the Proteſtants, but in 1573, after another tireſome and bloody ſiege, they were compelled by famine to ſurrender, on which the fortifications were immediately demoliſhed: ſeven leagues and a half NE. Bourges, and eight NNW. Nevers. *Long.* 20, 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

Sancey l'Egliſe, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baume-les-Dames: 3¼ leagues ESE. Baume-les-Dames, and 3 W. St. Hypolite.

Sancheville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaudun: four leagues NW. Chateaudun, and five SSE. Chartres.

San-choui, a town of China, of the third

rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: fifteen miles NE. Ping.

San-choui-Hotun, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 570 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 144. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 9.

San-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quan-tong: twenty-five miles W. Canton.

Sancian, or *Chang-tchuen-chan*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, near the coaſt of China, where the celebrated Francis Xavier lies buried. The iſland contains five villages, chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen: forty miles SW. Macao.

Sancoins, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Cher: 4½ leagues SW. Nevers, and 8½ SE. Bourges. *Long.* 20. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Sancri, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: twenty leagues SE. Laſſa.

Sancy le Bas, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briey: three leagues W. Thionville, and two N. Briey.

Sanda, one of the Orkney Iſlands, about twelve miles in length, but ſeldom above a mile in breadth. The form is very irregular, and by reaſon of its ſeveral extended points and indentations, ſuppoſed to reſemble a lobſter. It is ſeparated from the iſland of Stronſay, on the ſouth, by a channel, about a league broad; from the iſland of Eday, on the weſt, by a channel, half a league broad; and on the north from North Ronaldſhay by a channel, varying in breadth from one league to two and a half. The ſoil is generally ſandy, with ſome quarries of free-ſtone at the weſt end. About 500 or 550 tons of kelp are made, one year with another, in this iſland. The number of ſouls in the iſland is about 1772. *Long.* 1. 45. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 7. N.

Sanda, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, ſeparated from the ſouthern extremity of the county of Argyle, by a ſtrait about a mile in breadth. *Long.* 2. 24. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 22. N.

Sand abad, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: ſeven leagues SSW. Amadan.

Sandal, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, about twenty-four miles long, and one broad: forty-eight miles N. Petrozavodſk.

Sandala, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Jemarrow.

Sandarlik, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: four miles S. Pergamo.

Sandau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: ſix miles WNW. Leypa.

Sandau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg, on the Elbe: forty-eight miles NNE. Magdeburg.

Sandbach, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, ſituated on the Wheelock, near the grand canal, with a weekly market on Thurſday: eleven miles SE. Northwich, and 161 NW. London.

Sandberg, a mountain of Silefia, in the principality of Schweidnitz: three miles and a half SSE. Waldenburg.

Sande, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: one league N. Lamego.

Sande, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: ten miles from Stronſee.

Sandecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, belonging to Auſtria: forty-two miles SE. Cracow, and ſeventy-three SSW. Sandomirz.

Sandefioerd, a ſeaport town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania, with a good harbour, and convenient wharf: ſix miles S. Tonſberg.

Sandera, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, two miles long and nearly as much wide. *Long.* 4. 19. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 52. N.

Sanderſleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Deſſau, on the Wipper: ſixteen miles SE. Quedlingburg, and thirty-one SW. Deſſau. *Long.* 29. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 38. N.

Sanderſon's Hope, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of North America, in that part of the North Atlantic Ocean called *Davis's Straits*. *Long.* 67. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 66. 20. N.

Sandfleth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, near the Weſer: eleven miles S. Carlſburg.

Sandgate, a ſmall place of England, in the county of Kent, cloſe to the ſea, and defended by a caſtle on which about ſixteen guns are mounted: eleven miles S. Dover, and ſeventy-three ESE. London.

Sandhamn, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, where all veſſels from and from Stockholm are examined: 12 miles E. Stockholm.

Sandhed, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: five miles SE. Fahlun.

Sandhem, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: eighteen miles NW. Jonkioping.

Sandilan, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the weſt coaſt of Mull.

Sandillon, a [illegible] of France, in the department of the Loiret: three leagues SE. Orleans.

Sandnes, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: thirty-ſix miles NE. Chriſtianſand.

Sando, one of the ſmaller Japaneſe Iſlands ſituated to the north of Niphon.

Sandoe, one of the Faroe Iſlands, in the North

... Sea, about ten miles long, and five ... On the ſouth ſide of the iſland are ... ks, and a dangerous whirpool.

...ir, or *Sandomirz*, a town of Poland, ...tal of a palatinate, ſituated on an ...e near the Viſtula, not far from its ...ith the San. Its delightful ſitu... ...ered it the favourite reſidence of ... the Great, and other kings of Po... This city is well fortified, both by ... and art; and in it are ſeveral colleges.

...ſe, which ſtands on a ſteep rock, ...n up by the Swedes, in 1656. A ... court of juſtice is held here. The ...an Staroſtey was the only one in ... that could neither be mortgaged, nor ... perpetual leaſe. In the year 1259, ...rtars and Ruſſians committed terrible ... in this city, and put the inhabitants ...ord. On the 22d of Auguſt, 1702, ...y entered into a confederacy at ... and engaged by a ſolemn vow to ...eir religion, their liberty, and their ...ng. Auguſtus II. It is now ſubject ... eighty miles ENE. Cracow, and ...nigſberg.

... *Bay*, a large bay of the Engliſh ... on the eaſt coaſt of the Iſle of ... between White Cliffe and Dunnoſe

... *Caſtle*, a fort of England, in the ... Kent, near Deal.

...e, a town of Germany, in the circle ...ria, and biſhopric of Aichſtat: ſix... N. Archſtat, and four ENE. Spalt.

...s, a town of Sweden, in the pro... ...manland: twenty-four miles NNW. ...ra.

...r, a town of Norway, in the pro... Aggerhuus: thirty-five miles SW. ...ra.

...e, a river of Norway, in the pro... Chriſtianſand, which runs into the ...ord, twenty-five miles NNE. Sta...

..., or *Santvliet*, a town of Brabant, ...as a fortreſs, in the year 1624, by ...s of Spinola, to ſtop the incurſions ...Flanders, and aſſiſt in the ſhutting ...ſieged; and finiſhed in the year ... Soon after its being completed, it was ...r the Dutch, who, however, were ...d to reſign it to the Spaniards the ...aing, 1629, when their troops ...ged in the ſiege of Bois-le-Duc. ...year 1705, the allies inveſted it, and ...fter the trenches were opened, 700 ...ch compoſed the garriſon, were made ...f war on the 30th of October. ...ifications were demoliſhed a little ...er: eleven miles NNW. Antwerp, ...ty-five SW. Breda.

...y, a river of North America, which ...s the Sanduſky Lake, eight miles ...e town of Sandusky.

Sandyſky, a lake of North America, on the ſouth-weſt of Lake Erie, with which it communicates, thirty-five miles in circumference.

Sandyſky Town, a town of North America, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Lake Erie. *Long.* 82. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 47. N.

Sandwich, a town of England, in the county of Kent. It has ſtill a wall on the north and weſt ſides, and a rampart and a ditch on the others. It ſuffered much by the Danes, &c. whoſe king, Canute, here ſlit the noſes and cut off the hands of thoſe Engliſhmen who were given as hoſtages to his father, Swenn. In 1217, it was burnt by the French, and again in 1457. It had two monaſteries, and other religious foundations. It was firſt incorporated by the name of barons, and in the reign of Edward III, by the ſtyle of mayor, jurats, and commonalty. It was reckoned one of the Cinque Ports, even in the reign of William the Conqueror. The members belonging to it are Fordwich, Deal, Walmer, Ramſgate, Reculver, Stonar, and Sar. The harbour has for many years been ſo choked up with ſands, and by a ſhip of great burden, of Pauls IV, ſunk in the channel, that here is not depth of water for veſſels of a conſiderable ſize. The wool-ſtaple was removed hither from Queenborough, in the reign of Richard II; and ſome Walloons and Dutchmen, who fled hither in the reign of queen Elizabeth, from perſecution, ſet up the manufacture of cloth; but the chief trade of the town is in ſhipping and malting. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and has two markets weekly, Wedneſday and Saturday: fourteen miles N. Dover, and ſixty-ſeven E. London.

Sandwich, a town of the United States of Ameriea, in Maſſachuſetts, in Barnſtable Bay. *Long.* 70. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 17. N.

Sandwich Iſland, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the weſt coaſt of New Ireland. *Long.* 149. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 5. S.

Sandwich Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Cook and captain King, in the year 1778, and thus deſcribed by captain King, after viſiting them a ſecond time, in the year 1779: This group conſiſts of eleven iſlands, extending in latitude from 18. 54. to 22. 15. N. and in longitude from 199. 36. to 205. 06. E. They are called by the natives, 1. Owhyee. 2. Mowee. 3. Rannai, or Oranai. 4. Morotinnee, or Morokinnee. 5. Kahourowee, or Tahoorowa. 6. Morotoi, or Morokoi. 7. Woahoo, or Oahoo. 8. Atooi, Atowi, or Towi, and ſometimes Kowi. 9. Neheehow, or Oneeheow. 10. Oreehoua, or Reehoua; and 11. Tahoora, and are all inhabited, ex-

cepting Morotinnee and Tahoora. Beſides the iſlands above enumerated, we were told by the Indians, that there is another called *Modoopap apa*, or *Kamodoo'apapa*, lying to the weſt-ſouth-weſt of Tahoora, which is low and ſandy, and viſited only for the purpoſe of catching turtle, and ſea fowl; and as I could never learn that they knew of any others, it is probable that none exiſt in their neighbourhood. They were named by captain Cook *The Sandwich Iſlands*, in honour of the earl of Sandwich, under whoſe adminiſtration he had enriched geography with ſo many ſplendid and important diſcoveries. The climate of the Sandwich Iſlands differs very little from that of the Weſt India Iſlands, which lie in the ſame latitude. Upon the whole, perhaps, it may be rather more temperate. The thermometer, on ſhore, in Karakakooa Bay, never roſe higher than 88, and that but one day; its mean height at noon was 83. In Wymoa Bay, its mean height at noon was 76, and when out at ſea 75. The mean height of the thermometer at noon, in Jamaica is about 86, at ſea 80. Whether they be ſubject to the ſame violent winds and hurricanes, we could not diſcover, as we were not there in any of the ſtormy months. However, as the natives gave us no poſitive teſtimony of the fact, and no traces of their effects were any where viſible, it is probable that, in this reſpect, they reſemble the Society and Friendly Iſlands, which are in a great meaſure free from theſe dreadful viſitations. During the four winter months that we remained amongſt theſe iſlands, there was more rain, eſpecially in the interior parts, than uſually falls during the dry ſeaſon in the iſlands of the Weſt Indies. We generally ſaw clouds collecting round the tops of the hills, and producing rain to leeward; but after they are ſeparated from the land by the wind, they diſperſe and are loſt, and others ſucceed in their place. This happened daily at Owhyee, the mountainous parts being generally enveloped in a cloud, ſucceſſive ſhowers falling in the inland country; with fine weather, and a clear ſky, at the ſea ſhore. The winds, in general, were from eaſt-ſouth-eaſt to north-eaſt; though they ſometimes varied a few points each way to the north and ſouth; but theſe were light, and of ſhort duration. In the harbour of Karakakooa, we had a conſtant land and ſea breeze, every day and night. The currents ſeemed very uncertain, ſometimes ſetting to windward; and at other times to leeward, without any regularity. They did not appear to be governed by the winds, nor any other cauſe that I can aſſign: they frequently ſet to windward againſt a freſh breeze. The tides are very regular, flowing and ebbing ſix hours each. The flood comes from the eaſtward; and it is high water, at the full and change of the moon, forty-five minutes paſt three, apparent time. Their greateſt riſe is two feet ſeven inches; and we always obſerved the water to be four inches higher when the moon was above the horizon than when it was below. The quadrupeds in theſe, as well as in all other iſlands that have been diſcovered in the South Sea, are confined to three ſorts, dogs, hogs, and rats. The number of dogs in theſe iſlands did not appear to be nearly equal, in proportion, to thoſe in Otaheite. But, on the other hand, they abound much more in hogs; and the breed is of a larger and weightier kind. The ſupply of proviſions, of this kind, which we got from them, was really aſtoniſhing: we were near four months either cruiſing off the harbour, or off Owhyee; during all this time, a large allowance of freſh pork was conſtantly ſerved to both crews; ſo that the conſumption was computed at about five puncheons of five hundred weight each. Beſides this, and the incredible waſte we made, in the midſt of ſuch plenty, was not to be guarded againſt, ſixty puncheons more were ſalted for ſea ſtore. The greateſt part of this ſupply was drawn from the iſland of Owyhee alone, and yet we could not perceive that it was at all drained, or even that the abundance had any way decreaſed. The birds of theſe iſlands are beautiful and numerous, though not various. There are four which ſeem to belong to the *trochilus* or honey-ſuckers, of Linnæus. There is a ſpecies of thruſh, with a grey breaſt; and a ſmall bird of the fly-catcher kind, and with very ſhort wings, and no tail, which, on that account we named *rallus ecaudatus*. Ravens are found here, but they are very ſcarce; their colour is dark brown, inclining to black, and their notes differ from the European. Here are, alſo, owls; parrots of two ſorts, one very like the whiſtling-plover of Europe; a large white pigeon; a bird with a long tail, whoſe colour is black, the vent and feathers under the wing (which is much longer than is uſually ſeen in the generality of birds, except birds of paradiſe) are yellow; and the common water or darker hen. Their vegetable productions are nearly the ſame with the reſt of the South-Sea Islands. The bread-fruit-trees thrive here; not in ſuch abundance, but produce double the quantity they do on the rich plains of Otaheite. Their ſugar-canes are of a very unuſual ſize: one of them was brought to us, at Atoci, meaſuring eleven inches and a quarter in circumference, and having fourteen feet eatable. At Onecheow, they brought us ſeveral large roots, of a brown colour, ſhaped like a yam, and from ſix to ten pounds a weight. The juice, which it yields in great

...ndance, was found to be an ex... substitute for sugar. The inhabit... the Sandwich Islands are undoubt... the same race with those of New ..., the Society and Friendly Islands, ... Island, and the Marquesas; a race ...esses, without any intermixture, all ...wn lands between the latitudes of ...h and 20 north, and between the ...es of 184 and 260 east. The na... these islands are, in general, above ...le size, and well made; they walk ...acefully, run nimbly, and are capa... bearing great fatigue; though, upon ...ole, the men are somewhat inferior, ...nt of strength and activity, to the ...y Islanders; and the women less de... limbed than those of Otaheite. ... complexion is rather darker than that ... Otaheiteans, and they are not alto... so handsome a people; however, ... of both sexes had fine open counte...; and the women, in particular, had ... eyes and teeth, and a sweetness ...sibility of look which rendered ... very engaging. Their hair is ...rownish black, and neither uniformly ... like that of the Indians of ..., nor uniformly curling, as amongst ...frican Negroes, but varying in this ..., like the hair of Europeans. ...riking peculiarity in the features ...ery part of this great nation, I do ...emember to have seen any where ...ed; which is, that, even in the ...est faces, there is always a fulness ... nostril, without any flatness or ...g of the nose, that distinguishes ...m Europeans. It is not improba... this may be the effect of their usual ... of salutation, which is performed by ... the ends of their noses together. ...ole number of inhabitants cannot ... than 400,000. It was here, in the ... Owhyee, that the celebrated cap... lost his life, in a quarrel with the ... Captain King, however, says, ...anding the irreparable loss we suf... from the sudden resentment and vio... of these people, yet, in justice to ...neral conduct, it must be acknow... that they are of the most mild and ...ate disposition; equally remote from ...reme levity and fickleness of the ...eans, and the distant gravity and re... of the inhabitants of the Friendly ... They appear to live in the utmost ...y and friendship with one another. ...men who had children were re...ble for their tender and constant atten... them; and the men would often lend ...sistance in those domestic offices, with ...gness that does credit to their feel... It must, however, be observed, that they fall very short of the other islanders in that best test of civilization, the respect to the women. Their natural capacity seems, in no respect, below the common standard of mankind. Their improvements in agriculture, and the perfection of their manufactures, are certainly adequate to the circumstances of their situation, and the natural advantages they enjoy. The eager curiosity with which they attended the armourer's forge, and the many expedients they had invented, even before we left the islands, for working the iron they had procured from us, into such forms as were best adapted to their purposes, were strong proofs of docility and ingenuity. Though the custom of eating the bodies of their enemies be not known, by positive evidence, to exist in any of the South-Sea Islands, except New Zealand, yet it is extremely probable that it was originally prevalent in them all. The sacrificing human victims, which seems evidently to be a relic of this horrid practice, still obtains universally amongst these islanders; and it is easy to conceive why the New Zealanders should retain the repast, which was probably the last act of these shocking rites, longer than the rest of their tribe, who were situated in more mild and fruitful climates. As the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands certainly bear a nearer resemblance to those of New Zealand, both in their persons and dispositions, than to any other people of this family, so it was strongly suspected, by Mr. Anderson, that, like them, they still continue to feast on human flesh. The inhabitants of these islands differ from those of the Friendly Isles, in suffering, almost universally, their beards to grow. There were, indeed, a few, amongst whom was the old king, that cut it off entirely, and others that wore it only on the upper lip. Both sexes wear necklaces, made of strings of small variegated shells; and an ornament, in the form of the handle of a cup, about two inches long, and half an inch broad, made of wood, stone, or ivory, finely polished, which is hung about the neck, by fine threads of twisted hair, doubled, sometimes, a hundred fold. Instead of this ornament, some of them wear, on their breasts, a small human figure, made of bone, suspended in the same manner. The fan, or fly-trap, is also an ornament used by both sexes. The most ordinary kind are made of the fibres of the cocoa-nut, tied loose, in bunches, to the top of a smooth, polished handle; the tail-feathers of the cock, and of the tropic bird, are also used, in the same manner: but the most valuable are those which have the handle made of the arm or leg bones of an enemy, slain in battle, and which are preserved with great care, and handed down from father

ther to ſon, as trophies of ineſtimable value. The cuſtom of tattowing the body, they have, in common with the reſt of the natives of the South Sea Iſlands; but it is only at New Zealand, and the Sandwich Iſlands that they tattow the face. There is, alſo, this difference between the two laſt: that in the former, it is done in elegant ſpiral volutes; and in the latter, in ſtraight lines, croſſing each other at right angles. The hands and arms of the women are, alſo, very neatly marked; and they have a ſingular cuſtom amongſt them, the meaning of which we could never learn, that of tattowing the tip of the tongues of the females. The dreſs of the men generally conſiſts only of a piece of thick cloth, called the maro, ten or twelve inches broad, which they paſs between the legs, and tie round the waiſt. This is the common dreſs of all ranks of people. Their mats, ſome of which are beautifully manufactured, are of various ſizes, but moſtly about five feet long, and four broad. Theſe they throw over their ſhoulders, and bring forward before; but they are ſeldom uſed, except in time of war, for which purpoſe they ſeem better adapted than for ordinary uſe, being of a thick and cumberſome texture, and capable of breaking the blow of a ſtone, or any blunt weapon. Their feet are generally bare, except when they have occaſion to travel over the burnt ſtones, when they ſecure them with a ſort of ſandal, made of cords, twiſted, from the fibres of the cocoa-nut. Such is the ordinary dreſs of theſe iſlanders; but they have another appropriated to their chiefs, and uſed on ceremonious occaſions, conſiſting of a feathered cloke and helmet, which, in point of beauty and magnificence, is, perhaps, nearly equal to that of any nation in the world. Theſe feathered dreſſes ſeemed to be exceedingly ſcarce, appropriated to perſons of the higheſt rank, and worn by the men only. The common dreſs of the women bears a cloſe reſemblance to that of the men. They wrap round the waiſt a piece of cloth, that reaches half way down the thigh; and ſometimes in the cold of the evening they appeared with looſe pieces of fine cloth, wrapt ſeveral times round the waiſt, and deſcending to the leg, ſo as to have exactly the appearance of a full, ſhort peticoat. Their hair is cut ſhort behind, and turned up before, as is the faſhion of the Otaheiteans and New Zealanders. The food of the lower claſs of people conſiſts, principally, of fiſh and vegetables; ſuch as yams, ſweet potatoes, tarrow, plantains, ſugar-canes, and bread. To theſe, the people of a higher rank add the fleſh of hogs and dogs, dreſſed in the ſame manner as at the Society Iſlands. They alſo eat fowls, of the ſame domeſtic kind with our's; but they are neither [illegible] nor much eſteemed by them. The [illegible] ſpending their time appears to be very [illegible] ple, and to admit of little variety. [illegible] riſe with the ſun, and, after enjoying [illegible] cool of the evening, retire to reſt a few [illegible] after ſun-ſet. The making of canoes, [illegible] mats form the occupations of the erees; [illegible] women are employed in manufacturing [illegible] cloth; and the towtows are principally [illegible] gaged in the plantations, and fiſhing. [illegible] idle hours are filled up with various amuſe[illegible] ments. Their young men and women [illegible] fond of dancing; and, on more ſolemn [illegible] caſions, they have boxing and wreſtling [illegible] matches. Their muſic is, alſo, of a ruder [illegible] kind, having neither flutes, nor reeds, or [illegible] inſtruments of any other ſort, that we ſaw, [illegible] except drums of various ſizes. But their [illegible] ſongs, which they ſung in parts, and accompany [illegible] pany with gentle motion of the arms, in the [illegible] ſame manner as the Friendly Iſlanders, has [illegible] a very pleaſing effect. It is very remarkable, [illegible] able, that the people of theſe iſlands are [illegible] great gamblers. They have a game [illegible] much like our draughts, but, if we may [illegible] judge from the number of ſquares, [illegible] much more intricate. Swimming is not [illegible] a neceſſary art, in which both their men [illegible] and women are more expert than any people [illegible] we had hitherto ſeen, but a favourite diverſion among them. Their cloth is made of [illegible] the ſame materials, and in the ſame manner [illegible] as at the Friendly and Society iſlands. [illegible] Their fiſhing-hooks are made of mother of [illegible] pearl, bone, or wood, pointed and barbed [illegible] with ſmall bones, or tortoiſe-ſhell. They [illegible] are of various ſizes and forms; but the [illegible] moſt common are about two or three inches [illegible] long, and made in the ſhape of a ſmall fiſh, [illegible] which ſerves as a bait, having a bunch of [illegible] feathers tied to the head or tail. Those [illegible] with which they fiſh for ſharks are of a [illegible] very large ſize, being, generally, ſix or eight [illegible] inches long. Their inſtruments of war are [illegible] ſpears, daggers, called pahooas, clubs, and [illegible] ſlings. The people of theſe iſlands are manifeſtly divided into three claſſes: the firſt [illegible] are the erees, or chiefs of each diſtrict, [illegible] one of whom is ſuperior to the reſt, and is [illegible] called, at Owhyee, eree-taboo, and at Ulietea [illegible] moee; the ſecond claſs are thoſe who appear [illegible] to enjoy a right of property, without authority; the third are the towtows, or ſervants, [illegible] who have neither rank nor property. It is [illegible] pretty clear that the government is hereditary; which, alſo, makes it very probable [illegible] that the inferior titles and property [illegible] deſcend in the ſame courſe. The religion [illegible] of theſe people reſembles, in moſt of its principal features, that of the Society and [illegible] Friendly Iſlands. Their morais, their [illegible] whattas, their idols, their ſacrifices, and [illegible] their ſacred ſongs, all of which they [illegible]

in common with each other, are convincing proofs, that their religious notions are derived from the ſame ſource. Human ſacrifices are more frequent here, according to the account of the natives themſelves, than in any other iſlands we viſited; theſe horrid rites are not only had recourſe to upon the commencement of war, and preceding great battles, and other ſignal enterprizes, but the death of any conſiderable chief calls for a ſacrifice of one or more towtows, according to his rank. *Long.* 199. 20. to 201. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 30. to 22. 15. N.

Sandwich-Land, a name given by captain Cook to the moſt ſouthernly land diſcovered in the South Atlantic Ocean; otherwiſe called *Southern Thule*. *Lat.* 59. 30. S.

Sandzych, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: twenty-four miles W. Chriſtiania.

Sannych, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 56 miles NNE. Drontheim.

Sandy Bay, a bay on the coaſt of South America, in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 73. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 10. S.

Sandy Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland: 43 miles S. Point Rich.

Sandy Bay, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's: one mile E. Diep Town.

Sandy Bay, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Zealand.

Sandy Hall Bay, a bay on the north-eaſt part of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, a little to the weſtward of Windward Point.

Sandy Hill Point, a cape on the north part of the iſland of Barbadoes.

Sandy Hook, a ſmall iſland of the United States of America, near the coaſt of New Jerſey. It was formerly a peninſula, but the ſea broke through the iſthmus, and formed it into an iſland, in the winter between 1777 and 1778: ſeven miles S. Long Iſland.

Sandy Iſland, one of the ſmaller weſtern iſles of Scotland. *Long.* 3. 26. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 57. 7. N.

Sandy Iſland, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 112. 48. E. Greenwich, 10. 40. N.

Sandy Iſland, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of Antigua. *Long.* 67. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 4. N.

Sandy Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the S. coaſt of the iſland of Antigua: one mile S. Willoughby.

Sandy Point, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Lat.* 53. 10. S.

Sandy Point, a cape of Weſt Florida, in the north part of St. Roſa Bay.

Sandy Point, a town on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. *Long.* 62. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 27. N.

Sandy Point, a cape of the Atlantic, on the north point of Nantucket Iſland. *Long.* 69. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 22. N.

Sandy Point, a town on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

Sandy River, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Superior, ten leagues S. Cape Chailions.

Sanan, or *Sana*, or *Sarne*, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the mountains between the canton of Berne and the Valais, and runs into the Aar, ſeven miles W. from Berne.

Sanen, or *Geſſenay*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a landvogtey, in the canton of Berne, on a river of the ſame name: twenty-four miles S. Friburg, and twenty-five ESE. Lauſanne.

Saneiſh, a mountain of Swiſſerland, between the canton of Berne and the Valais, ſituated to the N. of Sion.

Sanfro, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: ſix miles and a half SE. Carmagnola, and five NW. Cheraſco.

Sangama, a river of Africa, which croſſes the kingdom of Awerri, and runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Formoſa.

Sangarté, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which runs into the Saghalien, ſeventy miles NE. Oualin.

Sangay, a mountain of South America, in the juriſdiction of Macas, with a volcano.

Sangaya, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Baol.

Sangerſhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Thuringia; ſituated near the Hartz Foreſt, and containing 700 houſes: forty-four miles W. Leipzic, and 35 N. Erfurt.

Sangro, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which riſes in the Appenines, on the confines of Lavora, and runs into the Adriatic, ſix miles from Lanciano, in the province of Abruzzo Citra.

Sanguay, a mountain of South America, in the audience of Quito, and juriſdiction of Macas. It is of prodigious height, and the greater part of the whole ſurface covered with ſnow. From its ſummit iſſues a continual fire, with aſtoniſhing exploſions, which are ſometimes heard at Quito, though forty-five leagues diſtant. The country adjacent to this volcano is totally barren, occaſioned by the enormous quantity of ſtones and cinders continually ejected from the mountain.

Sanguelouk, or *Sanqualouk*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam. *Long.* 99. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Sangueſa, a town of Spain, in Navarre on the river Aragon, anciently called *Iturriſſa*, or *Sueſtacium*, according to Martiniere. It is the chief place of a merindad, to which it gives name. About a league from it, is a ſmall place, called *Xavier*, which gave birth and name to the celebrated Jeſuit: twenty-ſeven miles SSW. Pamplona, and fifty-one NNW. Saragoſſa. *Long.* 15. 21. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 29. N.

Sanguieto, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: nineteen miles SSE. Verona.

Sanguicija, a river of Aſia, which paſſes through the city of Erivan.

Sanguin, or *Zanwjn*, a village or town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt; ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, where the Engliſh had a factory, now abandoned.

Sanguinaires, a ſmall island on the weſt coaſt of the island of Corſica: eleven miles W. Ajazzo.

Sanguin-tal-guin, a lake of Chineſe Tartary, of an oval form, ten leagues long and four broad. *Long.* 116. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 8. N.

San-hau, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: four miles S. Sana.

San-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: thirty-two miles E. Peking.

Sanjalli, or *Joally*, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Senegal; ſituated between the kingdom of Burſali and the Atlantic, extending about ten leagues along the north ſide of the river Gambia.

Sanir, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 120 miles NW. Medina.

Sanitz, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga: ſixteen miles NE. Valk.

Sankuridurgam, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: eighty-ſeven miles SE. Seringapatam, and ſixty NE. Coimbetore.

Sankſa, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: two leagues S. Changlaſſe.

San-li-kiao, a town of Chineſe Tartary: eighteen miles SSW. Ning-yuen.

Sann, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which riſes near Oberburg, and runs into the Koding, near Cilley.

Sann, a town of Egypt, on a canal which runs from the Nile to Lake Menzaleh: ſeventy miles NE. Cairo, and thirty SSE. Damietta.

Sanna, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia: twelve miles W. Orebro.

Sanne, or *Senne*, a river of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, which runs into the ſea, about a league from Dieppe.

Sanon, a river of France, which runs into the Meurte: half a league E. St. Nicolas.

Sanona, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Italy, ſituated a little to the north-eaſt.

Sanore, a country of Hindooſtan, ſituated to the ſouth of Viſiapour, and north of Myſore; about 120 miles in length, and ſeventy in breadth. It derives its name from Sanore, a fortreſs on the river Tom, 110 miles SSE. Viſiapour, and 200 NNW. Seringapatam.

Sanpoo, a river of Aſia, generally ſuppoſed to be the ſame as the *Burrampooter*, which ſee.

Sanpoo, or *Tſanpoo (Yo)*, or *Teeſta*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in Thibet, and joins the Ganges, in the country of Bengal.

Sanpou, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 113 miles ESE. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 146. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

Sanpou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yunnan: ſeventy miles SW. Ganning.

Sanquhar, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, on the river Nith, erected into a royal burgh, in the year 1484, by James VI, and governed by a provoſt, dean of guild, bailies, &c. Before the American war, knit ſtockings formed a conſiderable branch of manufacture, both of the coarſe and the fineſt ſort. To give an idea of the importance and extent of this branch, a perſon in Sanquhar, for a number of years, ſent to a ſingle houſe in Glaſgow, 4800 pairs of ſtockings annually. This manufacture is ſtill carried on, but feebly, and on a much narrower ſcale than formerly. Coal is found in this and the adjacent pariſh, which ſupply a large tract of country; with beds of fuller's-earth, and lime-ſtone. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 2000. The admirable Crichton was a native of this pariſh: twenty-three miles NNW. Dumfries, and thirty-two N. Kircudbright.

Sans Souci, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, near Potzdam, where the king of Pruſſia has a palace.

Sanſac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: ten miles S. Rochefoucauld.

Sanſio, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: twenty-ſix miles SE. Calmar.

Sanſonate, or *La Trinidad*, a ſeaport town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guatimala, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name: 120 miles SE. Guatimala.

Sanſund, a town of Norway, ſituated on the Glammen: twenty-four miles N. Frederichſtadt.

Santa, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the Xucar: twenty miles S. Alarcon.

Santa, a town of South America, an

... of a jurisdiction, in the archbishopric of ... Lima, on a river of the same name. It ... originally built on the sea coast, from ... ch it is now something above half a ... league distant; and was then large and popu... and the residence of a corregidor, and ... veral convents; but being, in the year ..., pillaged by the English, the inhabi... abandoned it; and such as were not ... to remove to a place of greater security, ... here. But the whole number of ... at present does not exceed thirty, and ... the best are only built of cane, and ... of straw. These houses are inha... by about fifty poor families, consisting ...ians, Mulattoes, and Mestizoes: 210 ... NNW. Luna, and seventy SSE. ...

... a, a river of South America, in ..., which runs into the South Pacific ..., *Long.* 62. 6. W. Ferro; *Lat.* 8. ...

... z, a city of China, of the first rank, ... province of Yan-nan, surrounded with ...ns, on the borders of Ava, with a ..., to defend the frontiers: 1332 miles ... Peking. *Long.* 115. 23. E. Ferro. ... 40. N.

... *Barbara*, a town of the island of ... ten miles S. Bayamo.

... *Barbara*, a town of North Ame... the province of New Biscay: thirty ... SW. Parral.

... *Clara*, a small island of the Pacific ..., near the coast of Peru, situated in ... of Guayaquil: nine leagues SW. ... island of Puna.

... *Coloma*, a town of Spain, in the ... of Catalonia: eleven miles SE. ...

... *Cruz*, a seaport town of Africa, on ... of Morocco, in the province of ... Portuguese gentlemen built a wooden ... on this coast for purpose of fishing, ... and it a very profitable undertaking. Moors called this place *El dar del* ... that is, "The House of the Roman." Emanuel, king of Portugal, perceiving ...portance of this post for the preserva... the conquests he had already made, ...tating those he meditated, bought ...ound, about the beginning of the 16th ..., and built there a fortress, called ... *Cruz*, which was taken from the Por... in 1536. This town was long the ... of an extensive commerce, and diffe... European nations had several factories ... 1773, when the emperor obliged ... to remove to Mogador, after demolish... the fortifications of Santa Cruz. The ... of Santa Cruz is a large and very secure ..., capable of containing a great number ..., and well defended from the wind on ... side. The communication between this place and the southern provinces renders it more convenient for commerce than any other on the coast. *Long.* 7. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 26. N.

Santa Cruz, a town of North America, in the province of New Biscay: fifty leagues NNW. Durango.

Santa Cruz, a town and bay on the west coast of the island of Curaçao.

Santa Cruz, a seaport town on the south-west coast of the island of Teneriffe, containing about 300 houses, built of stone, with a church, and several convents, and one of the most frequented ports of the island; the harbour is defended by two small forts, and some batteries: two other forts defend the town. The road is situated before the town, and is the principal road of the island for shelter, capacity, and the goodness of its bottom. It lies entirely open to the south-east and south winds. But these winds are never of long continuance; and, they say, there is not an instance of a ship driving from her anchors on shore. This may, in part, be owing to the great care they take in mooring them; for it is to be observed, that the ships in general are held by four anchors, two to the north-east, and two to the south-west, and their cables buoyed up with casks. *Long.* 16. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 26. N.

Santa Cruz, a river of Morocco, which runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Aguer.

Santa Cruz, a seaport town of South America, in Brasil, near the coast of the Atlantic: five leagues N. Porto Seguro.

Santa Cruz, a fort of South America, at the entrance into the harbour of Rio Janeiro.

Santa Cruz, a river of South America, in the country of Patagonia, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 50. 25. S.

Santa Cruz, a seaport town of the island of Cuba: fifty miles E. Havanna.

Santa Cruz, one of the Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, about eight leagues in length, and three in breadth. It enjoys a good air, but its water is not reckoned wholesome till it has settled a while in earthen jars: the soil is black, easy to be cultivated, and very fertile, producing sugar-canes, oranges, citrons, and other fruits common to that climate. The island was discovered by Columbus; but the Spaniards having destroyed the natives, who made a stout resistance, the island lay many years desolate; it had afterwards several masters, in a very short space of time, particularly the English and Dutch, who, after disputing for some time the sole possession of it, agreed at last to divide it, and the latter built a church here; but in 1649, the English, growing too powerful for the Dutch, obliged them to quit the island, and were soon after driven out themselves, by the Spaniards from Porto Rico.

The Dutch inhabitants of St. Euſtatia and St. Martin, on hearing the Engliſh were driven out of the iſland, and believing that the Spaniards were returned to Porto Rico, ſent a colony to repoſſeſs it; but the Spaniards, who were ſtill there, attacked them ſuddenly, and took them all priſoners. Having thus, as they thought, ſecured the iſland, they prepared to return with their priſoners and booty to Porto Rico: but before they embarked, the French general Poincy, with a ſuperior force, landed on the iſland, upon which the Spaniards were glad to quit every thing they had taken, and leave the iſland in poſſeſſion of the French, who carried the Dutch priſoners back to St. Euſtatia; and having, in the year 1651, reimburſed the Dutch merchants at Fluſhing, the expences they had been at in ſettling the colony, he purchaſed not only this iſland, but alſo thoſe of St. Chriſtopher, St. Martin, and St. Bartholomew, in the name, and for the uſe, of his order of Malta, whereof he was grand-maſter. In the year 1664, this iſland was purchaſed from the knights of Malta by the French Weſt India company; but in 1696, they ceded it to the king of Denmark. *Long.* 64. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 45. N.

Santa Cruz de Caravaca, ſee *Caravaca*.

Santa Cruz de Mompox, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of Carthagena, on the river Madelaine.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra, a town of South America, and capital of a province, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, erected into a biſhopric in the year 1605; but the chapter conſiſts only of the biſhop, dean, and archdeacon, without canons or prebendaries: nor does the biſhop reſide here, but at a town called *Miſque*, eight leagues from Santa Cruz de la Sierra. The houſes are of ſtone, thatched with palm-leaves; the church is large, but has nothing remarkable. It is but thinly inhabited, and the trade it carries on very ſmall. The vally in which the city ſtands produces all kinds of grain and fruits, and the woods and uncultivated mountains afford great quantities of honey and wax, which conſtitute the principal parts of its commerce. *Long.* 47. 32. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 30. S.

Santa Cruz la Zarza, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-nine miles SSE. Madrid.

Santa Fé, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty and province of Buenos Ayres, at the conflux of the Salado with the Plata, built by Ferdinand V. It is ſquare, and ſurrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and a deep ditch. The two principal ſtreets interſect each other in the form of a croſs: it contains only one pariſh, and one convent. The environs abound in corn, ſilk, wine, and fruit; game is abundant. *Long.* 43. 15. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 3 50. S.

Santa Fé, a town of Spain, in the prov of Grenada, near the Xenil, built by Fer nand and Iſabella, in the year 1491, du the ſiege of Grenada: five miles NW. G nada, and thirty-five S. Jaen.

Santa Fé, a ſmall city of Spain, in the p vince of Aragon: five miles S. Saragoſſa

Santa Fé, or *Santa Fez*, or *Sante F Grenada*, a town of North America, capital of New Mexico; the ſee of a bi and reſidence of a governor. By ſome called *New Mexico*: 377 leagues NN Mexico, and 340 NW. New Orleans. *L* 91. 2. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Santa Fé d'Antiochia, a town of S America, in the country of Popayan, on river St. Martha: 50 leagues S. Cartha

Santa Fé de Bogota, a town of S America, and capital of the kingdom New Grenada, ſituated on the banks of little river Pati, which falls into the M lena. It was made an archbiſhop's ſe pope Julius III, in the year 1554, a univerſity was erected in the year 1 Here is a ſovereign court of judicature, preſident of which is governor of the w province or kingdom of New Grenada. T are ſome gold mines near it. *Long.* 55. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 4. 9. N.

Santa Maria, a ſmall iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Chili. *L* 55. 45. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. S.

Santa Maria, a river of South Am which runs into the Bay of Panama, tw ty leagues SW. Panama.

Santa Maria, a town of South Amer in the province of Panama, on a river o ſame name: ſixty leagues ESE. Panam

Santa Maria, the moſt ſoutherly o Azores Iſlands, in the Atlantic, about miles in circumference: diſcovered by G zalvo Velho Cabral, in the year 1432. has a ſtrong natural rampart of high m tains and ſteep rocks, with which it is ſurrounded, in a manner ſo connected, and regular, as requires not the aſſiſtan art, nor of caſtles, garriſons, fences, and tifications. The interior parts are fe populous, and well cultivated, ſupplyi the conveniences of life in great abunda What merits attention, as it conſtitu great part of the commerce of the iſlan an ingenious porcelain manufacture, which China-ware is well imitated, and commodity brought to a conſiderable d of perfection. Santa Maria la Prainh the chief town, beſides which there ſeveral villages. The number of inhab is about 5000. *Long.* 25. 9. W. Gr wich. *Lat.* 36. 57. N.

Santa Maria d'Arvas, a town of Sp in the province of Leon: twenty-four l N. Leon.

S.

...ta *Maria de Darien*, a town of South ...ica, in the government of Terra ...a, and province of Darien, on the river ... Maria, ſituated in a marſhy ſoil, ſur...ed with mountains, abounding in wild ... *Long.* 78. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... N.

... *Maria de Guadalupe*, ſee *Guadalupe*.

... *Marina*, a town of Spain, in the ...nce of Leon: eight miles E. Aſtorga.

... *Martha*, ſee *St. Martha*.

... *Paz*, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ...ty-eight miles ESE. Trinidad.

... *Roſa*, an iſland of Weſt Florida. ... *Roſa*.

... *Yſabel*, a town of the iſland of ...a: ſeventy miles SW. Havanna.

... *Yſabella*, a town of the iſland of ..., on the north coaſt: 135 miles WSW. ...anna.

... *Barbara*, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ...miles NNW. Spirito Santo.

... *Cecilia*, a town of Spain, in the pro...ce of Cordova: ten miles WSW. Mon...

... *Eulalia*, a town of Spain, in the province ...Aſturias: forty-ſix miles W. Oviedo.

... *Ander*, a ſeaport town of Spain, in ...e province of Aſturia, the ſee of a biſhop, ...ed on the ſea-coaſt, at the foot of a ... The harbour is good, and large enough ...ntain a numerous fleet, defended by ... caſtles, well fortified. A mole adva...ces the ſea, and defends it from the fury of ...winds. At the entrance of the harbour ...rock, but as it is ſeen above water, it is ...eemed dangerous. The town is not ...t, but ſtrong. The ſuburbs are inhabited ...ly by fiſhermen, the neighbouring ſea ...ding with excellent fiſh. The en...s produce excellent fruits of different ...s, and are laid out in vineyards or gar... ſeventy-three miles N. Burgos. *Long.* ... 16. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. ... N.

... *ander*, a town of North America, in ... Mexico, and province of New Leon.

... *ano*, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ...ty-five miles N. Havanna.

... *ans*, a town of France, in the depart...t of the Jura, and chief place of a can...n in the diſtrict of Dole: two leagues ... a half SE. Dole.

... *aren*, a town of Portugal, in the pro...e of Eſtremadura, on the Tagus, an...ently called *Scalabis*, defended by a citadel. ...contains thirteen churches, thirteen con...nts, ſeveral hoſpitals, and an academy of ...ory, antiquities, and languages, inſtituted ...the year 1747. Several kings of Portugal ...p their court here. In the year 1146, ... town was taken by the Moors. In the ...r 1184, the king of Portugal obtained ...re a glorious victory, when the whole ...t of the Moors, commanded by their king, Joſeph, was entirely routed, without fighting: the king being killed by a fall from his horſe juſt as the battle begun, they immediately quitted the field and fled, moſt of them returning into Africa. The number of inhabitants is 8000: thirteen leagues NNE. Liſbon, and eight SW. Thomar. *Long.* 10. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 15. N.

San-tcheou, a ſmall iſland in the Chineſe Archipelago: eight leagues SW. Macao.

Santee, a river of the United States of America, in South Carolina, formed by the union of the Congaree and Wateree. It runs into the ſea by two mouths, a little below George Town.

Santee, hills of the United States of America, in South Carolina: ten miles NNE. Amelia.

Santiago, ſee *Compoſtella*.

Santiago de Cacem, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: three leagues and a half NNE. Sines, and thirteen S. Setuval.

Santianes, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias: 15 miles SSW. Oviedo.

Santillana, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia, and capital of the eaſtern part of that province; ſituated in a valley, near the coaſt of the Bay of Biſcay: eleven miles SW. Santander, and eighty-two E. Oviedo. *Long.* 12. 43. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 23. N.

Santorin, or *Sant Erini*, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently called *Thera*, and *Calliſte*, or *The Handſome Iſland*. It is about twelve leagues in circumference, and in the form of a horſe-ſhoe. M. Tournefort ſays, nothing is more dry and barren than this ſoil; and yet, though it is all a mere pumice, the inhabitants, by labour and ingenuity, have made a perfect orchard of the moſt ungrateful ſpot of ground in the world. Santorin affords, indeed, little wheat, but a deal of barley, abundance of cotton, and wine in profuſion; this wine has the colour of Rheniſh, but it is potent and ſpirituous; it is exported to all parts of the Archipelago, and as far as Conſtantinople; the main trade of the iſland conſiſts in this liquor and their cotton manufactures. The women here are buſied in cultivating the vineyards, while their huſbands are abroad, ſelling their wines. The beſt vineyards are in a plain beyond Pyrgos, at the foot of the mountain of St. Stephen. Their way of culture is much like that of Provence. Their cotton comes in a ſhrub, like our goſeberry-trees; they do not pluck them up every year, as is practiſed in the other islands; it is the ſame ſpecies with that which Bauhinus calls herb-cotton, and which he has diſtinguiſhed from the ſhrub-cotton. Fruit is ſcarce in this island, except figs. They fetch their oil from Candia, and wood from Raclia;

Raclia; the ſcarcity of the latter is the reaſon of their hardly ever eating new bread in Santorin: generally ſpeaking, they make barley-bread, and this but three or four times in a year; it is a black ſorry ſort of biſcuit. They kill beeves but at one time of the year; after they have cut them to pieces, and boned them, they ſet the fleſh to ſteep in vinegar, wherein ſalt has been diſſolved: this fleſh, expoſed to the ſun ſeven or eight months, grows as hard as wood; ſome eat it dry, others boil it. There are reckoned to be in Santorin 10,000 ſouls, five towns, and five villages. The inhabitants are all Greeks. When Conſtantinople was taken by the Franks and the Venetians, this iſland was joined to the duchy of Naxia: John Criſpus, the twelfth duke, gave it, as a lordſhip, to his brother Nicholas: afterwards it was re-united to the duchy: in the reign of Soliman II, it was taken by the Turks, under the celebrated Barbaroſſa. *Long.* 43. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 28. N.

Santos, a town and bay of South America, in Brazil, and government of St. Paul; ſituated on a river, about three leagues from the ſea; defended by a rampart, on the ſide of the river on which it ſtands. The river is, at the town, about half a league in breadth, and five fathoms deep. It is alſo guarded by two caſtles, one on the ſouth ſide, and the other in the middle of the town; which contains about 250 inhabitants. It has one pariſh-church, one monaſtery of monks, and a college: 51 leagues SE. St. Paul.

Santos (Los), a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Panama; the inhabitants are a mixture of Spaniards and Indians.

Santreb, a ſandy deſert of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli; ſituated on the ſouth of Siwah, where was a temple of Jupiter Ammon.

Sanxay, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luſignan: two leagues NW. Luſignan, and five WSW. Poitiers.

San-ya, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirteen miles W. Tſin-tcheou.

San-yeng, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kayor, peopled by Portugueſe.

San-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: fifteen miles S. Yao.

Sao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: thirty-ſix miles SSW. Soui-tcheou.

Saon, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme: one league and a half SSE. Crеſt, and four and a half ENE. Montelimart.

Soona, an iſland near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, eighteen miles long and three broad; diſcovered by Columbus in the year 1494, abounding with pleaſant woods and paſtures, but at preſent uninhabited, and frequented only by fiſhermen, at the time when the turtles come on ſhore to lay their eggs. The north and ſouth ſides of the iſland are foul and rocky; nor is the eaſt ſide, where ſhips may ride in ſeven or eight fathoms water, well ſheltered from the winds. *Long.* 68. 58. W. Greenw. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

Saona, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean, twelve miles W. Capua.

Saône, a river of France, which riſes about two leagues E. from Darney, in the department of the Voſges, paſſes by Darney, Chatillon, Jonvelle, Juſſey, Scey, Gray, Pontœillier, Auxonne, St. Jean de Losne, Seurre, Verdun, Châlons, Tournus, Macon, Belleville, Trevoux, &c. and joins the Rhône at Lyons.

Saône (Upper), a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Voſges, on the eaſt by the department of the Upper Rhine, on the ſouth by the departments of the Doubs and Jura, and on the weſt by the departments of the Côte-d'Or and Upper Marne; about ſixty miles in length, and thirty in breadth. Vezoul is the capital.

Saône and Loire, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Côte-d'Or, on the eaſt by the department of the Jura, on the ſouth by the departments of the Ain and the Rhône and Loire, and on the weſt by the departments of the Allier and the Nyevre; about ſeventy miles from eaſt to weſt, and from thirty to forty-five from north to ſouth. The river Loire waſhes the ſouth-weſt part of it, the Saône croſſes part of it towards the eaſt, after which it ſeparates this department from that of the Ain. Mâcon is the capital.

Saorgio, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice, ſituated on the ſummit of a rock, on one ſide nearly incloſed by the Roia, a river mentioned by Lucian and Pliny; and on the other by the Ben thus forming a peninſula. It contains about 4000 inhabitants. On the oppoſite ſide the Roia is a ſharp rock, nearly inacceſſible, and inſulated on all ſides, on the ſummit of which is an ancient fortreſs, called *Mont Mort*, and defended by three towers. Near the town is a fort, ſuppoſed impregnable, called *St. George*, in which is placed a garriſon. This town was taken by the troops of the French Republic, in the month of May 1794. It contains two parochial and three other churches: ſeventeen miles NE. Nice, and five and a half S. Tenda.

Sap (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canto-

..., in the district of l'Aigle: four ... and a half NW. l'Aigle, and five ... half NE. Argentan.

...ato, or *Sapato Pulo*, an island in the ... Indian Sea. It is small, high, and ... and received its name from the re... its form bears to a shoe. *Long.* ... E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 4. N.

... an island in the Atlantic, near ... coast of Georgia, twenty miles in ... rence, situated at the mouth of a ri... the same name. *Long.* 81. 30. W. ...ich. *Lat.* 31. 23. N.

...za, three small islands in the Medi...on, near the coast of the Morea, op... Modon. The largest was formerly ... *Sphacteria*, being famous in ancient ... for the victory obtained there by the ... over the Lacedemonians. The ... sea is called the *S a of Sapien*... 39. 28. E. Ferro, *Lat.* 36. 53. N.

...a, a river of Sicily, which runs ... sea, nine miles W. Messina.

...a, a town of Italy, in the king... Naples, and province of Principato ... twenty miles NE. Policastro.

..., a town of Russia, in the govern... Riazan: sixty-eight miles W. Ria... *Long.* 58. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. ...

..., see *Suaquem*.

..., a town of France, in the de... of the Moselle, and chief place ... in the district of Sarguemine, ... river Sarre: two leagues and a half ...mines, and five WSW. Bitche. ... 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. N.

Louis, a town of France, and princi... of a district, in the department of ...le, on a peninsula formed by the ..., built by Louis XIV, and regu... fied by Vauban: fifteen posts NW. ... and six ENE. Metz. *Long.* 24. ... Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

..., a town of the island of Sardinia: ... miles NNE. Cagliari.

..., or *Zaragossa*, a city of Spain, ... of the province of Aragon, the ... archbishop; situated in a fertile ... the Ebro, by whose windings this ... rendered so fertile, that it pro... manner of fruits in great abun... The city is large and handsome, the ... long and broad, but dirty and ill... This city contains seventeen large ..., with fourteen convents, besides ... The cathedral is a large irregular ... The collegiate church of Our ... the Pillar, is the most remarkable ... here, both for its supposed miracu... image, and also for its valuable trea... Whoever attentively views the ... finds his eye dazzled, as it were by ..., with the multitude of silver lamps and wax-lights continually burning in the chapel, mingled on all sides with the reflection of the gildings, jewels, and golden chandeliers, which are still a greater hindrance to the sight; so that it is not all times the image can be viewed. The university here was founded in the year 1474, and confirmed in 1478. Philip V inclosed the inquisition office within a citadel. Here is held the audencia real of Aragon, whose presidents, besides a judge, are the governor and captain-general. It is farther composed of eight counsellors, four criminal officers, two fiscals, and one alguacil mayor. The trade is considerable. This city was founded by the Phœnicians, who called it *Salduba*; but a Roman colony being sent thither by Augustus, gave it the name of *Cæsarea*, or *Cæsar Augusta*, of which its present name is a corruption. Near this place, in the year 1701, the forces of Philip V were totally routed by those of Charles III: 130 miles WNW. Barcelona, and 160 NE. Madrid. *Long.* 15. 56. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 44. N.

Sarak, a small island in the Persian Gulf: forty-seven leagues W. Ormus.

Saramek, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan: 20 leagues NW. Herat.

Saramon, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Auch: five leagues E. Mirande, and eight and a quarter S. Lectoure. *Long.* 18. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 31. N.

Sarand, a river of Hungary, which runs from the Balaton Lake, passes by Symontornya, into the Kopan.

Sarangpour, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet: 140 miles NE. Sirinagur, and 266 NNE. Delhi. *Long.* 80. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 25. N.

Saransk, a town of Russia, in the government of Penza: forty-eight miles N. Penza. *Long.* 63. E. Ferro. *Lat* 54. 15. N.

Sarapul, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka: 132 miles SSE. Viatka. *Long.* 70. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 32. N.

Sarat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty-four miles E. Smyrna.

Saratchikova, a fort of Russia, on the Ural: sixteen miles N. Guriev.

Saratoga, a town of United America, in the state of New York, on the river Hudson; celebrated in the history of the American war, for being the place, where, in the year 1777, the British army, under general Burgoyne, surrendered to the republicans, under general Gates, on a capitulation, by which they were to have a free passage to Great Britain, on condition of not serving against America: twenty-eight miles N New York.

Saratov, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the Volga: 392 miles SE. Moſcow, and 732 SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 63. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Saratovſkoi, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by the governments of Tambov, Penza, and Simbirſk, on the eaſt by Uphinſkoi and the government of Caucaſus, on the ſouth by the government of Caucaſus and the country of the Coſacs, and on the weſt by Tambovſkoi and a ſmall part of Veronezſkoi. Its form is an irregular triangle. *Long.* 57. 30. to 69. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 40. to 53. N.

Saraut, a town of Perſia, in the province of Herat: twenty-two leagues SSE. Amadan.

Sarazac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Ceré: five leagues and a quarter NW. St. Ceré, and one and three quarters N. Martel.

Sarbatchou Saba, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Corea, in the Sea of Japan. *Long.* 149. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 54. N.

Sarburg, *Sarreburg*, or *Sarbruck*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meurte. This town belonged formerly to the biſhopric of Metz, afterwards to Lorrain, and, in the year 1661, ſurrendered to France: eleven leagues E. Nancy, and ſeven and a half NE. Luneville. *Long.* 24. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

Sarburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Sarre: thirteen miles E. Luxemburg, and eight S. Treves. *Long.* 23. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 48. N.

Sarca, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on a river of the ſame name: nine miles N. Riva, and fifteen W. Trent.

Sarca, a river of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, which riſes on the borders of Breſcia, about two miles from Hoſpitaletto, and runs into the Lake of Garda, near Riva.

Sarchad, a town of Syria, in the country beyond Jordan, ſituated near a range of mountains, to which it gives name: fifteen leagues SSE. Damaſcus, and thirty NE. Jeruſalem.

Sarcena, a town of the iſland of Corſica: five leagues W. Porto Vecchia, and two SSW. Tallano.

Sarcus, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandvilliers: one league NW. Grandvilliers.

Sardam, or *Saenredam*, a ſeaport town of Holland, ſuppoſed to have the greateſt magazines of timber for ſhips and naval ſtores in the world. It has been ſaid that the ſhipbuilders of Sardam would undertake, on two months' notice, to build a ſhip of war every week during the year: fifteen miles S. maer, and five N. Amſterdam.

Sardina, a town of the iſland of Sar eighteen miles ESE. Oriſtagni.

Sardinia, an iſland in the Mediterra about 140 miles in length, from nor ſouth, and ſixty in its mean breadth, eaſt to weſt. By the Greeks it was c *Ichnuſa*, *Sandialotis*, and *Sardo*. It plenty of corn, oil, and wine; but many moraſſes, and the high mounta the north ſide, obſtructing the wind ſweeping through the whole iſland, is rendered very unwholeſome. Upo account it was that the ancient R made it a place of baniſhment. The nicians and Greeks firſt ſent colonies t iſland, and erected ſeveral ſmall ſtat they had done in the ſouth of Italy a cily. The Carthaginians ſucceeded and had almoſt the dominion of the w iſland. The Romans diſpoſſeſſed the thaginians. The Saracens invaded it eighth century, as they did Naples a cily. The republics of Genoa and P covered part of the iſland from them. Boniface took upon him to transfe iſland to the king of Aragon, who t the Genoeſe, Piſans, and the reſt of habitants, and annexed it to his own nions; and it remained united to the of Spain, till the allies made a conq it in 1708, and it was allotted to the ror, at the peace of Utrecht, 1713. Spaniards recovered it in the year 1717 were obliged to abandon it two years when it was conferred on the duke voy, in lieu of the kingdom of Sic 1719. The kingdom is of more imp to the houſe of Savoy as a monarchy, on account of the revenues; for, the c of the army and civil officers being de ed, the remainder does not much e 200l. It is governed by a viceroy. liari is the capital.

Sardoal, a town of Portugal, in th vince of Eſtremadura: three quarter league N. Abrantes.

Sare, a town of France, in the dep of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief p canton, in the department of Uſtarit leagues SE. St. Jean de Luz.

Sarena, a town of France, in the ment of the Loiret: two leagues N. O

Saren, a town of South America, kingdom of Chili. *Lat.* 20. 40. S.

Sarepta, a town of Ruſſia, in the g ment of Saratov: eight miles S. Tza

Sarſa, a town of Arabia, in the p of Hedjas: 184 miles ENE. Mecca.

Sarſend, or *Sbarſend*, a town of P near the ſea coaſt, ſuppoſed to be the Sarepta: eight miles S. Saida.

Sargans, a town of Switzerland, and

... a county of the same name, with a ... which is the residence of the baily ... vogt. This county is about five ... in extent each way, and though very ... nous, it breeds and fattens great ... of cattle, while the vallies produce ... and fruit. In the mountains are found ... species of ore, black, red, and ash-co... which on fusion, after a proper mix... without any other process or addition, ... genuine steel. The inhabitants are ... Calvinists and partly Papists. The ... have their ministers from the uni... of Zurich; the latter, in ecclesiastical ... are under the bishop of Coire. Sar... ...med anciently a county of itself, un... own proper counts, from whom it ... to the counts of Werdenberg, who, in ... mortgaged it to the house of Austria, ... which it came in the same manner to ... ...nts of Toggenberg, and on their fai... ... 1436, reverted to the counts of Wer... The people, however, entering ... perpetual community of rights, with ... of Zurich. The count, as a counter... ... so displeasing a step, in 1437, formed ... ...al community of territorial rights ... Schweiz and Glarus, and permitted the ... Freudenberg and Neidberg, to be ... with Austrians. This alarming ... inhabitants of this country, and the ... Zurich, the latter instantly marched ... into the county, who laying siege ... castles, took and demolished them. ... count Henry of Werdenberg and ... mortgaged the whole county to the ... Schweiz and Glarus, for the sum ... florins, with a view of setting them ... with Zurich. Accordingly, in ... came to an open rupture, in ... Austria bore a part. In 1450, a peace ... concluded between them. And in 1485, ... count of Werdenberg, sold the ... of Sargans to the seven old confede... ...ns, which, in 1712, admitted Bern ... of the regency. These eight can... their respective turns, send a land... Sargans: 45 miles ESE. Zurich, ... Constance. *Long.* 27. 5. E. Ferro. ... 1. N.

... a town of France, in the depart... the Loire and Cher, and chief place ... in the district of Montdou... ... league SSW. Montdoubleau, and ... Blois.

... a seaport town of Africa, in the ... of Tremecen, where Andrew Dorea ... by Barbarossa. *Long.* 2. 15. W. ... *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

... a town of France, in the depart... ... Gard: two leagues NE. Nismes.

... a town of France, and prin... ... of a district, in the department ... Moselle, near the river Sarre: three posts SW. Deux Ponts, and nine and a half E. Metz. *Long.* 24. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 8. N.

Sarbou Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary: 392 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 141. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 56. N.

Sarbou Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the government of Kirin: twenty miles N. Nimg uta. *Long.* 147. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 44. N.

Sari, a town of Persia, in the province of Mezanderan, founded by the ancient Persians. It is situated in a country abounding in rice, oranges, cotton, sugar, and silk: twenty miles from Ferabad.

Saribrod, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 28 miles WNW. Sophia.

Sarigan, one of the Mariana Islands: forty leagues N. from Tinian.

Sariggiola, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia: twenty miles S. Edessa.

Sarignan, or *St. Charles*, one of the Mariana Islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea: six leagues from Guam.

Sarinena, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: sixteen miles SW. Balbastro.

Sarizko, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk: 400 miles N. Turuchansk. *Long.* 102. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 20. N.

Sark, a river of Scotland, formed of two branches, the White and Black, which runs into the Eden, four miles below Carlisle.

Sark, or *Serk*, a small island in the English Channel, not far from the coast of France, and about two leagues east from the island of Guernsey, on which it is dependant. The air is wholesome, and the land, though sandy, generally fertile enough to produce all the necessaries of life for its inhabitants. This island is about two miles long, and nearly as much wide, and contains about 300 inhabitants.

Sark (Little), a very small island, situated a little to the south of Sark.

Sark (New), see *Egmont*.

Sarlat, a town of France, and principal place of district, in the department of the Dordogne, before the revolution, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Bourdeaux. It contains about 4500 souls: ten leagues NW. Cahors, aud 9 SE. Perigueux. *Long.* 18. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 53. N.

Sarlingbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: seven miles S. Aigen.

Sarmisk, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 12 miles ENE. Chrudim.

Sarn y Buch, a cape on the west coast of North Wales, and county of Merioneth: seventeen miles N. Aberystwith.

Sarnache, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura: six leagues NE. Thomar.

Sarnen, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Underwalden, near a lake to which it gives name. It had formerly a castle, cele-

brated for its ſtrength, which was deſtroyed by the peaſants in the year 1308: nine miles S. Lucern.

Sarngang, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles SSE. Entzerſtorff.

Sarno, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno. It contains only two churches and five monaſteries. In the environs, are collected, annually, about 4000 pounds weight of ſilk, ſuppoſed to be the fineſt and beſt wound in the kingdom: ten miles NW. Salerno.

Sarno or *Safata*, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean: ten miles SSE. Naples.

Saroka, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, near the Dnieſter: ſeventy-ſix miles ENE. Stephanowze, and 84 NNW. Bender.

Saros, a town of Hungary, in the neighbourhood of which is a poiſonous ſpring: ſix miles NW. Eperies.

Sarp, or *Sarpen*, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand; near this place is a great caſcade, or waterfall, which king Harald Gille, in 1134, firſt uſed for the execution of criminals, by throwing a vaſſal of king Magnus, down this dreadful cataract. There is eminence called *Konigſbugel*, cloſe by the caſcade, which is ſo called, becauſe three kings, who were father, ſon and grandſon, once ſtood upon it to view this ſurpriſing cataract; it drives ſeventeen mills, and the noiſe of it is plainly heard at the diſtance of twenty miles from the place: ten miles WSW. Frederichſtadt.

Sarpa, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volga, near Tzaritzin.

Sarra, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Berne: nine miles SSW. Yverdun, and ten NW. Lauſanne.

Sarran Colin, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Barthe de Neſtes: 2¼ leagues S. La Barthe de Neſtes.

Sarre, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées: three leagues E. St. Jean de Luz.

Sarre, or *Saar*, a river which riſes in France, in the department of the Voſges, paſſes by Saarburg, Feneſtrange, Sarwerden, Bouquenon, Sar Albe, Sarburg, Sar Louis, Sarburg in Treves, &c. and runs into the Moſelle near Treves.

Sarreal, a town in Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the river Francoli: eleven miles S. Cervera.

Sarri, a town of the iſland of Corſica: eleven miles N. Ajazzo.

Sarria, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: twelve miles SSE. Lugo.

Sarſa, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: fourteen miles S Jaca.

Sarſana, or *Zarzana*, a town and fort of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, on the river Magra; near which is a fort in the mountains called *Sarzanello*; it is a biſhop's, held immediately of the pope. For this Coſmo I, duke of Tuſcany, received horn in exchange: forty-five miles Genoa, and ſixty NW. Florence. *Long.* 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

Sarſina, or *Zarſina*, a town of Italy, Romagna, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffrag Ravenna. It has no church but the dral: eleven miles WSW. Rimini, an N. Rome.

Sarſtadt, or *Sarſtede*, a town of Ge in the circle of Lower Saxony, and ric of Hildeſheim: four miles NW. P

Sart, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, province of Natolia, anciently called the capital of Lydia, and the reſidence kings; it was deſtroyed by an earth and afterwards rebuilt by Tiberius. preſent inhabited by ſome Turks and Greeks: thirty miles ENE. Smyrna.

Sarte, a river of France, which ri Sees, in the department of the Orne. by Alençon, Frenay le Vicomte, Be la Guierche, le Mans, Sablé, and nea gers is joined by the Mayenne; fo below which, the united ſtreams Loire. It is navigable from le Mans.

Sarte, a department of France, on the north by the department of the on the eaſt by the department of the and Loire and Loir and Cher, on the by the Indre and Loire and M Loire, and on the weſt by the depart the Mayenne. The form is nearly about fifty miles from north to ſou forty-five from eaſt to weſt. In the diviſion of France this was the pro Mayne. Le Mans is the capital.

Sartilly, a town of France, in the ment of the Channel, and chief canton, in the diſtrict of Avranch league and three quarters NW. A and two and a half SE. Granville.

Sartor, an iſland of Norway, fifte long, and three wide: eight m Bergen.

Sarvan, a town of Perſia, in the of Segeſtan: thirty-eight league Zareng.

Sarvar, a town and fortreſs of H at the conflux of the rivers Raab and forty-eight miles SSE. Vienna, a ſeven SSE. Preſburg. *Long.* 34. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 38. N.

Sarvaſko, a caſtle of Hungary: miles N. Eriau.

Sarvitz, a river of Hungary, w about ſix miles NNE. from Stuhl W

burg, and runs into a branch of the Danube, five miles below Baja.

Sarum Old, a borough of England, in the county of Wilts, though at preſent reduced to one houſe, with ſome ruins and intrenchments. This was the original ſituation of Saliſbury, and the biſhop had a caſtle here, but quarrelling with king Stephen, the king ſeized the caſtle, and put a garriſon into it, which was the principal reaſon for its deſtruction; another probably might be the greater plenty of water in the new ſituation; accordingly the ſee was removed to Saliſbury, in the year 1219. Two members, however, are yet returned to parliament by the proprietors of lands: 2 miles N. Saliſbury.

Sarvitza, a town and fortreſs of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: twenty miles NE. Lariſſa.

Sarwerden, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and formerly the chief place of a county, governed by independent princes, but afterwards divided between the houſes of Naſſau and Lorrain: thirty-four miles NNW. Straſburg, and twenty-eight W. Haguenau.

Sarzanello, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, ſituated on a mountain of the ſame name: one mile N. Sarzana.

Sarzeau, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vannes: two leagues and a half S. Vannes, and ſix W. Notre Bernard.

Sarzedas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues and three quarters NW. Caſtel Branco.

Sas de Ghent, a town and fortreſs of Flanders, ſituated on a canal made from Ghent to the Scheldt; ſmall, but regularly fortified, with ſluices, by means of which the whole country can be laid under water. The Spaniards built it for the ſecurity and convenience of Flanders, particularly of the city of Ghent, which might receive veſſels by the canal; but the Dutch, after they had made themſelves maſters of it in 1644, obſtructed the paſſage. It was taken by the French, under comte Lowendahl, in the year 1747, but reſtored at the peace of Aix la Chapelle: twenty-five miles W. Antwerp, and ten N. Ghent.

Saſamon, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: twenty miles NW. Burgos.

Saſavetz, a town of Hungary, near the river Drave: eight miles SW. Cſakathurn.

Saſeram, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: ſeventy-five miles SW. Patna and fifty-five SE. Benares.

Sjato, a caſtle of Hungary, on the river Gran: ſeven miles S. Kremnitz.

Sciá, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: ſeven miles SSW. Aquila.

Saſſano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: eleven miles N. Policaſtro.

Saſſari, a city of the iſland of Sardinia, on the river Torres, about ſeven miles from the ſea. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and reſidence of the viceroy: it contains ſixteen convents, and about 27,000 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood are mines of gold and ſilver, for which reaſon it is ſometimes called *Logoderi*: eighty-eight miles NNW. Cagliari, and fifty-four N. Oriſtagni. *Long.* 26. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

Saſſello, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: ten miles N. Savona.

Saſſenage, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble, celebrated for its cheeſe: one league E. Grenoble, and three SSE. Moirans.

Saſſelot, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cany: two leagues W. Cany.

Saſſim, a town of Hungary: twenty miles NW. Podolicz.

Saſſuolo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, on the Secchia: ſeven miles SSW. Modena.

Saſtago, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: thirteen miles N. Hueſca.

Satabago, a province of Aſiatic Turkey, on the borders of the river Kur, and to the ſouth of Imiretta. It is in general fertile, and its principal riches are wine, honey, and cattle.

Sataldere, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the Sea of Marmora, eight miles W. Artaki, in the province of Natolia.

Satalia, or *Antalia*, a ſeaport town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, ſituated at the bottom of a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name. It is ſtrong, large, and divided into three towns; the environs are exceedingly fertile; the citrons and oranges are particularly fine. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in wool, cotton, goat's hair, agaric, gum-tragacanth, opium, and bee's-wax: the navigation of the gulf is conſidered as dangerous: 134 miles S. Kiutaja. *Long.* 48. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. N.

Satanow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: forty miles N. Kaminiec.

Satapa, a town on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo: twenty-three leagues ENE. Banjar Maſſim.

Suter, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, in the neighbourhood of which are ſome rich copper-mines: forty-five miles SW. Geffle.

Satgong, or *Satagong*, at preſent, a village of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, on the river Hoogley, formerly a conſidera-

ble city of great trade: four miles NW. Hoogly.

Satillieu, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen: two leagues S. Annonay, and four NNW. Tournon.

Satirova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: twenty-four miles N. Soiikamſk.

Satka, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: eighteen miles SW. Biezow.

Satriano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: ſeven miles SW. Acerenza.

Satriano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra; the ſeat of the provincial tribunal: eight miles S. Squillace.

Sattarab, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Viſiapour, formerly the capital of the Mahrattah ſtate, near the ſource of the Kiſtnah: ſeventy-ſeven miles W. Viſiapour, and fifty S. Poonah. *Long.* 74. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 45. N.

Sattelberg, a mountain of Silefia, in the principality of Schweidnitz: four miles and three quarters NE. Landſhut.

Sattimungulum, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan. This place ſurrendered to the Britiſh troops, commanded by general Floyd, in the year 1792: thirty-three miles N. Combetore, and 68 SSE. Seringapatam.

Sattra, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: twenty-four miles NW. Nykoping.

Satzig, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: ſixteen miles E. Stargard, and five N. Sachan.

Sau Alben, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: five miles NE. Ebernſtein.

Sava, a town of Perſia, in the Arabian Irac, ſurrounded with walls of earth. The environs produce abundance of rare and exquiſite fruit, eſpecially pomegranates and almonds, which the gardens produce in great abundance, and at the foot of the neighbouring mountain, there grows ſuch a quantity of of cotton and rice, that the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in theſe articles: thirty-eight leagues E. Amadan, and twenty S. Caſbin.

Sauad, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: ten miles N. Damar.

Savage Iſland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, about eleven leagues in circumference, diſcovered by captain Cook, in the year 1774. The name was given on account of the behaviour of the inhabitants, which was rude and inhoſpitable. Captain Cook ſays, the iſland is of a round form, and good height; and hath deep waters cloſe to its ſhores. All the ſea coaſt, and as far inland as we could ſee, is wholly covered with trees, ſhrubs, &c. among which were ſo cocoa-nuts trees; but what the interior may produce, is unknown. To judge whole garment by the ſkirts, it cannot duce much: for ſo much as we ſaw conſiſted wholly of coral rocks, all over with woods and buſhes. Not a bit of was to be ſeen; the rocks alone ſupply the trees with humidity. The inhabitants were, probably, not numerous. They ſeed to be ſtout well-made men, were naked except round the waiſts, and ſome of them had their faces, breaſt, and thighs painted black. *Long.* 169. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 1. S.

Savage Mountains, mountains in the United States of America, in Pennſylvania 110 miles NW. Philadelphia.

Savan Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 90. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 20.

Savanna, a river of the United States of America, formed by the union of the Tugaloo and Keowee, which ſeparates South Carolina from Georgia, and runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 81. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 2. N. This river is navigable for ſhips to Savanna Town, and for veſſels of ſmaller burthen to Auguſta.

Savanna, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia. This town is well ſituated for trade, on the river of the ſame name; the navigation being very ſafe, and ſhips of 300 tons burden may lay cloſe to the town. The firſt houſe in this town was begun on 9th of February, 1733. The river here forms a half-moon, with a bluff on the ſouth ſide, forty feet high, having the top a flat, which ſailors call a bluff, at leaſt ſixty feet high from the river, and extending five or ſix miles into the country. In the centre of this half-moon the town is ſituated, and over againſt it is an iſland, conſiſting of very rich paſture-land. *Long.* 81. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 4. N.

Savanna la Mer, a town of the iſland of Jamaica, on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 78. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 13. N.

Savanna Mountains, mountains of the iſland of Jamaica: twelve miles E. Savanna la Mer.

Savanna Point, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 29 W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 33. N.

Savatopoli, or *Sebaſtopolis*, a town of Aſia in the country of Mingrelia, on the borders of Ruſſia, on the Black Sea, anciently called *Dioſcurias*. This town was for ſome years deſerted by the inhabitants, but ſince the prince of Mingrelia put himſelf under the protection of Ruſſia, in the year 1772, the inhabitants have returned: 220 miles WNW. Teflis, and 260 NNW. Erivan. *Long.* 73. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. N.

...eux Bois, a town of France, in the ...ment of the Ardennes, and chief ... of a canton, in the district of Rethel: ... leagues and a half NE. Rethel.

...eres, a town of France, in the de...ment of the Aveiron, and chief place of ... in the district of Milhau: five ... SE. Milhau.

..., a town of France, in the depart... of the Somme, where the Normans ...feated by Louis II, in the year 881: ... leagues S. St. Valery.

...e (Petit), a river of France, which ... the Grand Saudre, near Salbris, in ...partment of the Loir and Cher.

...e (Grand), a river of France, which ... the Cher, near Selles, in the de...ment of the Loir and Cher.

..., a town of France, in the de...ment of the Meuse, and chief place of a ... in the district of Bar le-Duc: two ... NE. St. Dizier, and two SW. Bar...

..., a river of Germany, which rises in ..., and runs into the Danube, near ...

...e (La), a river of France, which runs ... Garonne, near Grenade, in the de...ment of the Upper Garonne.

..., a town of Persia, in the province ...: twenty-four leagues S. Suster.

..., a town of France, in the de...ment of the Oise, and chief place of a ... the district of Beauvais: one league ... NW. Beauvais.

..., a town of France, and principal ... a district, in the department of the ... Loire: six leagues NW. Nantes, and ... half W. Ancenis. *Long.* 15. 43. ... *Lat.* 47. 22. N

...eres, a town of France, in the de...ment of the Mayne and Loire: two ... and a quarter S. Angers, and one and ... NE. Chalonne.

..., a town of France, in the depart... the Arriege, and chief place of a ... in the district of Mirepoix: five ... NW. Mirepoix, and eight N. Ta...

...re, or *Zabern*, a town of France, and ... tribunal, in the department of the ... Rhine: six leagues WNW. Straf... and five and a half WSW. Haguenau. ... 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

...e du Rhine, or *Rheinzabern*, a town ...many, in the circle of the Upper ... and bishopric of Spire: thirteen miles ... Spire, and 21 SSW. Manheim.

..., a town of North America. *Long.* ... W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 43. N.

..., a town of Spain, in the province of ... twelve miles S. Civdad Rodrigo.

...es, a town of France, in the depart... of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Le Puy-en-Velay: six leagues and a half SE. St. Flour, and five SW. Le Puy.

Savig, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: eighty-eight miles N. Drontheim.

Savigliano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: nine miles E. Minorbino.

Savigliano, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and capital of a district, situated in a plain, watered by the Maira and Grana. This place is so commodious, for the excellence of the air, and the fertility of the soil, that Charles V, who had travelled so much, and conquered so many countries, when he resided at Savigliano, in the month of June, 1536, asserted, that he had never seen a place more proper for the subsistence of an army. It contains four parish churches, and many religious houses: eight miles ESE. Saluzzo, and eight SW. Cherasco.

Savignac les Eglises, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Exideuil: three leagues and a half SSE. Perigueux, and two and a half SW. Exideuil.

Savignano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: twenty-one miles N. Conza.

Savigné, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Langeais: two leagues and a half N. Langeais, and five WNW. Tours.

Savigné l'Evêque, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of le Mans: two leagues NE. le Mans, and five WSW. la Ferte Bernard.

Savigny, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Beaune: one league N. Beaune.

Savigny-sur-Bray, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mondoubleau: two leagues and a half SW. Mondoubleau.

Savigny-sur-Seille, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Louhans: one league and a half W. Louhans, and two and three quarters NE. Tournus.

Savigny-en-Septaine, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourges: two leagues and a half E. Bourges, and three and a quarter W. Neronde.

Savina, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Enisei: forty-four miles N. Eniseisk.

Savindroog, a town and fortress of Hindoostan,

dooſtan, in the Myſore country. This fortreſs is ſituated on the ſummit of a vaſt mountain or rock, which is ſuppoſed to riſe above half a mile in perpendicular height, from a table or baſe of eight or ten miles in circumference. This immenſe mountain is divided at its ſummit by a chaſm, which ſeparates it into two hills, which having each their peculiar defences, form two citadels, capable of being maintained independent of the lower works. The whole mountain is ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall on every ſide, and in every part which was conſidered as acceſſible, croſs walls and barriers are erected ſo as to give the whole an impregnable and ſtupendous appearance. On the 10th of December, 1791, colonel Stuart encamped within three miles of the north ſide of the rock, the quarter which the chief engineer conſidered as the weakeſt; and on the morning of the 21ſt, at eleven o'clock, the aſſault was made, and the ſurprizing exertions of the Britiſh ſoldiery made them maſters of a fortreſs which had hitherto been conſidered as impregnable: eighteen miles W. Bangalore, and forty-ſeven NE. Seringapatam.

Sauines, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Embrun: one league and a half SW. Embrun.

Savio, a river of Italy, which croſſes the province of Romagna, and runs into the Adriatic: ſix miles SSE. Ravenna.

Saujon, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saintes: four leagues and a quarter WSW. Saintes, and five S. Rochefort.

Saulce (La), a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap: three leagues S. Gap.

Saulgen, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia: five miles SW. Buchau, and thirty-five E. Rothweil.

Saulheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine: fourteen miles E. Creutznach, and eight SE. Ingelheim.

Saulieu, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Semur. Here was anciently a college of the Druids, and a wood in which they performed their ſacrifices, and the ruins of a temple, dedicated to the Sun, are yet viſible. In the year 1359, this town was taken and burnt by the Engliſh, and in the year 1589, Tavanes took it from the party of the League. The chief trade is in wood, ſhip-timber, ſtaves, and corn: eleven leagues W. Dijon, and four and a half S. Semur-en-Auxois. *Long.* 21. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 6. N.

Sault, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Forcal[quier] leagues W. Forcalquier, and eight W. Siſteron.

Saulty, a town of France, in the [depart]ment of the Straits of Calais, and c[hief] of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. P[ol] leagues SE. St. Pol.

Saulx, a town of France, in the [depart]ment of the Upper Saône, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luxeuil: leagues SW. Luxeuil.

Saumur, a town of France, and p[lace] place of a diſtrict, in the department Mayne and Loire. Before the re[volution] the capital of a government called *Sau*[mur]. It contains about 5500 inhabitants: leagues SE. Angers, and eleven W. Tours. *Long.* 17. 35. E. Ferro. *La*[t.] 15. N.

Saunder's Iſland, ſee *Sir Charles Sa*[under's] *Iſland*.

Savoiſy, a town of France, in the [depart]ment of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon: miles SSW. Châtillon.

Savok, a river of England, in the [county] of Lancaſter, which runs into the I[rish Sea] about three miles below Preſton.

Savolax, or *Sawolax*, a diſtrict of S[wedish Finland] in the province of Finland, about 200 in length, and 100 in breadth, border Ruſſia. It produces very little corn [for] ture, as it moſtly conſiſts of woods, rivers, and moraſſes. The greateſt p its rivers empty themſelves into the L. Saima. The land is ſo unequally d and withal ſo thinly inhabited, t[hat] grounds belonging to ſome farms [are] fifteen, or twenty Swediſh miles f[rom] houſe. The inhabitants, however, tolerable ſubſiſtence by ſowing buck[wheat] grazing, and breeding cattle, hunt[ing] ing, and making wooden-ware. Th[eir] trade in tallow, butter, dried fiſh, hid furs. Their houſes are, for the m[oſt] very ſmall. This country abounds [with] and rein-deers. As to its eccleſiaſtic[al] it is under the juriſdiction of the b[iſhop] Borgo, and is divided into three pro[vinces].

Savona, a town of Italy, in the re[public] of Genoa, and, next to Genoa, the be[ſt] belonging to the republic, pretty larg beſides its fortifications, defended by a ſtanding on a high rock, the ſee of a ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Milan. harbour has been partly choked [up] order of the republic, to hinder the [entry] of large ſhips. In 1745, ſixteen Fren[ch] Spaniſh veſſels, laden with military and lying in this harbour, were ſunk Engliſh bombs. In 1746, the king of dinia took the town; but the citadel [held] very gallant defence, and held out t[ill] year 1747: twenty-two miles WSW. G.

...fifty NE. Nice. *Long.* 26. 2. E. Ferro. ...44. 19. N.

Savenières, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, on the ...r: eight miles SW. Tours.

Savignano, a town of Italy, in the county of Friuli: eight miles NNW. Udina.

Savigny, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon: three ...es S. Dijon.

...voy, a country of Europe, anciently ...*Sabaudia*, bounded on the north by ...Lake of Geneva, on the eaſt by Switzerland, the Milaneſe, and Piedmont, on ...uth by Piedmont and France, and on ...weſt by France; about eighty miles ...eaſt to weſt, and ſixty-ſix from north ...uth. Savoy in its extent includes the ...y of Savoy, or Savoy Proper, the ...y of Chablais, the duchy of Genevois, the lordſhip of Faucigny, the county ...Tarantaiſe, and the county of Maurienne. Savoy may be reputed a nurſery of ...s, being ſequeſtered from all incentives to luxury and ſoftneſs, by reaſon of ...ſty barren mountains, and enormous ...s that over-run the greater part of it, ...are known to produce only ſome moſs ...ſhrubs. Box-trees, indeed, grow in ſuch ...y, that brooms are made of them. ...valleys between the mountains yield ...rain, but are rather more laid out for ...re. The induſtry of the inhabitants ...made the beſt improvements in the ...ntains themſelves which the ſoil could ...t of. The wine, about the Lake of ...eva, Montmelian, and St. Jeanne de ...ienne, is not contemptible; and ſome ...have ſuch a good breed of cattle, that ...of the oxen in Piedmont and the Mi...are ſent from Savoy. Mules are alſo ...for exportation. But all this is inconſi...ble, in proportion to the greateſt part ...the country, which is taken up by huge ...ntains; ſome of the higheſt are the ...s, and mountains in Faucigny; the ...endicular height of the latter being ...ted at 2008 French toiſes; Maurienne in particular, is remarkable for pro...s mountains, which make part of the ... The moſt famous is Mount Senis, ...Cenis; the road from Savoy to Piedmont ...g cut over it. On the Laſneburgh ſide, ...ght is about three miles, along a ...ine road, where the mules that carry ...paſſengers and baggage muſt be left to ...ſelves, without any apprehenſion of ...ger: theſe creatures being very cautious ...ſure-footed. The higher mountains are ...erpetually covered with ſnow and ice; and ...e who go in queſt of rock-cryſtal, or ...ſ ſpringes for chamois, as on the high ...ntains of Benaiſe, near Laſneburg, often expoſe their lives to manifeſt danger. Theſe chains of high mountains ſeparate the roads in Savoy to be ſure from a ſtupendous and romantic ſcene of nature; but the paſſages of theſe mountains ſhow, at ſeaſons of the year, the frequency and the danger. Large droves and carriages are taken to pieces and carried over the mountains on the backs of mules. The chief rivers in this country are the Iſere, the Arve, the Sture, the Dranſe, and the Arc. Of lakes the chief are thoſe of Annecy, of Geneva, and Bourget, in Savoy. The laſt has a fiſh of great ſtrength, known in other countries by the name of freſh-water ſalmon, frequently weighing four or five pounds. The Savoyards, from the nature of their country, are generally a hardy, ſtout race. Travellers from the plains who do not recommend themſelves to their benevolence; and a farmer, with a yoke of oxen, two horſes, four cows, a few goats and ſheep, and a ſmall parcel of land, is reputed a man of fortune. Their bread is of oats, but the more wealthy uſe ſome wheat. Milk, and good water is their drink. Their food is cheeſe, butter, wheat, garden-ſtuff, and ſmall meat, though ſeldom, fiſh-meat. They who live in the villages fare ſomething better. However, they are cheerful, of healthy complexions, and remarkable for their fecundity. Among both ſexes, a great many are ſeen deformed; and, the women particularly, have wens that reach from ear to ear, and theſe excreſcences are imputed to the water. One-third, at leaſt, of the males leek a ſubſiſtence in France, England, and other parts of Europe, in quality of ſhow-men, chimney-ſweepers, ſhoe-blackers, &c. but at times return home with their ſavings. Mount Cenis affords a comfortable ſupport to the inhabitants, moſt of them being chairmen and mule-drivers. Travellers having been exceſſively impoſed upon by them, the king lately laid a certain tax on all kinds of carriages paſſing over the mountain; and on both ſides is an officer to whom travellers muſt apply for redreſs in any impoſition. The nobility, both in Savoy and Piedmont, labour under great oppreſſion. Indeed, the king's ordinances are in ſome reſpects advantageous to them, by having eſtabliſhed, in all fiefs, the perpetual right of primogeniture. In allodial eſtates, no nobleman can make a feoffment of truſt beyond the fourth degree; but a commoner is diveſted of all ſuch power. He who takes poſſeſſion of the eſtate by right of primogeniture, is obliged to give the younger brothers, and the heirs of their body, when leſs than four, not above the fourth part; but when more, only a third of the income of the fief; and, in virtue of a reaſonable proportion, all daughters are excluded from any claim to the

the fief, whilſt any of the male branch of their father are in being. In the year 1724, the king reaſſumed all the alienated demeſnes, whereby the dignity of the ancient nobility gradually declines, as alſo by the continual increaſe of the new: for whoever purchaſes an eſtate having the title of a marquiſate, barony, &c. is thereby ennobled, and ſtyled marquiſs, baron, &c. and ſuch eſtates may be purchaſed of the king, for five or eight thouſand livres. Every nobleman muſt prove from whence he derives his arms, elſe he is deprived of this right, or muſt be at the charge of purchaſing a new coat. An eſcutcheon, entirely new, coſts between 10,000 and 16,000 livres, according to the different circumſtances of the perſon. No money is to be placed at intereſt, or lent on mortgages, out of the country. There is a prohibition againſt entering into any foreign ſervice, or travelling abroad without a written licence from the king. None are to be ſeen with fire-arms out of their fief; and a perſon not poſſeſſed of a fief, even though an officer in the army, is not to keep any. Not to mention many other reſtrictions, the king has declared all fiefs to be his property, without regard to preſcription or poſſeſſion; and whoever ſhall undertake to maintain the contrary, muſt make proof of it in the patent of inveſtiture. A foreigner intending to ſettle among them muſt be naturalized, and take the oath of allegiance; but if afterwards he happens to be upwards of three years out of the country, he forfeits all his privileges. No foreigner who is not ſettled in the country and naturalized, is capable of being heir to a Savoyard or Piedmonteſe. No foreigner is alſo to procure for himſelf fiefs or other eſtates, within two miles of the frontiers, under penalty of forfeiting his purchaſe. In Savoy, every one ſpeaks French, and moſt of the names of the towns and villages are of that language; but, in cuſtoms and diſpoſition, the inhabitants have more of the German in them. They are all Roman Catholics. The high court of juſtice, or the parliament, as it is called, ſits in Chambery. The king being, on account of Savoy, a member of the ancient kingdom of Arles, and a vaſſal of the empire, has a ſeat and vote in the diet of the Germanic body. Savoy had formerly its own counts, among whom Amadeus I, who lived in the twelfth century, bore the title of marggrave; in Italy, Amadeus V was the founder of the line of the counts of Savoy. His ſon, Aymon, who lived in the fourteenth century, added to the houſe of Savoy the ſurvivorſhip of Montferrat, by his ſpouſe, Polantha. His grandſon, Amadeus VII, poſſeſſed himſelf of the county of Nice and Vintimiglia; and his ſon, Amadeus VIII, who purchaſed the county of Gebaane, was, the emperor Segiſmund, in 1416, crea duke of Savoy and prince of the emp and inherited from his brother-in-. Louis, the principality of Piedmont. an claim to Achaia and Morea. His Louis, had, with his ſpouſe, Anna of L nan, a daughter of king Janus of Cyp a claim on this iſland. His gran. Charles I, by his eldeſt ſon, Amadeus I inherited the like claim; Charlotta, t to Louis, his father's brother, who king of Cyprus, having nominated heir, and the kings of Cyprus having p tentions on Jeruſalem, he alſo inherited title. To Philip, the youngeſt brother the ſaid Amadeus IX, ſucceeded his gr ſon, Emanuel Philibert, who brought O glia and Tenda to the ducal houſe. His Charles Emanuel, made himſelf maſter Saluzzo; and Catharine, his ſpouſe, be daughter of Philip II, king of Spain, t ducal houſe afterwards laid claim to town. He had two ſons, of whom the e was Victor Amadeus I, whoſe grand Victor Amadeus II, was firſt king of S ly, and afterwards king of Sardinia. the year 1792, this country was over-run ſubdued by the French republicans: the pe being, for the moſt part, ready to rec them as friends, rather than as enemies; a decree of the national convention w paſſed to form it into a department of t republic, under the name of Mont Bla Chambery is the capital.

Saura, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in province of Diarbekir: forty miles S Diarbek.

Saural, a town of France, in the de ment of the Arriege, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon: league NW. Taraſcon.

Saurck, a mountain of Arabia, in province of Yemen: twenty-four miles Taas.

Saurungpour, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa country: forty-three miles N Ougein, and forty-two NNE. Indore. *L* 76. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 35. N.

Sauſch, a town of Germany, in the duc of Carniola: four miles N. Stein.

Sauſelle, a town of Spain, in the provin of Leon: thirty miles NNW. Civdad R drigo.

Sauſſemenil, a town of France, in the partment of the Channel, and chief place a canton, in the diſtrict of Valognes: league N. Valognes, and two and a half S Cherburg.

Sautbey, a river of Wales, in the county Caermarthen, which runs into the Muthe about a mile E. from Llangadoc.

Savu, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Se about eight leagues in length. The ſe-

co-

ſelf, in general, is low; but in the middle of the iſland there are hills of a conſiderable ... r. Captain Cook ſays, "We were upon ... at the latter end of the dry ſeaſon, ... had been no rain for ſeven months; ... were told, that when the dry ſeaſon ... ues ſo long, there is is no running ... of freſh water upon the whole iſland, ... ſmall ſprings, which are at a conſi... diſtance from the ſea-ſide, yet nothing ... imagined ſo beautiful as the proſpect ... country from the ſhip. The princi... ces of this iſland are the fan-palm, the ... ut, tamarind, limes, oranges, and ... es; and other vegetable productions ... maze, Guinea-corn, rice, millet, ca... , and water-melons. We ſaw alſo ... r-cane, and a few kinds of Euro... den-ſtuff; particularly celery, mar... fennel, and garlic. For the ſupply ... ry, it has betel, areca, tobacco, cot... go, and a ſmall quantity of cinna... which ſeems to be planted here only ... ſity. There are, however, ſeveral ... f fruit, beſides thoſe which have been ... mentioned. The tame animals are ... s, ſheep, goats, hogs, fowls, pigeons, ... aſſes, dogs, and cats; and of all theſe ... great plenty. The ſheep are of the ... which in England are called Bengal ... and differ from our's in many particu... The fowls are chiefly of the game ... and large, but the eggs are remark... ail. Of the fiſh which the ſea pro... here, we know but little: turtles are ... mes found upon the coaſt, and are by ... ple, as well as all others, conſidered ... y. The people are rather under ... er the middling ſize; the women eſ... are remarkably ſhort, and ſquat... their complexion is a dark brown, ... r hair univerſally black and lank. ... men are, in general, well made, vi... , and active, and have a greater va... in the make and diſpoſition of their ... than uſual; the countenances of the ... n are, on the contrary, all alike. ... men faſten their hair up to the top of ... heads with a comb; the women tie it ... in a club, which is very far from be... . Both ſexes eradicate the hair from ... the arm, and the men do the ſame ... ir beards, for which purpoſe, the ... rt always carry a pair of ſilver pin... ging by a ſtring round their necks; ... however, ſuffer a very little hair to ... upon their upper lips, but this is ... kept ſhort. The dreſs of both ſexes ... of cotton cloth, which being dyed ... the yarn, and not uniformly of the ... ade, is in clouds or waves of that co... ur, even in our eye, had not an inele... appearance. This cloth they manu... themſelves, and two pieces, each a... wo yards long, and a yard and a half wide, make a dreſs. Almoſt all the men had their names traced upon their arms in indelible characters, of a black colour; and the women had a ſquare ornament of flouriſhed lines, impreſſed in the ſame manner, juſt under the bend of the elbow. The houſes of Savu are all built upon the ſame plan, and differ only in ſize, being large in proportion to the rank and riches of the proprietor. Some are 400 feet long, and ſome are not more than twenty; they are all raiſed upon poſts, or piles, about four feet high. When the natives of this iſland were firſt formed into a civil ſociety, is not certainly known, but at preſent it is divided into five principalities, or nigrees: Laai, Seba, Regecua, Timo, and Maſſara, each of which is governed by its reſpective raja, or king. The religion of theſe people, according to Mr. Lange's information, is an abſurd kind of Paganiſm, every man chooſing his own god, and determining for himſelf how he ſhould be worſhipped, ſo that there are almoſt as many gods and modes of worſhip as there are people. In their morals, however, they are ſaid to be irreproachable, even upon the principles of Chriſtianity. This iſland was ſettled by the Portugueſe, almoſt as ſoon as they found their way into this part of the ocean, but they were in a ſhort time ſupplanted by the Dutch. The Dutch, however, did not take poſſeſſion of it, but only ſent ſloops to trade with the natives, probably for proviſions to ſupport the inhabitants of their Spice Iſlands. Their Eaſt India Company entered into a treaty with the rajas, by which the company ſtipulated to furniſh each of them with a certain quantity of ſilk, fine linen, cutlery-ware, arrack, and other articles, every year; and the rajas engaged that neither they nor their ſubjects ſhould trade with any perſon, except the company, without having firſt obtained their conſent, and that they would admit a reſident on behalf of the company, to reſide upon the iſland, and ſee that their part of the treaty was fulfilled: they alſo engaged to ſupply annually a certain quantity of rice, maize, and calevances. The maize and calevances are ſent to Timor in ſloops, which are kept there for that purpoſe, each of which is navigated by ten Indians; and the rice is fetched away annually by a ſhip, which brings the company's returns, and anchors alternately in each of the three bays. Theſe returns are delivered to the rajas, in the form of a preſent, and the caſk of arrack they and their principal people never ceaſe to drink, as long as a drop of it remains. The Dutch having printed verſions of the New Teſtament, a catechiſm, and ſeveral other tracts, in the language of this and the neighbouring iſlands, Dr. Solander, who was at the ſchoolmaſter's houſe, ſaw the books of his ſcholars,

many of whom wrote a very fair hand. He boaſted that there were no leſs than 600 Chriſtians in the townſhip of Seba; but what the Dutch Chriſtianity of theſe Indians may be, it is not perhaps very eaſy to gueſs, for there is not a church, nor even a prieſt, in the whole iſland. *Long.* 122. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 35. S.

Sauvagère (La), a town of France, in the department of the Orne: ten miles E. Domfront.

Sauvaſſanges, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: five leagues S. Ambert.

Sauve, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Hypolite: 1¼ league SE. St. Hypolite, and ſeven W. Niſmes.

Sauvel, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, near Straſburg.

Sauver, or *Sur*, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, between Seltz and Fort Louis.

Sauvetat (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lauzun: 1¼ league NW. Lauzun, and 3¼ NNE. Marmande. *Long.* 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 37. N.

Sauveterre, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 4 leagues E. Villereal, and 3¼ ENE. Montflanquin.

Sauveterre, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aveiron: 4¼ leagues SW. Rhodez. and 6¼ NNE. Alby. *Long.* 19. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 13. N.

Sauveterre, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orthez: 3 leagues SW. Orthez, and 2 NE. St. Palais.

Sauveterre, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Reolle: 7 leagues ESE. Bourdeaux, and 3 N. la Reolle.

Sauviat, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Leonard: 2 leagues NE. St. Leonard.

Sauvigney les Angirey, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gray: 2 leagues E. Gray, and 6¼ SW. Veſoul.

Saux le Duc, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Is-ſur-Tille: 1¼ league NW. Is-ſur-Tille.

Sauxillanges, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoire, containing about 3000 inhabitants: 2 leagues E. Iſſoire, and 5 W. Ambert.

Sauza, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato C fix miles N. Policaſtre.

Sauzay le Potier, a town of Fr the department of the Cher, and chi of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Am leagues S. St. Amand, and 2¼ NE. C

Sauzé, a town of France, in the d ment of the Two Sevres, and chief a canton, in the diſtrict of Melle: 3¼ SE. Melle, and 6¼ SE. St. Maixent.

Sauzet, a town of France, in the d ment of the Drôme, and chief pla canton, in the diſtrict of Montelima league NE. Montelimart.

Sawara (Upper), a town of the U States of America, in North Ca 23 miles NW. Guildford.

Sawara (Lower), a town of the U States of America, in North Caro miles NNE. Guildford.

Sawbridgeworth, a town of Eng the county of Herts: four miles S. b Stortford, and twenty-ſix N. Lond

Sawtn, a town of the United States o rica, in Georgia: 50 miles WSW. Tu

Sax, a town of Swiſſerland, whic name to a bailiwick, in the canton rich, on the Rhine: 8 miles SE. A

Saxaza, a town of Sweden, in t vince of Warmeland: 38 miles NE. C

Saxe-Cobourg, *Saxe-Gotha*, &c. ſee *Gotha*, &c.

Saxe Lauenburg (Duchy of), a pr of Germany, in the circle of Lower S bounded on the north-weſt by the d Holſtein, on the north-eaſt and ea duchy of Mecklenburg, and on t and ſouth-weſt by the principality burg. The country is for the m level, great part of it ſandy and covere heath, ſome parts of it, however, p corn and flax. The paſture-lands ar derable, and ſome of them rich, a advantage is made of acorns and beec collected in the woods. Both the l rivers abound in variety of fiſh. whole duchy are four towns, and 32,000 inhabitants, who profeſs the tant religion, according to the doctr Luther; manufactures are but little k The exports conſiſt chiefly of rye, cheeſe, timber, and fiſh. This count anciently a part of Slavia-tranſalb its inhabitants, who were a tribe Weſtern Slavi, or Wendi, as confining Elbe, were named Polabers. Henr Lion, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, t theſe Polabers, and held their count abſolute property, inſomuch, that w juſtly put under the ban of the emp could not be deprived of this acquiſit being no fief. The imperial inveſti it, together with its ſeat and vote amo princes of the empire, was firſt obtai George I, king of England, as el

Hanover, in 1716. In the matriculus of the empire and circle, its contingent is eight ..., and thirty foot, or 216 florins; and ... chamber at Wetzlar, it pays 243 rix... forty-three kruitzers and a half. ... duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg, though de... on the privy council at Hanover, yet ... own particular regency.

...r, or *Sarlen*, a town of Swisser... in the canton of Unterwalden, on the ... Sarnen: 12 miles SSE. Lucern, and ... SE. Berne.

...*burg*, or *Sachsenburg*, a town of Ger..., in the duchy of Carinthia, on the ... belonging to the archbishop of Salz... Near this town are three citadels, ... strong pass: 38 miles W. Clagenfurt, ... SW. Muhrau. *Long.* 31. E. Ferro. ... 52. N.

...*burg*, a seaport town of Denmark, ... island of Laaland, the principal trade ...n: 15 miles E. Nascow.

...*ardham*, or *Saxlingham*, a town of ...d, in the county of Suffolk, with a ... market on Thursday, containing ... 400 houses: 20 miles NE. Ipswich, ... NE. London.

... *(Electorate of)*. The electorate is ...d of the duchy of Saxony, the greater ... the marggraviate of Meissen, a part ... Vogtland, and the north part of ...gia, Lusatia, and a part of the county ...enberg. The country abounds in ...pulse, legumes, and fruit; hops, flax, ..., tobacco, anniseed, woad, &c.; wine ... in Meissen. The forests are consi..., which yield timber and pitch. ...re found in several places, and the ... are of great importance; in which ...nd silver, copper, tin, lead, iron, cin... quicksilver, antimony, bismuth, ar... different kinds of precious stones, as ...s, topazes, rubies, amethysts, jas... &c. with quarries of various sorts of ... The principal rivers are the Elbe, ..., Mulda, and Saal. It is in general ...cultivated and populous; it contains up... of 200 towns, and near 5000 villages. ... was the nursery of the reformation, ...ced by Luther, which is now the ...ng religion. Ambition to be king of ... induced the elector to become Ro... Catholic, but he engaged himself and ...rs not to introduce any alterations in ...rch, worship, ceremonies, universi... schools. The arts and sciences are ...ing in Saxony, and the manufactures ...merous of thread, linen, porcelaine, ..., cutlery, carpets, velvet, and muslins. ...rick, the warlike marggrave of Meis... was the first elector, in the year 1422, ... grandsons, Ernest and Albert, di... the estates between them; the eldest ... elector, and was succeeded by his offspring till the year 1547, when John Frederick was put under the ban of the empire, and Duke Maurice, a descendant of Albert, was named elector, by Charles V. Duke Maurice was succeeded by his brother, whose descendants have still possessed the electorate. His grandson, George I, added to his possessions Upper and Lower Lusatia, and some other acquisitions. The elector Frederic Augustus, in the latter end of the seventeenth century becoming king of Poland, destroyed the comfort of his own life, and ruined his country. The electorate of Saxony, without including Lusatia, is divided into seven circles and two bishoprics: the circles are those of Saxony, or the Electoral, Thuringia, Meissen, Leipzic, Erzgeberg, Vogtland, and Neustadt; the bishoprics are Merseburg and Naumburg. The matricular assessment for the whole is 2647 florins for the Roman month, and the tax for each chamber-term is 1637 rix-dollars.

Saxony (Duchy of), or *Electoral Circle*. This duchy is surrounded by the circles of Meissen, Leipzic, and Thuringia, the principality of Anhalt, the marquisate of Brandenburg and Lusatia. It contains about twenty-seven towns and 400 villages. This ought not to be confounded with the ancient duchy of Saxony, which extended from Denmark to the Rhine. The present electoral circle belonged not to the old duchy of Saxony, but the marggrave Albert the Bear, took this country from the Wends, and it became his son Bernhard's property in the inheritance of Ascania. This Bernhard, therefore, obtaining the dignity of a Duke of Saxony, the name of the duchy of Saxony became applied at length to the portion of it in this country; and the electorial dignity being attached to the duchy, it has obtained the title of the Electoral Circle. Wittenberg is the capital.

Saxony (Lower), a circle of Germany, bounded on the north by the duchy of Slesvick and the Baltic, on the east by the circle of Upper Saxony, on the south by the circles of Upper Saxony and the Upper Rhine, and on the west by the circle of Westphalia and the German Sea. The estates of this circle are the duchies of Magdeburg and Bremen, the principalities of Luneburg or Zelle, Grubenhagen, Calenberg, Wofenbuttel, Halberstadt, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Gustro, Holstein-Gluckstadt, Holstein-Gottorf, Hildesheim, Saxe-Lauenburg, the bishopric of Lubeck, the principalities of Schwerin, Ratzeburg, Blankenburg, and Ranzau, with the cities of Lubeck, Goslar, Muhlhausen, Nordhausen, Hamburg, and Bremen. The princes who convene the diets are the dukes of Magdeburg and Bremen, who are also alternately invested with the directory

from diet to diet, and the oldeſt ruling duke of Brunſwick is poſſeſſed of the condirectorium. The diets uſed generally to be held at Brunſwick or Luneburg, but ſince the year 1682, have been diſcontinued. The military eſtabliſhment of the whole empire, in time of peace, being, by a decree of the empire, in 1681, ſettled at 40,000 men, the circle of Lower Saxony was aſſeſſed at 1322 horſemen, and 2737 foot, which is alſo the contingent of the circle of Upper Saxony, with which it was put on a footing in the partition of the aid of 300,000 florins, granted to the imperial cheſt in 1707, when the ſum payable by it was fixed at 31,271 florins fifty-eight kruitzers and five pfennings. Several dukes of Brunſwick in this circle, have held, at the ſame time, the poſt of commander-in-chief, and that of lieutenant-general. With reſpect to religion, this circle is wholly Lutheran. At the peace of Weſtphalia, it was ſtipulated, that it ſhould always have four aſſeſſors, beſides one other alternately with the circle of Upper Saxony. In 1654, therefore, it was agreed in the circle, that Magdeburg and Bremen ſhould each preſent one, the houſe of Brunſwick one, and Mecklenburg and Holſtein one, and betwixt them, as often as it came to the circle's turn, were to chooſe a fifth aſſeſſor; alſo that he ſhould be nominated by Lubeck, Goſlar, Muhlhauſen, and Nordhauſen, but at preſent the circle in effect names only two, and the alternative nomination agreed on betwixt it and Upper Saxony no longer takes place.

Saxony (Upper), a circle of Germany, bounded by the circles of the Upper Rhine, Franconia, Lower Saxony, the Baltic, Pruſſia, Sileſia, Luſatia, and Bohemia. It is compoſed of twenty-two ſtates, in the following order: the elector of Saxony, the elector of Brandenburg, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Eiſenach, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Querfurt, the Hither and Farther Pomerania, Camin, Anhalt-Quedlinburg, Gernrode, Walkenried, Schwarzburg, Sonderſhauſen, Schwarzburg-Rudolſtadt, Mansfeld, Stolberg, Barby, the counts of Reuſſen, and the counts of Schonberg. In this circle the elector of Saxony was formerly the only ſummoning prince and director; but as the whole circle is Lutheran, except the electorate of Saxony, he is not ſo now. Eight aſſeſſors are deputed by this circle to the imperial chamber, of which the elector of Saxony names two, and the marquis of Brandenburg two. The other ſtates name the reſt. In the year 1682, the military ſtate of the whole empire being ſettled at an average, in times of peace, at 40,000 men, to the ſhare of the upper circle of Saxony fell 1322 horſe and 2707 foot; and at the partition of the 300,000 florins granted to the operation-cheſt of the empire, in 1707, to this circle were allotted 31,271 florins 28 kruitzers.

Saya, a town of the iſland of Cuba: fifteen miles SSW. Spirito Santo.

Sayan Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 143. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 27. N.

Saybrook, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut, ſituated on the weſt ſide near the mouth of the river Connecticut. It owes its name to the lord viſcount Say and Seal, and the lord Brook, by whoſe agent the town was built. Its fort was the ſecurity againſt the Pequet Indians, who attacked them in the year 1637. The fort has alſo been of great uſe ſince, in defending the entrance of Connecticut river againſt enemies more formidable than the Indians: 15 miles W. New London, and 15 S. Hadham.

Sayda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 14 miles SSE. Freyberg.

Sayn, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Sayn: 6 miles N. Coblentz, and 6 E. Andernach.

Sayn, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, divided into two principal branches, viz. Sayn-Altenkirchen, and Sayn-Hachenbach. The territories belonging to it are principally ſituated in the Weſterwald, and intermixed with the territories of Heſſe Darmſtadt. Sayn Altenkirchen is inveſted in the marggraviate of Antpach. In the matricula of the empire, the whole county is rated for a Roman month 112 florins, and to each chamber-term, it is taxed forty-ſix rix-dollars ſixty kruitzers.

Sayn, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine, about 5 miles below Coblentz.

Saypan, or *St. Joſeph*, one of the Marianna Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about twenty miles in circumference. On the weſt ſide of this iſland, at the bottom of a ſteep bay, well ſheltered with wood, lies a ſafe and commodious port, called *Guanahaca*. After Guam, this is the largeſt and was formerly the beſt peopled of all theſe iſlands, and was not thoroughly ſubdued by the Spaniards till the beginning of the current century. The country is diverſified with hills and plains, looks very green and pleaſant at a diſtance, and is no leſs beautiful when examined more at leiſure, as it affords all the neceſſaries of life, in the utmoſt plenty, and is bleſſed with a fertile ſoil and a ſerene climate. *Lat.* 14. 30. N.

Saza, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: ſix miles SW. Ainſa.

Sazeghazarca, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 8 miles from Concordia.

Scaer, a town of France, in the department

... the Finisterre, and chief place of a ..., in the district of Quimperlé: 3½ ... NNW. Quimperlé, and 5 E. Quim-

..., or *Scaen*, or *Skagen*, a town of ..., at the extremity of North Jut- ... near a cape of the same name. The ... subsist partly by fishing, and ... by carrying on a little trade, and pi- ... ships about these dangerous coasts, to ... the Baltic. The sand-bank called ... *Reef*, extends itself from Cape Ska- ... great way into the sea, on which ac- ... a large coal-fire is constantly kept up ... the winter nights, as a mark for ships ... n. For this purpose, in the year 1751, ... tower, sixty-four feet high, was erec- ... site to this sand-bank, on the spot ... the former light-house stood, which ... was demolished by the violence of the ... miles N. Fladstrand. *Long.* 10. 30. ... nwich. *Lat.* 57. 46. N.

..., a cape on the north coast of North ... *Long.* 10. 31. E. Greenwich. ... 46. N.

..., or *Categat*, a large gulf of the ... Sea, between North Jutland to the ... Norway to the east, and the islands of ... and Funen to the south; about 120 ... m north to south, and from 60 to ... east to west.

... a town of the island of Cephalonia: ... SE. Cephalonia.

... a town of Italy, in the kingdom ..., and province of Principato Ci- ... of a bishop, under the pope. It ... ed for its wine and honey; in the ... hood are some lead mines: 11 miles ... Amalfi.

... a town of Italy, in the kingdom ... and province of Calabria Citra: ... NW. Cariati Vecchia.

..., a town of France, in the de- ... of the Upper Garonne: 2 leagues ... Caraflin, and 2½ WSW. Montau-

..., a seaport town of Asiatic Tur- ... the province of Natolia. It is a ... town, well built and paved. Chris- ... only permitted to live in the sub- ... where the Greeks have a church. M. Tournefort was there, in the ... were 1000 families of Turks, ... Greeks, ten of Jews, and sixty of ... ns. The trade is not considerable, ... chiefly in wine, raisins, corn, and ... It was the Neapolis of the Mile- ... and some marble monuments are yet ... 40 miles SSE. Smyrna. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 52. N.

..., a town of Italy, in the kingdom ..., and province of Calabria Citra, ... near the sea. Formerly, the inhabi- ... cultivated sugar-canes; at present, their attention is turned to cotton, olives, and vines. In the neighbourhood is collected manna and honey: 29 miles W. Cassano, and 44 NNW. Cosenza. *Long.* 33. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 53. N.

Scaledrake Bay, a bay of the German Sea, on the east coast of Holy Island.

Scalenghe, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 11 miles SSW. Turin, and 6 E. Pinerolo.

Scalis, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles S. Windisch Gratz.

Scalitz, or *Scala*, a town of Hungary: 32 miles WNW. Topoltzan.

Scalpa, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, about six miles in circumference: one mile E. from the Island of Skye.

Scaltern, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 7 miles SW. Petraw.

Scamachie, a city of Persia, and capital of the province of Schirvan, situated in a vally, between two mountains, about eight leagues from the Caspian Sea. It was anciently called *Mamechia*. It is large, populous, and commercial; the streets are very narrow, and the houses, which are mostly built with earth, are very low. The inhabitants are chiefly Armenians and Georgians, who using different languages, here make use of the Turkish, which is common to both, not only in the province of Schirvan, but all over Persia. Their chief trade consists of silk, either raw or wove, and callicoes. Most of the shops are in the south city, where is the great bazar, into which many of the streets enter, all of them covered, for the conveniency of the shopkeepers. Near the above bazar are also two large store-houses, divided into many galleries and chambers, one for the convenience of the Russian merchants, who there sell Russia leather, furs, copper, tin, and other commodities; the other is for the Circassian Tartars, who bring scarcely any thing else, but horses, women, young lads, and handsome maids, which they steal on the frontiers of Moscovy. The Jews have also a part of this store-house assigned them for their merchandizes, which consist of the best woollen tapestry, silk-stuffs, callico, gold and silver brocades, bows, arrows, and scymeters. The city has also three hamans, or public baths, the use of which is general. Nadir Shah, after laying waste this city, built a new one, about eight leagues from it, which existed till the year 1769; when Feth Alekan, who commanded in this country, entirely destroyed it, and removed the inhabitants to the former place of residence: 360 miles S. Astrachan, and 480 NE. Diarbek. *Long.* 68. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 50. N.

Scamina, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: 20 miles N. Athens.

Scampf

Scampf, a town of Switzerland, in the Upper Engadina: one mile N. Zutz.

Scandalak, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen: 2 miles E. Barten.

Scandalek, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen: 38 miles SE. Konigsberg.

Scandarie, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac: 120 miles NW. Bassora.

Scanderoon, see *Alexandretta*.

Scandiano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: nine miles W. Modena.

Scandinavia, a name not unfrequently given to that part of Europe which comprehends Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

Scangero, an island in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Scar (Green), rocks in the German Sea, near the east coast of England, and county of Northumberland: 2 miles N. Blythe.

Scar (North), a rock in the German Sea, near the east coast of England, and county of Northumberland: nine miles NNW. from Coquet Island.

Scar (South), a rock in the German Sea: half a mile S. from the North Scar.

Scar (Nose), a cape of Scotland, on the north coast of the county of Banff. *Long.* 0. 27. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

Scara, or *Ciara*, a town of South America, in the jurisdiction of Maranhoa.

Scarba, a small island of Scotland, near the west coast of the county of Argyle. *Long.* 2. 35. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 6. N.

Scarborough, a seaport town of England, in the county of York, situated on a rocky cliff, which is almost inaccessible. The quay is very convenient, and the harbour reckoned the best between Newcastle and the Humber. King Henry II erected a castle here, to which Piers Gaveston the favourite of Edward II, retired from the resentment of the nobility, but he was compelled to surrender. Herrings are taken here in great numbers, from the middle of August to November; with which, and cod-fish, mackarel, turbots, and variety of other fish, they supply the city of York. The drying, pickling, and sale of the herrings is a great advantage to the inhabitants. The wealth of this town must be chiefly ascribed to the numbers of people, of all ranks, that flock hither in the hottest months of the year, to drink its waters, which are purgative and diuretic. There was a stately tower to the castle, which served as a land-mark to the sailors, but was demolished in the civil wars. In this town there were formerly three monasteries. Scarborough has two markets weekly, on Thursday and Saturday, and sends two members to the British parliament: 40 miles N. Hull, and 218 N. London. *Lat.* 54. 17. N.

Scardona, a town of European Turkey the province of Dalmatia. The see Greek bishop, surrounded with wall defended by two forts. It was ancient seat of a Roman tribunal. In the year it was bought by the Venetians, from it was taken by the Turks, in the year twenty-eight miles N. Trau. *Long.* E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 28. N.

Scare (Great and *Little)*, two rocks the coast of Scotland, at the entrance Luce Bay: six miles ENE. from the of Galloway.

Scare (The), a bay on the south c Ireland, and county of Wexford: five m E. from Waterford Harbour.

Scarena, a town of Piedmont, in the ty of Nice: six miles NE. Nice.

Scarfough Mountains, mountains of S land, between the counties of Aberdeen Perth.

Scariff, a small island of the Atlan the south-west coast of Ireland, and of Kerry: 5 miles W. from Lamb

Scarlino, a town of Italy, in the de Tuscany: three leagues S. Massa.

Scarnafigi, a town of Italy, in the cipality of Piedmont: 22 miles S. T and 5 W. Savigliano.

Scaro, a town and capital of the i Santorin, in the Grecian Archipelago. 43. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 28. N.

Scarp, one of the Western Islands of land, about two miles long, and one near the west coast of the Isle of L *Long.* 3. 45. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58.

Scarpanto, an island in the Mediter eighteen miles long, and six wide, an called *Carpathus*. It is for the mo mountainous and rocky, with several q of marble. The principal town on t coast has a good harbour. This isl subject to the Turks, but the princi habitants are Greek Christians. 44. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 44. N.

Scarpe, a river of France, which ri Aubigny, in the department of the Str Calais, passes by Douay, St. Amand and runs into the Scheldt, at Mor seven miles SSE. Tournay.

Scarperia, a town of the duchy of T celebrated for its manufactures: thirteen miles N. Florence.

Scates Corner, a cape of England, c coast of Lincolnshire, on the west side entrance into Cross Keys Wash.

Scauritsch, a river of Germany, w runs into the Drave, 2 miles SSW. P in the duchy of Stiria.

Sceaux, a town of France, in the d ment of Paris: 1¾ leagues S. Paris.

Scellieres, a town of France, in the d ment of the Jura, and chief place of a in the district of Poligny: two leagu

..., and two and three quarters N. ... Saunier.

...n, a river of Savoy, which runs into ... : eight miles W. Annecy.

...-Sône, a town of France, in the ...ment of the Upper Saône, and chief ... a canton, in the diſtrict of Veſoul: ...es W. Veſoul, and 3 S. Juſſey.

...ſtadt, a town of Germany, in the ... Upper Saxony, and foundation of ...rg: eight miles W. Merſeburg, and ...-lix W. Leipſic. *Long.* 29. 23. E. ... *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

...-n, a town of Pruſſia, in the pro... Samland, with a caſtle, ſituated on a ... which runs into the Curiſche Haff: ten ... N. Konigſberg.

...bie, a town of Arabia, in the pro... Yemen: 28 miles E. Hodeida.

...ie, a town of Arabia, in the pro... of Yemen: ſix miles NNW. Beit-el-...

...eck, a town of Germany, in the circle ... Upper Rhine, and county of Linange, ...neagen: fourteen miles WSW. Wetz... eighteen ENE. Naſſau.

...erbeck, a town of Germany, in the ... of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: ... E. Oelnitz.

...erwitz, a town of Sileſia, in the ...ity of Grotkau: ten miles NE. ...

...hing, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern... Tobolſk, on the Eniſei: ſixty-eight ... N. Eniſeiſk.

...hr, a ſeaport town of Arabia, in the ... of Hadramaut, and diſtrict of Jafa.

...ferleit, a town of Germany, in the ...chy of Auſtria: 10 miles SE. Schwan...

...ff, a town of Perſia, in the province ...an, ſituated in a country fertile in ...d not being far from the Caſpian Sea, ...ve plenty of ſwans, black and white, ..., cormorants, and variety of water-...

...hauſen, a town of Swiſſerland, and ... of a canton, ſituated on the north ſide ... Rhine, near a celebrated cataract. A ... was built here, at leaſt as early as the ... of Charlemagne. In the year 1052, ...unt of Nellenburg, to whom the coun... belonged, founded a Benedictine mo..., to which he ceded the lordſhip of ...vn. In the 13th century, Schaf... became an imperial town, and its ...ration took the form which at pre... In the year 1501, it was ad... into the Helvetian confederacy, and ... as the twelfth in the thirteen cantons. ... reformation was publicly embraced, in ... year 1529, and eſtabliſhed throughout ...ton. The municipal government is ...ocracy, limited by the right which the people have of chooſing the members of the council from their own body. Schafhauſen communicates with the reſt of Swiſſerland, only by a bridge acroſs the Rhine. The Rhine is here exceedingly rapid, and ſeveral ſtone bridges had been deſtroyed, when, in the year 1754, a carpenter of Appenzel offered to throw a wooden bridge, of a ſingle arch, acroſs the river, which is near 400 feet wide. The magiſtrates, however, required that it ſhould conſiſt of two arches, and that he ſhould for that purpoſe employ the middle pier of the old bridge. Accordingly, the architect was obliged to obey; but, he has contrived to leave it a matter of doubt, whether the bridge is ſupported by the middle pier; and whether it would not have been equally as ſafe if formed ſolely of one arch. A man of the ſlighteſt weight feels it almoſt tremble under him; yet, waggons heavily laden paſs over without danger. This bridge was finiſhed in leſs than three years, and coſt about 8000l. ſterling. Schafhauſen is one of the handſomeſt towns of Swiſſerland, it contains ſix gates, three fauxbourgs, four churches, and a college called *Collegium humanitatis*, with eight profeſſors. The arſenal is in a fortreſs, built on a hill, at the extremity of the town. Veſſels that go down the Rhine, pay a toll. The number of ſouls is eſtimated at 7000: 25 miles W. Conſtance, and 44 E. Bâle. *Long.* 26. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 43. N.

Schafhauſen, or *Schaffouſe*, a canton of Swiſſerland, ſituated on the north ſide of the Rhine, bounded on the north by the Egau and county of Thengen, on the eaſt by the landgraviate of Nellenburg, on the ſouth by the Rhine, and on the weſt by the counties of Baar and Stuhlingen; about five leagues long, and three wide. It contains ſeventeen pariſhes, and ten bailiwicks, in which are two towns, Schafhauſen and Neukirch. It produces a conſiderable quantity of corn, but not ſufficient for the inhabitants, who are ſupplied with the reſt from Swabia. The paſtures are good, and wine they export. The number of ſouls, without including the town of Schafhauſen, is eſtimated at 23,000: the religion is Calviniſm.

Schagen, a town of Holland: 11 miles N. Alcmaers.

Schabara, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 12 miles NW. Chamir.

Schabi, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 10 leagues SW. Tauris.

Schainfeld, or *Mark Schainfeld*, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Schwarzenberg: 28 miles N. Anſpach, and 26 ESE. Wurzburg.

Schaitanſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg, on the Tchuſovaia: 72 miles NW. Ekaterinburg.

Schaken, a Lutheran abby of Germany, in the

the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck. The abbefs is always elected from the houfe of Waldeck: fix miles S. Corbach.

Schakkan, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bifhopric of Fulda: nine miles E. Fulda.

Schakunen, a town of Pruffian Lithuania, on the Ruffe: 14 miles NE. Tilfit.

Schalatzkoi, a cape on the north coaft of Ruffia, in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 187. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 25. N.

Schaleftein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: five miles NE. Wolfsberg.

Schalkau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg: fix miles N. Coburg.

Schall, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe Lauenburg, near the town of Ratzeburg.

Schallenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and provoftfhip of Berchtolgaden: four miles N. Berchtolgaden, and nine S. Salzburg.

Schalmar, or *Schulmar*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weftphalia, and county of Lippe: two miles S. Salz Uflen.

Schalteick, a river of Pruffian Lithuania, which runs into the Memel: 4 miles NW. Tilfit.

Schamagur, a river of Ruffia, which runs into the Roffofchina. *Long.* 130. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 15. N.

Schambe, a river of Weft Florida, which runs into the Penfacola Bay. *Long.* 87. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 28. N.

Schambeck, a town of Hungary: fourteen miles NNW. Buda.

Schamen, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which rifes in the territory of Ulm, and runs into the Aach: one mile SSE. Languenau.

Schamer, a mountain of Arabia, between Nedsjad and Bagdad.

Schancook, a town of the United States of America, in New York: nine miles N. Lanfinburg.

Schandau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiffen, on the Elbe: 4 miles E. Konigftein, and 11 S. Stolpen.

Schanis, or *Schams*, a town of Swifferland, in the bailiwick of Gatter, with a celebrated abby, founded in the year 806: 10 miles N. Glaris, and 20 NE. Schweidtz.

Scharoiarfkoi, a fortrefs of Ruffia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtifch: 48 miles E. Semipolatnoi.

Schantarfkija, three iflands of Ruffia, at the weftern extremity of the Sea of Ochotfk. *Long.* between 156. and 157. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 55. 15. and 55. 30. N.

Schara, or *Ofara*, a town of Arabia Deferta, near the weft coaft of the Euphrates, 160 miles ESE. Aleppo, and 200 WNW. Bagdad.

Scharaazargunfkoi, a town of Ruffia, in the government of Irkutfk, on the border of China: 128 miles WSW. Selenginsk.

Scharding, fee *Scherding*.

Sharedsje, an ifland in the Gulf of Perfia, near the coaft of Arabia, about thirty miles in circumference. *Long.* 54. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

Scharfeyn, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holftein: 8 miles SW. Lubeck.

Scharffenftein, a caftle of Hungary: 7 miles NNE. Prefburg.

Scharkarfkoi, a town of Ruffia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Oby: 72 miles SSW. Berezov.

Scharm, or *Dsjerm*, a feaport of Arabia, on the Red Sea, fpacious and deep, furrounded with fharp rocks. Inftead of anchors a cable faftened to the land is made ufe of. The town is fituated on a mountain. This place is fuppofed by fome to have been the ancient Eziongeber: 67 miles SSW. Mecca. *Long.* 54. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 45. N.

Schaumab, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hadramaut, fituated on the Indian coaft: 230 miles ENE. Aden, and 120 E. Mareb.

Scharmbeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, with manufactures of cloth, fine and other ftuffs: 13 miles N. Bremen.

Scharnitz, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, fituated on the frontiers of Bavaria, and fortified in the modern manner. Near it is a pafs over the mountains, of confiderable importance: eight miles N. Innfpruck.

Scharnftein, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auftria: 8 miles E. Gmunden.

Scharzfeld, a caftle of Germany, in the principality of Grubenhagen, fituated on a vaft rock, on the borders of the Harz forreft, fifteen miles S. Goflar.

Schatzftein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 5 miles NE. Weldes.

Schatfk, a town of Ruffia, in the government of Tambov: 96 miles N. Penza. *Long.* 59. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 22. N.

Schauxlar, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: fix miles N. Trautenau.

Schaven, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Farther Pomerania, on the Wipper: four miles SE. Rugenwalde.

Schauen, a lordfhip of Germany, fituated between the principality of Halberftadt and the county of Wernigerode.

Schauenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weftphalia, and county of Schaumburg: 8 miles SE. Minden. *Long.* 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

...wenburg, a county of Germany, in the ... of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the ſides of ... Weſer, about eleven leagues in length, ... in breadth, ſurrounded by the prin... ...ies of Calenberg and Minden, and the ...ies of Lippe and Ravenſberg. It is ...inous, but, nevertheleſs, contains a ...rable quantity of fertile land, with ... excellent paſtures. Here are ſome ſalt... quarries of lime-ſtone and free-ſtone, ...mines of alum, coal, gold, ſilver, cop... iron; it is well ſupplied with wood, ... plenty of game. The inhabitants ... Lutherans and Calviniſts. In the whole ... are ten towns, and 167 villages. The ...s of Schauenburg were deſcended from ...unts of Mansfeld, and became extinct ...year 1640. Their poſſeſſions have been ..., between the duke of Brunſwick ...burg, the landgrave of Heſſe, and the ... of Lippe, the two laſt only are ac...ged as counts of Schauenburg, but ...y one voice at the diet. The aſſeſſ... for the Roman month is 276 florins, ... tax to the Imperial chamber, ſeventy-... dollars forty-three kruitzers.

...enſtein, a town of Germany, in the ... of Franconia, and principality of ...ach: eighteen miles NE. Culmbach.

...rs, a town of Germany, in the arch... of Auſtria: ſix miles SW. Lintz.

...enberg, a lordſhip of Germany, in the ... the Lower Rhine. The matricular ... is two florins forty kruitzers, and ... the Imperial chamber ſeventy-four ...s. It takes its name from a town ...dle: 25 miles WSW. Wetzlar, and ...NW. Mentz.

...erſtain, a town of Germany, in the ...y of Auſtria: 4 miles SW. Horn.

...a, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern... Upha: 104 miles WSW. Upha.

..., a river of Germany, in the circle ..., which runs into the Neckar, near ...n.

...ra, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the ... 20 miles ESE. Ekaterinogrod.

...an, an iſland or rather enormous ... eight miles in length, and five in ... in the Red Sea, at an equal diſtance ... the coaſts of Aſia and Africa, with... ...er, tree, or plant. *Long.* 51. 55. E. *Lat.* 27. 35. N.

...s, a town of Germany, in the circle ...bia, and principality of Scheer on ...ube. This lordſhip belongs to the ... of Truchſeſs, the territory is ſmall, ...ſtil barren, ſituated on the ſide of the ... It was purchaſed of the houſe of ..., in the year 1463: 3 miles NW. ... and 44 S. Stuttgart. *Long.* 26. 56. ...rn. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

...er, a river of France, which runs into ... one league N. Erſtein.

Schegarka, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby, *Long.* 101. 30. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 57. 20. N.

Schginſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 40 miles WNW. Perm.

Schebrezur, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Curdiſtan, the ſeat of a governor: 105 miles ESE. Moſul, and 150 N. Bagdad.

Scheibenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg, in the neighbourhood of which are mines of ſilver and iron: four miles NE. Schwarzenberg.

Scheibs, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Erlebach: twenty miles SW. St. Polten, and forty-four WSW. Vienna.

Schiech Ali, the name of a ſtation in Arabia, where the caravans ſtop in their journey from Egypt to Mecca: twelve miles W. Akaba.

Scheideck, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: 25 miles SE. Thun.

Scheidingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Querfurt: ten miles NW. Naumburg.

Schiefling, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles NE. Neumarck, and twelve NE. Muhrau.

Scheinfeld (Upper), a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: twenty-one miles SW. Bamberg.

Schekſna, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in Lake Bielo, and runs into the Volga, oppoſite Ribnoi, in the government of Jaroſlavl.

Schelde, a river which riſes about eight miles north from St. Quentin, in the department of the Aiſne, paſſes by Cambray, Bouchain, Denain, Valenciennes, where it becomes navigable, Condé, Tournay, Oudenarde, Ghent, Dendermonde, Antwerp, &c. ſome leagues below which it divides into two ſtreams, the eaſt and weſt, the former paſſing by Berg-op-Zoom, the latter by Fluſhing, and both run into the German Sea, weſt of the iſlands of Zealand.

Schelenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: ſeven miles E. Oſnabruck.

Schelefton, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: twenty-two leagues WNW. Schiras.

Schelfe, or *Neuſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Schwerin; ſituated ſo near to Schwerin, as to appear but one and the ſame town. It is governed by its own magiſtrates.

Schelken (Klein), a town of Tranſilvania: eight miles NNW. Hermenſtadt.

Schelken (Mark), a town of Tranſilvania: four miles N. Stoltzenburg.

Schelkovoizavod, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: twenty miles NE. Tzaritzin.

Schellenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: ſeventeen miles W. Brilon.

Schellenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ſix miles E. Chemnitz.

Schellenberge, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and provoſtſhip of Berchtodſgaden, famous for the defeat of the Bavarians, in the year 1704, by the united forces of the Engliſh and Imperialiſts, though ſtrongly entrenched: 5 miles NNE. Berchtoldſgaden.

Schelling, an iſland of Holland, belonging to the province of Frieſeland, about five leagues long, and one broad, ſituated about five leagues to the north of Harlingen, between Amelandt and Vlielandt.

Schellingſhof, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles NNE. Bohmiſch Waidthoven.

Schellklingen, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, on the Ach: 8 miles W. Ulm, and 36 W. Augſburg. *Long.* 27. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 22. N.

Schemanaiſkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan. *Long.* 100. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 28. N.

Schemberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Hohenberg: 9 miles ENE. Rothweil, and 38, SSW. Stuttgard.

Schemnitz, a town of Hungary. It is a large and populous town, ſituated between hills, in a long vally, the houſes of which ſtand ſcattered a conſiderable way up the acclivity on both ſides. The Proteſtant inhabitants, who make above two thirds of the town, are between ſix and ſeven thouſand. In largeneſs and number of mine-works, it ſurpaſſes all the other mine-towns in Hungary. It has two caſtles, two churches, two chapels, and a college, with a royal mine-office. The gold and ſilver mines here ſtill produce a conſiderable quantity of ore, and the workmen amount to above 5000; but how greatly they are declined, appears from this ſingle circumſtance, that at the cloſe of the laſt century, three or four thouſand marks of ſilver were made here every week, whereas now the quantity ſcarcely reaches one hundred. The ore here contains more and better gold than that of Cremnitz, but the gain attending is not large. The yearly charges to the crown of the mine-works here amount to above 500,000 guilders: 14 miles S. Kremnitz, and 92 E. Vienna.

Schenck, or *Schenkan Schans*, a ſtrong fortreſs of Guelderland, ſituated in an angle of the Betuwe, where the Rhine divides it into two branches, one of which paſſing by Nimmegen, is called Wahal; the other, which runs towards Arnhem, preſerves its own name. This fort has ſo complete a command of the two ſtreams, that nothing c- paſs without the governor's permiſſion, a is conſidered as the centre of communica: between Germany and Holland. It to- name from Martin Schenck, a Guelde- who had quitted the Spaniards to enter .- the ſervice of the ſtates, and conſtructed :- their order, in the year 1586. On the 2- of July, 1635, this fort was ſurpriſe- captain Denhold, whoſe father had beheaded at the Hague. Knowing th- riſon was weak, and the works in bad c- dition, he made himſelf maſter of the p with 500 men, taken from the city of G- dres, in ſpite of the reſiſtance of gove- Welderen, who died of his wounds. T cardinal Infant rewarded Denhold with - government, for having ſo well conde- the enterprize, and preſented him a ch- gold and 50,000 florins. The Spaniard- not remain maſters long, for the Dutch - ſiege to it the next year, and Denhold b killed, the fort ſurrendered the 30th April, 1636. In the year 1672, it - taken by Louis XIV, king of France, - in the year 1673, ceded to the elector Brandenburg, who laid claim to it. T States-General conſidering the conſequ- of this fort to defend that ſide of their c- try, for ſeveral years ſolicited the elector reſtore it to them; and at length the tr- was concluded and ſigned in Auguſt, 1- and the fortreſs was delivered up to S- Cuyper, deputy of the council of the f- who put in four companies of ſoldiers, - augmented the fortifications: 2½ miles Cleves, and 12 E. Nimmegen.

Schenckendorf, a town of Luſatia: t leagues S. Guben.

Schenectady, a town of the United S- of America, in New York, ſituated in a- tile ſoil, on the Mohawks River. In year 1690, the inhabitants were maſſacre the French and Indians: 18 miles N Albany.

Schenfeld, a town of Germany, in archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles WN Droſendorf.

Schenfeldt, a town of Germany, in duchy of Holſtein: 7 miles N. Itzehoa.

Schengraben, a town of Germany, in archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles NNE. E furth.

Schening, or *Stening*, a town of Swe- in the province of Eaſt Gothland, ſituat- a fertile country, on the river Skena. I formerly a large and opulent city, embe- ed with ſeveral churches and convents, is now very much declined from its f- flouriſhing condition. The annual fair here on the 29th of July, is, however, of the greateſt in the whole kingdom. the year 1248, a general council was here, purſuant to a bull of pope Innocen-

which the marriage of the clergy was pro-
ed as unlawful: 17 miles W. Linkop-
and 45 NNW. Calmar.

ringen, a town of Germany, in the
of Lower Saxony, and principality of
buttel. It gives name to a diſtrict:
es N. Halberſtadt, and 18 ESE.
buttel.

riafeld, a town of Germany, in the
chy of Auſtria: 3 miles WNW.
dt.

erkirchen, a town of Germany, in the
chy of Auſtria: 3 miles SSW. Zif-
rf.

erkuſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the go-
ment of Archangel, on the Vaga: 140
SSE. Archangel. *Long.* 60. E. Ferro.
Lat. 30. N.

erſburg, a town of United America, in
ſtate of New York, a little to the ſouth
ke George: 35 miles N. Albany.

Wolfenſtadt, a town of Germany, in the
of Lower Saxony, and principality of
nbuttel: 13 miles E. Wolfenbuttel.

erro, or *Cherborough*, or *Serbora*, a river
Africa, which paſſes through the country
Sierra Leona, and runs into the ſea, *Long.*
. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 39. N.

herbro, or *Macapoye*, an iſland of the
antic, near the coaſt of Africa, at the
th of the river Scherbro, with a fort of
me name.

cherding, or *Schardinq*, a town of Ger-
y, in Upper Bavaria, on the Inn, with
e fortified caſtle, which had formerly
s of its own: 6 miles S. Paſſau, and
S. Munich.

cherdjie, a town of Arabia, in the pro-
of Yemen: 40 miles N. Mocha.

Scherenberg, a town of Germany, in the
of Upper Saxony, and county of
rzburg: 5 miles SW. Soderſhauſen,
16 NNW. Muhlhauſen.

cherif, a mountain of Arabia, in the
ce of Yemen: 20 miles WSW.
mir.

cherki, a mountain of Arabia, in the pro-
of Yemen: 8 miles NE. Doran.

Scherrnbeck, or *Schernbeeck*, a town of
many, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and
of Cleves: 27 miles E. Cleves. *Long.*
E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 46. N.

cherrew, a town of Perſia, in the pro-
of Irac: 16 leagues SW. Amadan.

Scherſtenbuel, ſee *Montague*.

Scherſtenikova, a town of Ruſſia, in the
ment of Irkutſk, on the Lena: 24
S. Orlenga.

cherſburg, a town of Tranſilvania, built in
the year 1196. It is divided into Upper
Lower Town, the former of which is
the caſtle, and is better fortified than
latter: 107 miles ESE. Coloſvar, and
NE. Temeſvar. *Long.* 41. 16. E.
Greenw. *Lat.* 46. 48. N.

Schefchminſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the go-
vernment of Kazan: 60 miles SE. Kazan.
Long. 68. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. N.

Schefel, a town of Germany, in the circle
of Weſtphalia, and county of Verdun, on
the Wumme: 10 miles N. Rotenburg.

Schefslitz, a town of Germany, in the cir-
cle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg:
8 miles NE. Bamberg, and 26 W. Bayreuth.

Schefslatova, a town of Ruſſia, in the go-
vernment of Viatka: 68 miles ENE.
Viatka.

Schefslakova, a town of Ruſſia, in the go-
vernment of Irkutſk, on the Ilmin: 12
miles S. Ilminſk.

Schefslin, a town of Pruſſia, in the pro-
vince of Natangen: 54 miles SSE. Konigſ-
berg.

Schefslern, a town of Ruſſia, in the go-
vernment of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Inguletz:
72 miles SW. Ekaterinoſlav.

Scheveling, a village of Holland, near the
ſea, an agreeable walk from the Hague. In
the year 1574, 121 houſes were carried away
by the ſea: 1 league NW. from the Hague.

Schevetz, or *Switzee*, a town of Pruſ-
ſian Pomerelia, on the Viſtula: fifty-two
miles S Dantzig.

Schöbæbhava, a large mountain of Arabia,
in the province of Yemen, on which, ſays
Mr. Nieubuhr, are more than 300 villages,
under the dominion of various ſheichs.

Schiavi, a town of Italy, in the king-
dom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo
Citra: 8 miles SE. Civita Borella.

Schibam, a town of Arabia, in the pro-
vince of Yemen: ſixteen miles W. Sana.

Schibam, a large city of Arabia, in the
province of Hadramaut: 200 miles ESE,
Sana, and 100 ESE. Mareb.

Shiebenberg, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Urz-
geburg: 4 miles E. Schwarzenberg.

Schiedam, a ſea-port of Holland, ſitu-
ated on the canal, called the *Schie*, which
gives it its name, and enters the Meuſe a
little below the town. It holds a third rank
among the ſmall cities of Holland; its ma-
giſtracy is compoſed of an eſcout, three bur-
go-maſters, ſeven echevins, and a vroedſ,
chap, or council of twenty-four: 4 miles
W. Rotterdam, and 30 W. Utrecht.

Schieder, a town of Germany, in the cir-
cle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, on
the Neiſſe: 5 miles SE. Blomberg.

Schierke, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Wer-
nigerode: 6 miles S. Wernigerode.

Schierling, a town of Germany, in the
Lower Bavaria, on the Laber: 10 miles
SE. Kelheim, and 17 W. Straubing.

Schiefe, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania,
which runs into the Ruſs, 1 mile N. Ruſs

Schievelbein, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Upper Saxony New Mark of

Brandenberg, on the Rega: 16 miles N. Dramburg, and 112 NE. Berlin.

Schifbeck, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 4 miles E. Hamburg.

Schiballion Mountains, mountains of Scotland, in the county of Perth: twelve miles E. George-town.

Schilda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: ſeven miles SW. Torgau, and thirty NW. Meiſſen.

Schildeſche, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg: two miles NW. Bielefeld.

Schile, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, on the ſouth coaſt of the Black Sea: fourteen miles N. Iſmid.

Schiltach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: eight miles S. Freudenſtatt, and forty-four SW. Stuttgard. *Long.* 25. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

Schiltern, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles S. Oberwoltz.

Schlupp, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania, which joins the Arge before its union with the Nemonin.

Schimeg Caſtle, a caſtle of Hungary: ſeven miles ENE. St. Crot.

Schinck, a town of Tranſylvania: ſix miles N. Fogaras.

Schinta, a town of Hungary, on the Werag: two miles SSE. Serat.

Schio, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin: eighteen miles NW. Vicenza.

Schinznach, medicinal baths of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, near the caſtle of Habſburg.

Schippenbeil, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 31 miles SSE. Konigſberg.

Schipunova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: eighty-eight miles S. Kolivan. *Long.* 99. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. N.

Schipunſkoi, a cape on the ſouth eaſt coaſt of Kamtchatka: ſeventy-ſix miles ESE. Verchnei Kamtchatſkoi. *Long.* 177. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

Schiras, a city of Perſia, and capital of the province of Farſiſtan, one of the largeſt and moſt conſiderable cities in Perſia. It is ſituated between the mountains, in a plain between ſeven and eight leagues in length and about four in breadth. The city, which is about two leagues round, is not encompaſſed with walls, for they have been ſuffered to fall to ruin; but the gates, which remain entire, are large, ſtrong, and covered with iron plates; of theſe there are four, anſwering to the four cardinal points. The great ſtreets are bordered with trees; theſe are their principal ornaments, for there are not many grand bazars, nor fine baths. There are ſeveral ſtreets full of ſhops, which croſs each other to the right and left. The coffee-houſes are ſpacious enough, conſiſting of ſcaffolds built over the running water, to give them the greater coolneſs. As to the moſques, there are nine more ſumptuous than the reſt, and, beſides them, about 300 more that ſerve for chapels. In the heart of the city is a large edifice, the front of which reſembles that of a moſque in its portals, and two fine towers; but the upper part is impaired. This ſtructure is a public college, where the ſciences are taught. However, moſt of the buildings of the city are in ruins, and the ſtreets ſo narrow and dirty, that they are hardly paſſable in rainy ſeaſons; and in ſeveral places paſſengers are obliged to bend their bodies, in order to walk under the arches before the houſes, eſpecially in the quarter inhabited by the Jews. The ſtreets are alſo made extremely offenſive by the many neceſſary-houſes in them, which render the air very diſagreeable. The jackals not only infeſt the burying-grounds, but often commit great diſorders in the city, and, in the night-time, make diſmal howlings, that reſemble a human voice. The public gardens, at Schiras, which are about twenty, are extremely delightful; the trees are the largeſt of the kind, perhaps, in the whole world; theſe are planted without order, and the ſoil enamelled with flowers, which are in the greateſt plenty, and of the brighteſt colours. In the king's garden, to the ſouth of Schiras, Sir John Chardin obſerved a tree, the trunk of which was eight yards round. The inhabitants, from the great age of this tree, conceive the higheſt veneration for it; they go to pray under its ſhade, and tie chaplets, amulets, and pieces of their cloaths to the boughs. The fertility of the country about Schiras is very ſurpriſing. It produces the fineſt horſes, and the beſt paſtures. The ſheep are ſo fat, that their tails weigh eighteen or twenty pounds weight. The pomegranates are as large as the head of a new-born child; but the beſt fruit is the grape, of which there are three principal ſorts: one very ſmall, which is ſweet and delicious, and the ſeed ſo minute and tender, that it can ſcarcely be perceived; the great white grape; and a large red grape, the bunches of which weigh twelve or thirteen pounds. Of this grape alone they make the excellent wine diſtinguiſhed by the name of the wine of Schiras, which, for its fine colour, and the richneſs of its taſte, is eſteemed the beſt, not only in Perſia, but throughout the eaſt. It, indeed, does not pleaſe at firſt, appearing rough; but when drank a few days is preferred to all others; and thoſe who are uſed to it can reliſh no other wine; 65 leagues S. Iſpahan, and 80 E. Baſſora.

Schirgiſwalde

[illegible]*rgiswalda*, a town of Lusatia: six [illegible] S. Budissen.

[illegible]*kuberak*, a town of Russia, in the [illegible]ment of Saratov, on the Volga: 12 [illegible] NE. Volsk.

[illegible]*ra*, a town of Arabia, in the pro[illegible] of Yemen: 20 miles NNE. Sana.

[illegible]*an*, a province of Persia, bounded [illegible] north by Dagestan, on the east and [illegible] by the Caspian Sea, on the south[illegible] Erivan, and on the west by Georgia, [illegible] leagues in length and 30 in breadth. [illegible] inhabitants are a mixture from the [illegible]ing countries, with a great number [illegible] Tartars, who chiefly subsist by [illegible]. The soil is extremely fertile, [illegible]ing great quantities of rice, wheat, [illegible]rley. The inhabitants, indeed, make [illegible] hay, which is only used for the [illegible]ence of travellers, as the cattle are [illegible] abroad all the year round. The vines [illegible]ted all along the hedges, and fasten[illegible] the trees. It has, also, vast quantities [illegible] fowl, especially pheasants; there [illegible]ares in abundance, with two kinds of [illegible], one like those of Europe, and the [illegible] have wool instead of hair, with white [illegible], black ears, and tails that are not so [illegible] as those of our foxes; these last run [illegible], in the night time, about the vil[illegible], and make a doleful noise. The in[illegible]ants use buffalos instead of horses, and [illegible] them draw in the same manner; they [illegible] them with fenugreek. This country [illegible] of the ancient Albania: Scamachie [illegible] capital.

[illegible]*ndt*, a town of Prussian Lithuania: [illegible] E. Konigsberg.

[illegible]*eliz*, a town of Bohemia, in the [illegible] Konigingratz: 7 miles S. Biezow.

[illegible]*kopa*, a town of Russia, in the go[illegible] of Perm: 60 miles SE. Kras[illegible]sk.

[illegible]*tomak*, a river of Russia, which [illegible] the Irtisch, 52 miles NW. Tara.

[illegible]*tomatzkaia*, a town of Russia, in [illegible]ernment of Tobolsk, at the conflux [illegible] Schischtomak, and the Irtisch: 52 NW. Tara.

[illegible]*ia*, a town of Italy, in the king[illegible] of Naples, and province of Capita[illegible] 18 miles W. Vieste.

[illegible]*hofen*, a town of Bohemia, in the [illegible] Prachatitz, on the Ottawa river: [illegible] N. Berg Reichstein.

[illegible]*kina*, a town of Russia, in the [illegible]ment of Irkutsk: 28 miles NNE. [illegible]

[illegible]*ar*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in [illegible]chalic of Aleppo, on the Orontes: [illegible] S. Aleppo.

[illegible]*ditz*, or *Sheuditz*, a town of Ger[illegible] in the circle of Upper Saxony, and [illegible] of Merseburg, on the Elster: 8 miles WNW. Leipsick, and 10 E. Merseburg.

Schlacken, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Coburg: 18 miles SW. Coburg.

Schladen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and bishopric of Hildesheim: 28 miles ESE. Hildesheim, and 11 NNE. Goslar.

Schlakenau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 10 miles N. Kamnitz.

Schlakenwald, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Elnbogen, near which is a tin-mine: 3 miles SE. Elnbogen.

Schlakenwert, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Elnbogen, with a citadel: 9 miles NE. Elnbogen.

Schlan, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, united with Rakonitz: 28 miles WSW. Jung Buntzel, and 14 NW. Prague.

Schlangenbad, see *Karlsthaalerbad*.

Schlaming, or *Schladming*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Enns: 36 miles WSW. Rottenmann, and 48 W. Judenburg.

Schlauppitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Grotkau: 5 miles NNE. from Ottmuchau.

Schlawa, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, near the Schalwer See, or Lake, the fishery of which farmed at an annual rent of a thousand Silesian rix-dollars: 3 miles N. Gros Glogau.

Schlawe, or *Slawe*, or *Slage*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Farther Pomerania, on the Wipper: 10 miles SSE. Rugenwalde, and 16 NNE. Polnow.

Schlegelberg, a mountain of Germany, in the Brisgau: 22 miles NNE. Freyberg.

Schleinitz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 2 miles S. Eggenburg.

Schleintz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 4 miles NE. Meissau.

Schleisheim, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, where is a seat of the elector, which contains a collection of pictures by the most celebrated masters, as Rubens, Albert Durer, &c.: 8 miles N. Munich.

Schleitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reussen. It contains three churches, and is the seat of the count: 17 miles WSW. Greite, and 16 E. Saalfeld.

Schlenacken, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which gives name to a small lordship: 8 miles SW. Aix-la-Chapelle.

Schlenter See, a large lake of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, about fourteen miles.

miles in circumference: three miles W. Lutkenburg.

Schlettau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 3 miles WNW. Grunhayn.

Schlettſtatt, or *Schelestat*, a town of France, the ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated in a marſhy country, on the Ill. It was formerly imperial. In the year 1673 it was diſmantled, by order of Louis XIV; but in 1679 the fortifications were repaired: 3½ poſts N. Colmar, and 5 SSW. Straſburg. *Long.* 25. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 16. N.

Schleuſs, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Werra, ſeven miles SW. Schleuſſingen.

Schleuſſingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg, on the Schleuſs: 19 miles NNE. Schweinfurt, and 10 SE. Smalkalden.

Schleyden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of the ſame name, annexed to the county of Mark. The county is ſituated between the duchies of Juliers and Luxemburg, and belongs to the county of Mark: 40 miles N. Treves. *Long.* 23. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 35. N.

Schlichting, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 3 miles SE. Lunden.

Schlieben, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 12 miles W. Sonnewalde.

Schliengen, a town of Germany, belonging to the biſhopric of Bâle, about two miles from the Rhine: 14 miles N. Bâle.

Schlierſbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 14 miles SW. Steyr.

Schlieſsburg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles E. Grieſkirchen.

Schlingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Bâle: 14 miles N. Bâle.

Schlüſſelburg, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of St. Peterſburg, on lake Ladoga: 32 miles E. St. Peterſburg. *Long.* 48. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. N.

Schlitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives name to a county on a ſmall river, which runs into the Fulda: ſeven miles NNW. Fulda, and 33 E. Gieſſen.

Schlobitten, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, near Holland.

Schlodien, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, near Holland.

Schlogl, a convent of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Mihel: 20 miles NW. Lintz.

Schloſshoff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles S. Marcheck.

Schlotheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt: 6 miles N. Muhlhauſen.

Schluchteren, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county Hanau Munzenberg, with a Proteſtant college, formerly a convent of Benedictines: 14 miles SW. Fulda, and 26 ENE. Hanau.

Schluſſelburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Minden: 14 miles NE. Minden.

Schluſſelburg, a town and fortreſs of Ruſſia, containing about 300 houſes, and 2800 inhabitants, ſituated on the Neva, near Ladoga; the fortreſs is ſituated on an iſland in the river. It was taken from the Swedes in the year 1702. It has been long uſed as a ſtate priſon, and ſeveral great perſons have been confined there, as Natalia Alexiowna ſiſter, and Endocia, firſt wife, of Peter the Great; count Piper, miniſter to Charles XII of Sweden; Biren, duke of Courland, and prince Ivan: 36 miles E. Peterſburg.

Schlüſſelfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurtzburg, inſulated in the biſhopric of Bamberg: 13 miles SW. Bamberg, and 38 E. Wurtzburg.

Schmalenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and county of Weſtphalia: 18 miles S. Brilon, and 40 E. Cologn.

Schmalkulden, ſee *Smalkalden*.

Schmeltzdorf, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 5 miles N. Neiſſe.

Schmerlenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 4 miles E. Aſchaffenburg.

Schmida, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles S. Sonnberg.

Schmiding, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles NE. Kremsmaten.

Schmiedeberg, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Jauer, ſituated in a country abounding in iron ore; here are manufactures of ſteel and linen: 7 miles SSE. Hirſchberg, and 7 W. Landeſhut.

Schmiedeberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and margravate of Meiſſen: 4 miles S. Dippoldiſwalda, and 15 S. Dreſden.

Schmierenberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles NW. Marck.

Schmirſchitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 4 miles N. Koningingratz.

Schmogra, a village of Silefia, in the principality of Brieg, where, in the year 1000, was erected the firſt Chriſtian church in Silefia; together with the ſee, which, in 1041, was removed to Bitſchen, and afterwards all to Breſlau: 5 miles NNE. Nambſlau.

Schmolnitz, or *Smelnitz*, a town of

... situated in a narrow valley, and in the ... each side, which are of argillaceous ... are copper mines, which formerly ... istence to this town, and now sup- ... The copper ore is not only dug, ... smelted here, and made into copper ... and similar copper utensils. The ... of an amalgamation apparatus are ... but the ores containing silver are now ... Neusohl. The copper gained by ... tion, amounts annually to 1200 or ... weight. Most of the water in the ... is impregnated with copper vitriol, ... is conducted into old galleries to be ... impregnated; about 160 pounds of ... consumed in forming 100 pounds of ... Seven shillings per cwt. are paid ... iron, and five shillings for old. In ... 1604, this town was burned by the ... : 14 miles S. Kapsdorf, and 15 ... Cutchau.

... a town of Germany, in the ... Upper Saxony, and principality of ... : 6 miles S. Altenburg, and 52 ... den. *Long.* 30. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

... a town of Germany, in the ... Upper Saxony and Farther Pome- ... 16 miles SE. Stolpen.

... a river of Germany, which ... Swabia, and runs into the Danube: ... ENE. of Donauwert.

... *enburg*, a town of Germany, in ... of Lower Saxony, and principa- ... Luneburg Zelle, on the Elbe, where ... toll: 10 miles NNW. Seehausen.

... a town of Germany, in the ... Bavaria, and lordship of Rotenberg: ... W. Rotenberg, and 3 NE. Lauff.

... *f*, a town of Germany, in the ... of Austria: 6 miles SW. Son-

... a town of Bohemia, in the ... Leitmeritz: 10 miles E. Leitme-

... *Koppe*, a lofty mountain of Silesia, ... ncipality of Jauer: 9 miles SSW. ...

... a town of Bohemia, in the ... Leitmeritz. fourteen miles N. ...

... *rg*, a town of Germany, in the ... Upper Saxony, and circle of Erz- ... situated on an eminence near the ... In it are manufactures of thread, ... and silver lace; in the neighbour- ... silver-mines, which formerly were ... table: seven miles NW. Schwar-

... *rg*, a town of Germany, in the ... Carniola: 9 miles WNW. Gott-

... *rg*, a mountain of Germany, in ... duchy of Austria: 12 miles S. Steyr.

Schnemt, a town of Egypt: 9 miles N. Benisuef.

Schnepfraue, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz: 23 miles SSE. Bregentz.

Schneverdingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Verden: 32 miles NE. Verden.

Schoaman, a town of Asia, in the country of Samarcand: 150 miles SE. Samarcand.

Schoberstein, a mountain of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 8 miles S. Steyr.

Schockl, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles N. Graz.

Schodtwein, or *Schaidtwein*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, situated near a narrow pass between Austria and Stiria, with a citadel built on a high rock: 32 miles S. Vienna, and 21 SW. Ebenfurth.

Schoeller, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg: 4 miles E. Medman.

Schoerdaal, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 24 miles ENE. Drontheim.

Schofferstein, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 14 miles SE. Steyr.

Schogir, or *Shogr*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Aleppo, on the Orontes: 40 miles W. Aleppo, and 150 N. Damascus.

Schold, or *Solth*, a town of Hungary: 4 miles E. Foldvar.

Schomberg, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by a citadel: 24 miles N. Olmutz, and 74 NNE. Znaym.

Schomberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. In the year 1426. this town was set on fire by the Hussites: 20 miles SW. Schweidnitz, and 7 S. Landeshut.

Schonau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, in the Brisgau, on the Wisen: 20 miles NE. Bâle, and 12 N. Laufenburg.

Schonau, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine; where the elector, Frederic IV, fixed a colony of Flemings and French Protestants: five miles NE. Heidelberg.

Schonau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, on the Katzbach, founded in the year 1296, surrounded on all sides by mountains. In the year 1640, a party of imperialists was routed near this town by the Swedes: 8½ miles W. Jauer, and 9 NNE. Hirschberg.

Schonbach, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw: 4 miles S. Krottau.

Schonberg, a town of Lusatia: 6 miles SE. Gorlitz.

Schonberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves:

Treves: 34 miles N. Luxemburg, and 27 N. Treves.

Schonberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Ratzeburg: 11 miles NNE. Ratzeburg.

Schonberg, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 4 miles W. Grauenau, and 15 E. Deckendorf.

Schonberg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland: 76 miles SSW. Konigsberg.

Schonberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: 9 miles NW. Lutkenburg.

Schonberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 7 miles WNW. Rudolfswerth.

Schonberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, on the Egra. Here are some medicinal springs: 16 miles SSE. Oelnitz.

Schonberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 34 miles N. Luxemburg, and 27 N. Treves.

Schonberg, or *Schomberg*, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbishopric of Treves, destroyed by the French in 1689, near Ober Wesel.

Schonbihel, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles W. Cilley.

Schonborn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 13 miles N. Leitmeritz.

Schonbrun, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 2 miles W. Oelnitz.

Schonbrun, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 4 miles SE. Politzka.

Schonbrunn, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on the river Vienne: 3 miles W. Vienna.

Schonburg, a county of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, surrounded by the electorate of Saxony, and the principality of Altenburg. The counts are divided into two principal branches, each of which are subdivided into others, receiving their names from the towns which they possess. The principal branches are Schonburg-Waldenburg, and Schonburg-Penigk.

Schonebeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, with some salt-works, and a toll on the Elbe: 10 miles SSE. Magdeburg.

Schoneck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland. The emperor, Charles IV, in the year 1370, conferred on this little town, at that time subject to him, some very extraordinary immunities, as, namely, equal privileges and rights with the Bohemian town of Ellnbogen; among which this is chiefly to be remarked, that it pays no exactions to its sovereigns, but presents them only, when they vis[illegible] person, once a year, in a new wooden [illegible] with five pound weight of hellers. [illegible] immunity Schoneck enjoys to this da[illegible] it was confirmed to it as well by the [illegible] mian king, Wenzel, as also, in 1424, [illegible] landgrave and marggrave, William, [illegible] all the succeeding electors of Saxony [illegible] when, in 1708, they most humbly pre[illegible] to their sovereign and king, as he [illegible] through their town for the first time, a [illegible] wooden bowl with hellers, there were [illegible] among the latter 6063 pieces which in [illegible] were hardly reckoned equal to ten rix [illegible] In 1680, this town was all burnt do[illegible] cepting a few houses: 7 miles E. Oe[illegible]

Schoneck, a town of Prussian Pom[illegible] It is supposed to have been built in th[illegible] 1180, and to have been destroyed [illegible] Prussians about the year 1186. But [illegible] rebuilt soon after; and, either by p[illegible] or exchange, was given up by the kn[illegible] St. John to those of the Teutonic [illegible] 15 miles S. Dantzig.

Schonecken, a town of Germany, [illegible] circle of the Lower Rhine, and elect[illegible] Treves: 30 miles NNE. Luxemburg, 21 N. Treves.

Schonefeld, a town of Germany, [illegible] circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker M[illegible] Brandenburg: 8 miles E. Prenzlow.

Schonemor, a town of Germany, [illegible] circle of Westphalia, and county of D[illegible] horst: 4 miles NNW. Delmenhorst.

Schonen, or *Skonen*, or *Scania*, a p[illegible] of Sweden, bounded on the north [illegible] land and Smaland, on the east by Bl[illegible] and the Baltic, on the south by the B[illegible] on west by the Sound, which separates [illegible] Denmark; about sixty-five miles fr[illegible] to south, and forty-eight from east [illegible] It was formerly governed by king[illegible] own, and had its particular laws. T[illegible] the most level, pleasant, and fertile [illegible] all Sweden; and produces plenty [illegible] barley, oats, peas, buck-wheat, hone[illegible] min-seed; likewise pit-coal, cha[illegible] and pot-ashes. The inhabitants a[illegible] on a considerable trade in oak-timb[illegible] stones, cordage, fish of several ki[illegible] horses, sheep, and horned cattle. [illegible] of animals are larger in Schonen tha[illegible] northern parts of Sweden; but are [illegible] vigorous, and, accordingly, become [illegible] strong and hardy when they are [illegible] northwards. Alum, sulphur, and [illegible] are also found. In that part of S[illegible] which lies near the Sound and th[illegible] not a wood is to be seen for several [illegible] but that part which borders on B[illegible] Smaland, and Halland, is well wood[illegible] the former part, which lies near the [illegible] turf and straw are generally burnt [illegible] This country, with regard to its m[illegible]

manger, may be called the ſtore-houſe and granary of Sweden. No province in the kingdom is to be compared to it for fine ſeats and noblemens eſtates; and it contains more well-built towns than any other province of Sweden. The number of inhabitants in Schonen are computed at upwards of 600,000 ſouls. It has ſeveral rivers and lakes, all well ſtored with fiſh. The principal towns are Malmo, Lund, Landſkron, Helſingborg, and Chriſtianſtadt.

Schonwald, a town of Germany, in the county of Holſtein: 8 miles ENE. Eutyn.

Schonwert, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Soleure: 3 miles E. Olten.

Schonwerda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 16 miles S. Potzdam.

Schonwild, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 12 miles N. Munſter.

Schonwitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirge: 6 miles SW. Zwickau.

Schonwolt, a town of Germany, in the county of Holſtein: 10 miles W. Pinnenberg.

Schonwſies, or *Schonwenſliet*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 22 miles N. Berlin, and 50 NE. Berlin.

Schonwſt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 12 miles S. Aix la Chapelle.

Schongau, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Lech: 8 miles S. Weilhaim, 42 W. Salzburg. *Long.* 28. 37. E. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

Schongrabern, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles N. Sonneberg.

Schonheyda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirge: 8 miles WSW. Schwarzenberg.

Schonheyde, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau: 6½ miles SSW. Grotkau.

Schonholtz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Sayn: 12 miles NW. Hachenburg.

Schonkirke, a town of Germany, in the county of Holſtein: 12 miles W. Lutkenburg.

Schonkirkhaid, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles W. St. Polten.

Schonkirke, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and county of Sternſtein: 33 miles NNE. Ratiſbon, and 11 E. Nabburg.

Schonlake, or *Konwalewo*, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm, near which the Poles were defeated by the Saxons, in the year 1716: 20 miles SE. Culm.

Schonlein, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria: 6 miles SSW. Windiſch Landſberg.

Schonlowald, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 10 miles NE. Krottau.

Schonwalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 8 miles SW. Dahme, and 21 E. Wittenberg.

Schoonhoven, a town of Holland, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Leck; by ſome ſaid to take its name from its good gardens; others call it *Schoonhaven*, from the goodneſs of its harbour. It holds a fourth rank among the ſmall cities which have a voice in the ſtates of Holland. Its magiſtracy is compoſed of three burgomaſters and ſeven echevins, who cannot ſerve longer than three years. It is celebrated for the great quantity of ſalmon which they take. William, comte of Holland, and king of the Romans, at the requeſt of his uncle Otho, biſhop of Utrecht, made a dike, in the year 1240, from Schoonhoven to the village of Amerongen, in the province of Utrecht, to defend the country from inundations. In the year 1424, Jaqueline, comteſſe of Holland, beſieged it, and obliged the citizens to ſurrender; but the caſtle was a long time bravely defended by Albert Beyling, with fifty men; at laſt they were compelled to ſubmit, on a condition that all the lives ſhould be ſaved, except the commander, who was condemned to death. This brave man deſiring ſome reſpite, he was allowed the liberty of one month; after having ſettled his domeſtic affairs, he returned at the time appointed, and ſubmitted to his ſentence, which he might have eaſily avoided, having given no other ſecurity than his own word of honour: 10 miles NE. Dort, and 13 SW. Utrecht.

Schoplenreith, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, at the conflux of the March and the Ruſbach with the Danube: 16 miles E. Entzerſdorf.

Schoppach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Kintzig, near Wolfach.

Schoppernau, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz: 27 miles SE. Bregentz.

Schorgaſt (Ludwig), a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 28 miles NE. Bamberg.

Schorgaſt (Markt), a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 32 miles ENE. Bamberg.

Schorimenthof, a river of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppau, which riſes about two miles weſt from Wiegſtedtel, and runs ſouth into the river Oder.

Schorndorff, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg. In the year 1634, this town was beſieged and taken by the Imperialiſts, and, in 1646, by the French: 28 miles NNW. Ulm, and 16 E. Stuttgart. *Long.* 27. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

Schorogalſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the borders of China: 60 miles S. Selenginſk.

Schoſberg, a town of Hungary: 17 miles N. Preſburg.

Schotten, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: 16 miles ESE. Gieſſen, and 26 NE. Franckfort on the Main.

Schotzou, a town of Sileſia, in the duchy of Teſchen: 4 leagues SE. Teſchen.

Schoug, one of the Carolina or New Philipine Iſlands.

Schoumberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Harz Foreſt, in the neighbourhood of which is a ſilver-mine.

Schouten's Iſland, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, diſcovered by a Dutchman of that name; about forty leagues in circumference. *Long.* 135. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. S.

Schouwen, or *Schowen*, an iſland of the province of Zealand, ſituated to the north-eaſt of the iſland of Walcheren; about fourteen miles from eaſt to weſt, and about five from north to ſouth. Ziriczee is the chief town.

Schramberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Hohenberg, on the Schiltach: 10 miles NW. Rothweil, and 12 S. Freudenſtadt. *Long.* 26. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 10. N.

Schraplau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld: 6 miles SE. Eiſzleben.

Schrattenthal, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 15 miles W. Laab, and 33 NNW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 38. N.

Schreckhorn, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the ſouth-eaſt part of the canton of Berne: 11 miles SSE. Interlacken.

Schrekenſtein, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, on the Elbe: 7 miles NW. Leitmeritz.

Schrevenborn, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 13 miles W. Lutkenburg.

Schrieberſhau, a village of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer, celebrated for its glaſs-houſes: 7 miles SW. Hirchberg.

Schrobenhauſen, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 21 miles NE. Augſburg, and 8 SSE. Neuburg. *Long.* 28. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

Schrottenegg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 5 miles SE. Preuburg.

Schrunden, a town of the duchy of Courland: 16 miles S. Goldingen.

Schuia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: 4 miles N. Petrozavodſk.

Schuia, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Onezſkoe Lake, near Petrozavodſk.

Schuia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir: 60 miles NE. Vladimir. *Long.* 59. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 42. N.

Schuliper, two of the Laccadive Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 71. 50. to 72. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. to 10. 10. N.

Schunga, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, on the Onezſkoe Lake 20 miles S. Povenetz.

Schupfen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne: 11 miles SSW. Lucern.

Schuſs, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Lake of Conſtance, two miles E. Buchorn.

Schuſſenried, a princely abby of Germany in the circle of Swabia, founded in the year 1188. The matricular aſſeſſment is 7 florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber 67 rixdollars 56½ kruitzers: 6 miles SSE. Buchau, and 25 SW. Ulm.

Schutepeque, or *St. Antonio de Sucheteque*, a town of North America, in the audience of Guatimala, and province of Soconuſco: 25 leagues SE. Soconuſco.

Schutorſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Vagai: 40 miles S. Tobolſk.

Schutt, or *Schit*, an iſland of Hungary formed by the Danube, thirty miles in length, and ten in its mean breadth. It abounds in fruits and herbage, but the grain is frequently deſtroyed by mildew; it has plenty of game, wood, and fiſh. There is another iſland of the ſame name, ſeparated from the above by a branch of the Danube, twenty miles in length, and five in breadth. There are ſeveral towns and many villages on theſe iſlands: the north-weſt extremity of Schut is a little below Preſburg.

Schuttcha, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 36 miles E. Chamir.

Schutter, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Rhine near Kell.

Schuttorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim, on the Vechte: three miles NE. Bentheim.

Schutzendorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau: nine miles N. Patſchkau.

Schuyler, a fort of the United States of America, in New York: 15 miles E. by N. Oheida.

Schuylkill, a river of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania, which runs into the Delaware, at Philadelphia.

Schwabach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, on a river of the ſame name, which divides it into two parts. It is not large but very populous, containing three churches, one of which is for the French Proteſtants who retired here in the year 1586. It has a letter-foundry, with manufactures of ſtockings and tapeſtry: 10 miles SSW. Nuremburg, and 11 E. Anſpach.

Schwabach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rednitz, 2 miles E. Schwa-

Schwa-

Schaubeck, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, united with Mindelheim. It takes its name from a caſtle: 8 miles NE. Mindelheim.

Schaubegg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 5 miles WSW. Lavamund.

Schauberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 14 miles WNW. Waſſerburg, and 16 NE. Munich.

Schauenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Augſburg, on the Sinckel: 11 miles S. Augſburg, and thirteen NE. Mindelheim.

Schaumburg, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 2 miles NW. Oppenheim.

Schaumburg, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick: 14 miles WSW. Sleſwick.

Schaumdorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, at the conflux of the Ips with the Rieſenbach: 9 miles W. Vienna.

Schaumburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: 6 miles WNW. Heilbron, and 22 N. Stuttgart. *Long.* 26. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 1. N.

Schawalbach, or *Burg Schwalbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck Uſingen: 8 miles NW. Idſtein, and 15 SW. Naſſau.

Schawalbach, or *Little Schwalbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunfels, famous for a medicinal ſpring: 5 miles SSE. Braunfels.

Schauenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, and by the capital of a county of the ſame name: 19 miles SE. Detmold.

Schawitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau: 4 miles SW. Ottmachau.

Schawnberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 11 miles S. Voitſberg.

Schawnberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim: 11 miles S. Wertheim, and 30 ENE. Heidelberg.

Schawnberger Alben (Ober), a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles N. Voitſberg.

Schawnberger Alben (Unter), a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles N. Leibnitz, and 11 NW. Voitſberg.

Schawnberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Voigtland: 6 miles SW. Plauen.

Schawnden, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Glarus, ſituated at the union of the Linth and the Scernſt: 5 miles S. Glarus.

Schawandt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: 6 miles E. Schwabach.

Schawandorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: 20 miles N. Ratiſbon, and 13 SSE. Amberg.

Schawanebeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt: 5 miles NNE. Halberſtadt, and 10 N. Quedlingburg.

Schawannaſtadt, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Ager: 48 miles W. Bavarian Waidthoven, and 106 W. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

Schawanſee, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach, near a lake of the ſame name: 5 miles N. Erfurt.

Schawarſthal, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. Near it is a gold mine: 9 miles NW. Traurenau.

Schawartau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Lubeck: 6 miles N. Lubeck.

Schawartz See, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 10 miles E. Feſtkirchen.

Schawartz Waſſer, a river of Sileſia, which runs weſt into the Oder, one mile E. from Malteſch.

Schawartz Waſſer, a river of Sileſia, which runs ſouth-eaſt into the Katzbach.

Schwatz Waſſer, a river of Sileſia, which runs ſouth-weſt into the river Stober, near Bielitz.

Schwartz Waſſer, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, one mile SE. Breſlau.

Schwartzach, a river of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, which runs into the Rhine, near Waldſhut.

Schwartzbach, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which riſes in the Lake Schwartz See, and runs into the river Muehr, 5 miles W. from Muehra.

Schwartzbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Mulda, near Duben, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen.

Schwartzbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 5 miles NNE. Neuſtadt.

Schwartzbach, a river of Sileſia, which runs north into the river Quies: one mile N. Breidberg.

Schwartzburg, a principality of Germany, ſituated in Thuringia. The ſouthern or upper part being ſeparated from the northern or lower part by a ſpace of more than twenty miles. The former is ſurrounded by the principalities of Coburg, Altenburg,

and Eiſenach, and the territory of Erfurt; the latter by the circle of Thuringia, the electorate of Saxony, the counties of Stolberg, Hohenſtein, Eichsfelde, and the territory of the imperial town of Muhlhauſen. In the whole principality are twelve boroughs belonging to it, together with the half of two others, ten market-towns, fifteen caſtles, and about 109,000 ſouls. The princes and their ſubjects are Lutherans. The preſent princes of Schwarzburg are divided into two principal branches, Schwarzburg-Sonderſhauſen and Schwarzburg-Rudolſtadt. The princes of Schwarzburg are inveſted by the emperor with the office of grand-maſter of the horſe to the empire. They are alſo huntſmen to the empire; but this title is enjoyed by other princes in Germany. In the year 1713, the two principal lines entered into a perpetual compact and union, by which the diviſion of the princely houſe into two capital lines, viz. into that of Sonderſhauſen and Rudolſtadt was confirmed, and likewiſe for the inſeparable junction of their lands and vaſſals, the introduction of the right of primogeniture-ſhip, and the accommodation of other family concerns. The reigning princes of both lines were, in 1754, introduced to ſit and vote in the college of princes. To a Roman month their contingent is 200 florins: to the chamber at Wetzlar, Schwarzburg-Sonderſhauſen pays ſixty eight rix-dollars eighty nine kruitzers; and Schwarzburg-Rudolſtadt ſixty-nine rix-dollars nine kruitzers and a half. Each prince has likewiſe his colonel, his lieutenant-colonel, his captain and his lieutenants, for the management of military affairs. When the empire is engaged in a war, the Schwarzburg houſe, together with the count of Reuſſen, furniſhes a regiment of ſix companies, to the amount of 1000 men, of which four are to be Schwartzburghers.

Schwartzburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg-Rudolſtadt. In the neighbourhood are mine-works of ſilver and copper: 8 miles SW. Rudolſtadt, and 8 W. Saalfeld.

Schwartze Graben, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, 3 miles NNE. Wartenberg.

Schwartze Waſſer, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into a large lake near Torgau, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen.

Schwartzenbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 16 miles SE. Ebenfurth.

Schwartzenbach, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Tockenburg.

Schwartzenbeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lauenburg: 11 miles N. Lauenburg.

Schwartzenberg, a mountain of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria: twenty-ſ... miles S. Steyr.

Schwartzenborn, a town of Germany, the circle of the Upper Rhine, and co... of Zeigenhem: 7 miles E. Zeigenheim.

Schwartzenburg, a town of Swiſſerla... in the canton of Berne, and capital of a ... liwick, ſituated between the cantons Berne and Friburg. This diſtrict at ... belonged to the empire, but afterwards ca... to the houſe of Savoy, and from there... 1424, to the city of Berne, though, acc... ing to other accounts, it was at the ſa... time jointly ſold to the city of Fri... In 1448, during the war between thoſe ... cities, it was ſacked by the latter; b... the peace concluded in the ſame year, c... wholly to the city of Berne, which ſoon ... admitted the city of Friburg to a co-regi... in it, reſerving, however, to itſelf ... right of civil appeals and criminal jur... tion. The inhabitants ſpeak the Ger... language, and are univerſally Proteſta... 17 miles SSW. Berne, and 10 SE. Fri...

Schwartzenfels, a town of Germany, the circle of the Upper Rhine, and pr... pality of Hanau Munzenburg: 14 ... S. Fulda, and 32 E. Hanau.

Schwartzenpach, a town of Ger... in the duchy of Carinthia: ſeven mile... Preuburg.

Schwartznpach, a town of Germa... the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 mile... Hainfelden.

Schwartzorth, a town of Pruſſia, in province of Samland: 56 miles N. K... berg.

Schwartzwaſſer, or *Stumian*, a tow... Sileſia, in the principality of Teſchen miles NNE. Teſchen, and 9 NE. Frey...

Schwarzach, a river of Germany, ... circle of Bavaria, which runs into the ... four miles S. Nabburg, in the Upper Pa... nate.

Schwarzach, a town and abby of G... many, in the circle of Swabia, and m... graviate of Baden: 8 miles WSW. Ba... and two S. Stolhofen.

Schwarzach (Ober), a town of G... in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric Wurzburg: 3 miles S. Gemletzhofen.

Schwarzau, a river of Germany, i... circle of Franconia, which runs int... Rednitz, 10 miles S. Nuremberg.

Schwarzbach, a town of Germany, ... circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of W... burg, on the Maine: 11 miles E. W... burg, and 15 S. Schweinfurt.

Schwarzenbach ſur la Saale, a to... Germany, in the circle of Francon... prin...

principality of Culmbach, in the environs of which are quarries of grey marble, ſtained with yellow: 6 miles S. Hof.

Schwarzenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Wittgenſtein, on the Eder: 5 miles E. Freyburg, and 7 N. Laſpe.

Schwarzenberg, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Schwarzenberg: 26 miles N. Anſpach, and 26 ESE. Wurtzburg.

Schwarzenberg, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, ſituated between the biſhoprics of Wurzburg and Bamberg, and the marggraviate of Anſpach, about ſix miles in length, and one in breadth. The poſſeſſors of the preſent princes of Schwarzenberg were originally ſtyled lords of Seinſheim. Theſe lords came to be divided into the line of Seinſheim and Schwarzenberg, the former of which was firſt raiſed to the dignity of baron, and afterwards to that of count, and flouriſhes ſtill in Bavaria. The other procured that other country in Franconia, and, in 1417, was raiſed to the dignity of baron, in 1566, to that of count of the empire, and, in 1671, to the ſtate of prince. The inhabitants here are partly of the Lutheran, and partly of the Romiſh church. The imperial and circular matricular evaluation on account of Schwartzenburg and Seinſheim, is 49 florins. To each chamber which they contribute, on account of Schwartzburg, fifteen rix-dollars, and on account of Seinſheim thirty-five.

Schwarzenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Voigtland. In the neighbourhood are ſeveral iron-forges; and mines, which yield copper and lead: 48 miles SW. Dreſden, and 18 S. Chemnitz.

Schwarzenfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 15 miles S. Nabourg, and 10 SE. Amberg.

Schwarzenſtein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles NW. Cilley.

Schwarzhofen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 15 miles SE. Amberg, and 22 NNE. Ratiſbon.

Schwatz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 12 miles W. Leitmeritz.

Schwatz, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, ſituated on the Inn. Near it is a mine of ſilver and copper, in which 700 men are employed. This mine was diſcovered in the year 1448, and was formerly uncommonly rich; yielding from the year 1525, to 1564, in pure ſilver, 2,328,501 marks, beſides a vaſt quantity of copper dug out; but ever ſince the death of the emperor, Ferdinand I, in no one year has its produce amounted to above 20,000 marks. At leaſt forty pounds of copper are obtained for one mark of ſilver. Here is likewiſe a good glaſs-houſe: 14 miles ENE. Innſpruck, and 54 SW. Salzburg. *Long.* 29. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 21. N.

Schwedt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, on the Oder, which here divides it into two parts: 12 miles E. New Angermund, and 46 NE. Berlin.

Schweidnitz, a city of Sileſia, and capital of the principality to which it gives name. Schweidnitz was firſt walled in, by duke Boleo I, in 1295, but in 1716, the greateſt part of it being burnt down, it has ſince been re-built, with much more beauty than before, and all entirely of ſtone. The new town-houſe in particular, is a moſt elegant ſtructure. Its ſtrength, formerly, conſiſted in a triple wall, but in 1748, king Frederic II cauſed it to be fortified with regular and very ſtrong works. In 1757, however, it was taken by the Auſtrians, after a ſiege of ſixteen days, during which it was in a great meaſure deſtroyed by the bombs, bullets, and fires occaſioned by them. In 1758, the Pruſſians recovered it, after a ſiege of the ſame continuance. In the year 1761, it was ſurpriſed by the Auſtrians, who were compelled again to reſtore it, in 1762, after a long ſiege: 47 miles SSE. Gros Glogau, and 26 SW. Breſlau.

Schweidnitz, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north by the principalities of Liegnitz and Breſlau, on the eaſt by the principality of Brieg, on the ſouth by the principality of Munſterberg and Bohemia, and on the weſt by the principality of Jauer. It is one of the largeſt and moſt populous principalities of Sileſia, and, united with Jauer, is equal to one-eighth of the duchy. This country is furniſhed with wood, legumes, and fruit, with plenty of game and ſheep; coal is found in ſeveral parts. The linen and woollen manufactures are in a flouriſhing ſtate. The dukes of Schweidnitz, were deſcended from the dukes of Brieg. Charles IV, married a niece of Boleſlaus III, and ſucceeded him. In the whole principality are fourteen towns.

Schweinburg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles S. Pirrawurth.

Schweinfurt, or *Suitford*, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, ſituated on the Maine, over which is a ſtone bridge. In the year 1532, the Proteſtant princes held an aſſembly here. In the years 1631, and 1647, it was taken and fortified by the Swedes. It contains two churches, an hoſpital, and a college, founded by Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. Its chief trade is in cloth, linen, and feathers; its territory is not extenſive, but produces excellent wine. The Roman month is thirty-four florins, and the tax to the Imperial chamber ſixty-ſeven rixdollars ſixty kruitzers: 28 miles

miles NNE. Bamberg, and 64 E. Franckfort on the Maine.

Schweinitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony, on the Schwartz Elster: 10 miles SSE. Zahna, and 12 E. Wittenberg.

Schweinsburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hesse, on the Ohm: 8 miles SE. Marburg, and 14 NE. Giessen.

Schweira, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg: 4 miles NNW. Smalkalden.

Schweirbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Fils, opposite Salach.

Schweitz, one of the cantons of Swisserland, and the fifth in order, bounded on the north by the canton of Zurich, on the east by the bailiwick of Gaster, and the canton of Glarus, on the south by the canton of Uri, and on the west by the cantons of Lucerne, Zug, and Zurich; about eight leagues in length, and six in breadth. The country is mountainous, intersected with fertile vallies. The principal commerce is in cattle, the air is healthy and pure; the men are brave, hardy, and warlike, and exceedingly jealous of their liberty, the total population is estimated at 21,000 souls, of which perhaps one-third belong to territories, purchased and acquired, subject to the canton. The whole country professes the Roman Catholic religion, and in spiritual matters is subject to the bishop of Constance. The inhabitants derive their extraction from the Cimbrians, who being defeated by Marius, the Roman general, about 100 years before the Christian æra, fled into Helvetia. But the emperor Albert intending to deprive them of their liberties, and to bring them under an absolute subjection to the house of Austria, in 1308, they united with Uri and Unterwalden, for the defence of their common rights. In 1314, ancient contests between this country and the abby of Einsidlen, breaking out into open hostilities, and in 1315, the latter having procured from the bishop of Cocestan, an act of excommunication, and from the imperial court at Rothweil, an edict against the Swissers as sacrilegious, and rebels to the emperor Frederick, the archbishop of Mentz absolved them from the excommunication, and the edict itself was also declared invalid by Louis IV, the anti-emperor. Frederick, however, still persisting that as treasurer to the abby of Einsidlen, he had a fair pretence to put his father's plan in execution, instigated his brother Leopold, duke of Austria, to make war on the people of Schweitz; but these, by the assistance of their allies, the inhabitants of Uri and Unterwalden, gave him a total overthrow at Morgarten. After this success, the three countries entered into a perpetual defensive [illegible] The government is democratical, every m[illegible] turned of sixteen years old, having a vot[illegible] the Landesgemeine, but the ordinary reg[illegible] consists of sixty counsellors, with a Land[illegible] man as president, that is to say, ten fr[illegible] each of the six quarters into which [illegible] country is divided. When necessary, th[illegible] may be augmented to three times the n[illegible] ber. Out of this council the principal off[illegible] are elected.

Schweitz, a town of Swisserland, [illegible] capital of a canton of the same name, [illegible] ated in a fertile country, and containing [illegible] church, and three convents: 16 miles [illegible] Lucerne, and 26 S. Zurich. *Long.* 26. [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 57. N.

Schwelm, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] cle of Westphalia, and county of Mark, [illegible] a brook of the same name. Near it are [illegible] medicinal springs: 22 miles NE. C[illegible] and 22 E. Dusseldorf.

Schwerin, a city of Germany, in the c[illegible] of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Meck[illegible] burg, the usual residence of the dukes o[illegible] Schwerin line, situated on a pleasant [illegible] abounding in a variety of fish, and w[illegible] besides surrounding the greatest part of [illegible] town, also gave name to it. It is n[illegible] square, and consists of three parts, na[illegible] Schwerin, the New Town, and the M[illegible] The duke's palace stands on an island [illegible] the lake, being fortified and communic[illegible] with the town, by means of a bridge. [illegible] parts of it command a most delightful [illegible] spect. The collection of paintings in [illegible] palace is very valuable. The town ch[illegible] is called the Domkirche, it having be[illegible] cathedral of the see of Schwerin, which [illegible] founded in 1170, by Henry the Lion, d[illegible] of Saxony and Bavaria, who created B[illegible] the Monk, its first bishop, which cr[illegible] was confirmed by the emperor Frederick in the same year, and in 1177, by [illegible] Alexander III. At the same time [illegible] Schwerin obtained a charter from the duke; but the fortifications of the t[illegible] been undertaken by him in 1161, at w[illegible] time likewise he appointed Gunzelin [illegible] grave or count. Such therefore is the [illegible] of the county of Schwerin, which was [illegible] for above 200 years by the descendan[illegible] Gunzelin, and, at length, namely, in [illegible] (or according to others) in 1360, on [illegible] death of Otho the last count, devolved t[illegible] dukes of Mecklenburg, who bear it in [illegible] title. The freedom of this place was [illegible] merly of great consideration: 34 miles [illegible] Lubeck, and 40 ENE. Lauenburg. *L*[illegible] 29. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 46. N.

Schwerin, a principality of Germany, ab[illegible] twenty miles in length, and six in bre[illegible] surrounded by the duchy of Mecklenb[illegible] It was formerly a bishopric, and the la[illegible]

...three sees erected by Henry the Lion, ... of Saxony and Bavaria, who founded ... 1170, at the town of Schwerin, whence ... obtained its name. At the peace of ...ia, it was, in 1648, converted into a ... principality of the empire, and ... to the dukes of Mecklenburg, of Schwerin line, with right of seats and ... the college of the princes of the ..., and likewise in that of the circle of ... Saxony. Its matricular assessment is ..., and the like number of foot, or ... six florins, and to the chamber at ..., it contributes eight-one rixdollars ... kruitzers and a half.

...berg, a town of Germany, in ... duchy of Austria: ten miles E. ...g.

..., or *Schwierte*, a town of Ger... the circle of Westphalia, and coun... Mark, surrounded with walls, in the ... 1242: 34 miles ENE. Dusseldorp, and ... NE. Cologn. *Long.* 24. 59. E. Ferro. ... 29. N.

..., a town of Germany, in the cir... Upper Saxony, and territory of Leip... ...e mile N. Duben.

..., a town and castle of Pomerelia, ... west side of the Vistula. The castle ..., in the year 1244, by duke Suanto... a defence against the attacks of the ... knights. After this, the town ...dually built; and, in 1340, it was ... In 1310, it fell under the dominion ... knights of the Teutonic order. In ... was taken by the Poles; in the fol... year the Teutonic knights made ... masters of it; and, in 1466, it ... again by the Poles. In the year ... the Swedes took this place; and the ... it was taken a third time by the ... seven miles N. Culm.

...ia, a town of Silesia, and capital ... in the principality of Glogau: ... NNW. Gros Glogau, and 30 E. ... on the Oder.

...lowe, a town of Silesia, in the ... of Oels: four miles S. Militsch.

..., a river of Germany, in the cir... Lower Saxony, which runs into the ..., near Ultzen, in the principality of ... Zell.

...munde, a town of Germany, in the ... Upper Saxony, in the Isle of Use... 14 miles NNE. Uckermund, and 12 ...m.

..., a town of Germany, in the ... of Austria, on a river of the same ... six miles SE. Vienna.

..., a river of Germany, in the ... of Austria, which runs into the ... two miles above Fiscamunde.

..., a town of Africa, in the kingdom ...: 40 miles N. Sennaar.

Sciabonis, a town of Persian Armenia; 30 leagues ESE. Erivan.

Sciacca, see *Sacca*,

Sciamat, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman: 6 leagues E. Sirgian.

Sciati, or *Sciati*, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago: 6 leagues N. Negroponte. *Long.* 41. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 26. N.

Scielat, a town of Africa, in the country of Nabia: 10 miles S. Syene.

Sciglio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, situated on a rocky promontory, anciently called *Scylla*, and celebrated for shipwrecks: 10 miles NNE. Reggio.

Scilly Islands, a group of islands, or shoals, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, extremely dangerous, and so named by captain Wallis, who fell in with them in the year 1767. *Long.* 155. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 28. S.

Scilly Islands, a cluster of islands at the entrance of the English Channel, situated due west from the Lizard Point, and seen in a clear day from the Land's End. Beheld at a distance, these islands appear like so many high banks in the water, as land usually appears off at sea; but the rocks about the islands, especially those to the westward, appear off at sea like old castles and churches. St. Mary's is the largest of the Scilly Islands, containing as many houses and inhabitants as all the rest. Its greatest length is two miles and a half, middlemost breadth almost one and a half, and may be reckoned betwixt nine and ten miles in circumference. The hills are rocky, rising in some places to a great height, and abound in mineral ores. The valleys are fertile, and the fields, like those of Cornwall, are inclosed with stone hedges. The highest land yields a prospect of England, in a clear day, and ships going out and returning at the mouth of the channels. Here is, also, morass-ground, in two parts of this island, called the Upper and Lower Moors, which supply the cattle with water in dry seasons; in the upper of which is a pretty large and deep lake. This island is defended by a strong garrison, situated upon the west part of it, overlooking the town and isthmus, and commanding the country that way, and to the sea about the batteries, of which there are several strong ones, mounted with sixty-four pieces of cannon, some of them eighteen-pounders. It also contains a company of soldiers, a master-gunner, and six other gunners; a store-house, with arms for arming 300 islanders, who are obliged to assist the military forces at the approach of an enemy; a guard-house, barracks, bridge, and strong gates; and upon the summit of a hill, above a regular ascent, going

going from Hughtown, the capital, ſtands Star Caſtle, with ramparts and a ditch about it. About a mile ſouth-weſt of the ſouth part of St. Mary's Garriſon, lies St. Agnes' Iſland, otherwiſe called the *Light-Houſe Iſland*, upon which ſtands a very high and ſtrong light-houſe, ſeen in the night at a great diſtance, by which ſhips going out of, or coming into the two channels, avoid falling in with the rocks, lying thicker about this than any other of the Scilly Iſlands. It is alſo of uſe to all coaſting-veſſels, croſſing the channels. About three miles and a half northerly of the moſt northern part of St. Agnes' Iſland, or two miles northerly from St. Mary's Key, lies the iſland of Treſco, the capital town of which is called the *Dolphin* (probably corrupted from *Godolphin*) conſiſting of a church, and about half a ſcore ſtone-built houſes. About two miles from the northernmoſt part of St. Mary's, or one from the eaſternmoſt part of Treſco, lies the iſland of St. Martin; upon the extremity of which, at the outermoſt part, ſtands a day-mark, near the coming-in of Crow-ſound, appearing, at a diſtance, as conſpicuous by day as the light-houſe upon St. Agnes', but is not altogether ſo high and large. It is built with rock-ſtone, round near the bottom, and tapering upwards. This ſerves to direct veſſels croſſing the channels, or coming into Scilly. About half a mile from the weſt ſide of Treſco Iſland, to the weſtward of the landing-place, lies the iſland of Bryer, which is inhabited by ſeveral families. The number of people upon the iſland of St. Mary is about 700, including men, women, and children; and about as many in the iſlands of Treſco, St. Martin, Bryer, St. Agnes, and Sampſon; in the laſt and ſmalleſt of which inhabited iſland, lives but one family, which goes to the places of worſhip in the other iſlands; here being no opportunity of public devotion, nor of communication, but by means of a boat. The air of theſe iſlands is mild and pure; their winters are ſeldom ſubject to froſt and ſnow. When the former happens it laſts not long, and the latter never lies upon the ground. The heat of their ſummer is much abated by ſea-breezes; they are, indeed, frequently incommoded by ſea-fogs, but theſe are not unwholeſome. Agues are rare, and fevers more ſo. The moſt fatal diſtemper is the ſmall-pox; yet thoſe who live temperately, ſurvive commonly to a great age, and are remarkably free from diſeaſes. The ſoil is very good, and produces grain of all ſorts, except wheat, of which they had anciently great quantities. They ſtill grow a little, but the bread made of it is unpleaſant. For this reaſon they chiefly eat what is made of barley; and of this they have ſuch abundance, that, though they uſe it both for bread and beer, they h more than ſuffices for their own conſ tion. Potatoes is a new improvem They have all ſorts of roots, and pulſ ſallads grow well. Dwarf fruit-trees, g berris, currants, raſberries, and every th of that kind, under proper ſhelter, thr exceedingly, but they have no tall t The ranuncula, anemone, and moſt kin flowers are ſucceſsfully cultivated in t gardens. They have wild fowl of all from the ſwan to the ſnipe; and a p cular kind, called the hedge-chicken, wh not inferior to the ortolan. Tame fowl, fins, and rabbits in great number. T black cattle are generally ſmall, but well taſted, though they feed upon wood; their horſes are little, but ſtrong lively. Theſe iſlands lie ſo in the middle, tween the two vaſt openings of the north ſouth narrow ſeas, or, as the ſailors call t the Briſtol Channel and the Channel called by way of eminence) that it ca or, perhaps, never will be avoided; but t ſeveral ſhips, in the dark of the night, in ſtreſs of weather, may, by being o their reckonings, or by other unavoidabl cidents, miſtake; and if they do, th ſure, as the ſailors call it, to run athore upon Scilly, where they find no ter among the breakers, but are beat pieces, without any poſſibility of e One can hardly mention the rocks of S without letting fall a tear to the mem Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, and all the ſpirits with him, who, in the admira with three other men of war, and all men, running upon theſe rocks, right be the wind, in a dark night, were loſt, return from a fruitleſs expedition a Toulon. Sir Cloudeſly Shovel was loſt tober 22, 1707. It was thick foggy ther, when the whole fleet, in com coming (as they thought) near the agreed to lie too in the afternoon; but Cloudeſley, in the Aſſociation, orderi to be made, firſt ſtruck, in the night, ſunk immediately: ſeveral perſons of diſt tion being on board at that time were (particularly Lady Shovel's two ſons, S John Narborough) with about 800 men. Eagle, captain Hancock, commander, derwent the ſame fate. The Romney, Fire-brand alſo ſtruck, and were loſt; the two captains and twenty-five of men were ſaved. The other men of eſcaped, by having timely notice. *L* 6. 39. to 6. 54. W. Greenwich. 49. 54. to 50. 2. N.

Scio, or *Chios*, an iſland in the Gr Archipelago, 30 miles long, and from 18 wide. This iſland is mountainou bare of wood; yet, in ſome places, are abundance of orange, citron, olive,

b.

…, myrtle, and pomegranate-trees, with… reckoning maſtic and turpentine. The …ry does not want for corn; but, it not …ng a ſufficient quantity, they fetch it, … time to time, from the continent; and …is reaſon the Chriſtian princes could …ld keep this iſland, if they were at …h the Turks. At Scio, they plant …vines on the hills, and cut the grapes …neſt, and let them lie in the ſun to dry …ven or eight days; after which …preſs them, and let them ſtand in tubs …k, the cellar being all the while cloſe …p. When they would make the beſt …, they mix among the black grapes a …f white one, which ſmells like a peach…; but, in making nectar, ſo called …this day, they make uſe of another …grape, ſomewhat ſtyptic, which …difficult to ſwallow. There is not …il got in Scio; the beſt crop yields …200 hogſheads. The French get …ſeal of honey and wax off this iſland; …moſt conſiderable merchandize is …; of this they make, one year with …30,000 pounds. Almoſt all this …ſed in the iſland, in the manufac… of velvet, damaſk, and other ſtuffs, …ed for Aſia, Egypt, and Barbary; …times they mix gold and ſilver in theſe …, according to the fancy of the workers …erchants. Every pound of ſilk pays at the …-houſe four timins, that is, twenty-…; in 1700, it ſold for thirty-five timins …and: the buyer pays the cuſtom. …Turks and French pay three per cent. …the commodities of the iſland: the …, the Jews, and the Armenians pay …r cent. Theſe duties are farmed at …crowns, payable to the chief trea… of Conſtantinople. The other wares …iſland are wool, cheeſe, figs, and …. The traffic of wool and cheeſe is not …derable as that of figs: beſides what …pent in making brandy, they ſend …great quantities of them to the neigh…g iſlands. All the lentiſk-trees belong …grand ſignior; and they cannot be …ut under condition that the pur… pay the ſame quantity of maſtic to …peror: generally, the land is ſold and …es reſerved. There ſometimes comes …a from Conſtantinople, to receive the …due to the grand Signior; or elſe …appoint the cuſtom-houſe officers of …o receive it, who go to three or four of …chief towns, and give notice to the inha…ts of the reſt to bring in their contin… all theſe villages together owe 286 …of maſtic, weighing 32,500lbs. If any …is caught carrying maſtics to ſuch …as do not plant the tree, they are …tenced to the gallies, and ſtripped of all …are worth. The planters of the len…

tiſk pay but half the capitation, and wear the white ſaſh round their turbans as well as the Turks. The turpentine of Scio has been long in great eſtimation, and is obtained by cutting croſs-ways, with a hatchet, the trunks of the biggeſt turpentine-trees, from the end of July to October; the turpentine runs down on flat ſtones, placed under the trees. Scio is ſaid to contain fifty towns and villages. In time of peace, the cadi governs the whole country: in war-time a pacha is ſent to command the troops. There is no waivode here, only an aga janizary, who has under him about 150 janizaries in time of peace, and 300 or 400 in war-time. In all Scio there are not above 10,000 ſouls of the Turks, 3000 Latins, but it is reckoned there are 100,000 Greeks. *Long.* 43. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 30. N.

Scio, a ſea-port town of the iſland of the ſame name, in the Grecian Archipelago. This harbour, which is none of the beſt, is the rendezvous of all ſhipping going or returning between Conſtantinople, Syria, and Egypt. It is a well-built town, and defended by a citadel, with a conſiderable garriſon. *Long.* 43. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 23. N.

Scioule, ſee *Sioule*.

Sciro, or *Skyros*, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about ſixty miles in circumference. It is very mountainous, but produces wheat and barley ſufficient for the inhabitants. The wine is excellent, as well as the cheeſe, made of the milk of goats and ſheep mixed together. The inhabitants collect large quantities of wax, and ſome maſtic. The iſland contains only one town, and about 300 families; the cady being the only Turk in the iſland. *Long.* 42. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 52. N.

Sciro, a town of the iſland of the ſame name, in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 42. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 54. N.

Scituate, a ſea-port of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, on the ſouth coaſt: 15 miles SE. Boſton.

Scituate, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 19 miles NE. Norwich.

Sciurofia, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 33 leagues SE. Sirgian.

Sckabad, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chorafan: 96 leagues N. Herat.

Sckat, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia, now Galicia: 36 miles SSW. Halicz.

Sclafani, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: 30 miles SE. Palermo.

Sclavonia, a country of Europe, ſituated between the rivers Drave and Danube on the north, and Save on the ſouth; it is bounded on the north by Hungary, on the eaſt by the bannat of Temeſvar and Servia, on the ſouth by Servia and Boſnia, and on the

weſt by Stiria and Croatia; about 150 miles in length, and from 25 to 45 in breadth. It is a fine, level, fruitful country, where cultivated; but having been, for many years, a frontier province againſt Turkey, and ſubject to the ravages of the Chriſtian, as well as the Turkiſh armies, it has produced but little corn or wine. The Raſcians inhabit the eaſtern diviſion of the country; and the natives, in general, are of good ſtature, a brave hardy race, ſoldiers from their cradles, their country having been long the ſeat of war. The ancient Sclavonia contained many large countries; ſome have extended it from the Adriatic to the Euxine Sea. It is ſaid to have taken its name from the Sclavi, a Scythian nation, which ſubdued Greece as well as this country, in the reign of the emperor Juſtinian. The Venetians made a conqueſt of Sclavonia, and compelled the natives to ſubmit to the vileſt drudgeries; inſomuch that ſome derive the word ſlave from this people, thus oppreſſed and abuſed by their conquerors. The Hungarians and Venetians poſſeſſed this country alternately. The king of Hungary was ſovereign of Sclavonia, when Solyman the Magnificent invaded and reduced it, in the year 1540, and the Turks remained poſſeſſed of it till the year 1687; ſoon after which they loſt this, and all the territories which the Auſtrians poſſeſs north of the Save and Danube.

Sclotoda, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 52 miles W. Braclaw.

Scombraria, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, at the entrance into the harbour of Carthagena.

Scone, an ancient palace of Scotland, where the kings were formerly uſed to be crowned, in a celebrated ſtone chair, ſince removed to England, and placed in Weſtminſter Abby: near Perth.

Scoonie, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife: 10 miles SW. St. Andrew's, and 17 NNE. Edinburgh.

Scopia, or *Uſcup*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, on the river Vardar: 120 miles ESE. Raguſa, and 56 SW. Niſſa.

Scopolo, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 41. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 29. N.

Scoppello, a town of Piedmont, in the vally of Seſia: 10 miles W. Varallo.

Scorbolo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 6 miles ENE. Parma.

Scottick, a lake of North America. *Long.* 106. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 5 N.

Scotholm, one of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands.

Scotland, a country of Europe, which, united with England and Wales, forms what is known in modern hiſtory, under the name of Great Britain: and as a mark of diſtinction, frequently called *North Britain*. This country is on all ſides bounded by the ſea, except towards the ſouth-eaſt, where it is joined to England. The length, from north to ſouth, is about 270 miles: the breadth is various, in ſome parts 150 miles, in others only 30: the coaſts are ſo greatly interſected by innumerable lochs and bays, that it is ſaid no part of Scotland is more than forty miles from the ſea. Taking the country in three diviſions of north, middle and ſouth, we ſhall obſerve the firſt almoſt cut off from the other by a chain of lochs, which extend acroſs from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt. The appearance of this part of the country is in general an aſſemblage of wild and dreary mountains, with ſome few fertile vallies intervening, chiefly towards the weſtern and eaſt coaſts. The middle diviſion is likewiſe very mountainous, the ranges of hills generally running in various directions; but even between theſe are ſome vallies celebrated for their fertility; but the fertility of both parts conſiſts in meadow and paſture, rather than in arable land, which in theſe mountainous diſtricts bears but a ſmall proportion to the whole, and is chiefly confined to the eaſtern coaſt. The ſouthern diviſion of Scotland contains a much greater proportion of land in cultivation, and produces the various kinds of corn generally found in England. The rivers of Scotland are in general remarkable for their rapidity, and abundance of excellent fiſh; the principal are the Spey, the Tay, the Clyde, the Forth, the Tweed, the Dee, the Don, the Eſk, the Annan, the Nith, &c. The lochs, or lakes, are numerous, and ſome of them extenſive. The weſt and north coaſts are innumerably indented; the three principal ranges, or chains of iſlands, which are called *Weſtern Iſlands*, *Shetland Iſlands*, and *Orkney Iſlands*. The climate of Scotland is various in different parts. The northern extremity, which is on the ſame parallel of latitude with ſome parts of Norway, is very cold; but the froſts are much leſs intenſe here than in any part of the continent equally far north; an advantage ariſing from an inſular ſituation. The whole weſt coaſt is ſubjected to frequent ſummer rains, and ſudden changes in the atmoſphere, equally unfavourable to the ripening and gathering in of the products of the earth. The climate in many parts of the eaſtern coaſt, and in the whole of the ſouth diviſion, is not inferior to that of the northern part of England. The air in Scotland is in general healthy. The produce of the ſoil in the northern parts of Scotland and its iſles, is not conſiderable; but in ſtone, ſhell-ſand, and marl, thoſe riches and treaſures, are found in great plenty in different places; even the rocky ſhores produce a

...ce of kelp, an article of considerable im-...ance in several manufactures. The ...eries in the surrounding seas have long ... an object of national importance. ... increasing commerce shall enable the ...ants to form roads, erect towns, and ... canals in those remote parts of the ...try, these fisheries may become a real ... of wealth to the nation. The pro-... of Scotland, in general, are, however, ...arious and valuable. It feeds vast ... of cattle, and its hills are covered ... sheep. It produces much grain and ... Its woods of oak and fir might furnish ... timber for the use of the British navy. ...ines are rich in coal, in lead, and in ... Freestone, limestone, and slate, are ... in abundance. Neither Greece nor ... can boast a greater store of beautiful ...; fine rock crystals, pearls, and va-... pebbles, are not uncommon. Its ... and lakes are richly stored with sal-... and trout, and a variety of other fishes. ... Scottish mountains, in former times, ... infested by the wolf and bear, but ... those ferocious animals have long ... extirpated. The wild ox was also an ...tant of the Caledonian forest. Herds ... roes, to this day, range at large in ...rthern mountains; and the stag is often ... the woods. There, too, the beau-... called capercailzie, or cock of the ... is sometimes found. The summits ... haunt of the ptarmigan, the eagle, ...con, and the Alpine hare. Black ... and grouse swarm among the heaths: ... the wild animals which Scotland pos-... in common with England, are the ... badger, the otter, the hedgehog, ...e, and rabbit, the weazel, the mole, ...er small quadrupeds; the partridge, ..., the snipe, the plover, and many ...rds. The cattle and sheep are small, ... valued for the delicacy of their ... and the fleece of the Scottish sheep ...quals the finest Spanish wool. Though ...ttle in the high grounds be dimi-... yet in many parts of the country, ...ries and cows are not inferior in size ...ity to those of the English breed. ...ade and population of great towns have ...rably increased of late. Some dis-... however, on the western shores espe-... are almost depopulated. Whole co-... have, at once, forsaken their native ...; and the country is annually drained ... inhabitants, by the emigration of in-...s, tempted by the view of riches. ... thence been conjectured, that the ...er of inhabitants in Scotland has de-...d considerably within this century. ...ever that may be, the improvements, ...dustry, and the riches lately introduced ... Scotland, form a striking contrast with the poverty of former times. This favourable change may be considered as the effect of those liberal principles, and enlightened views, for which many spirited friends of Scotland are at present so eminently distinguished. Scotland is divided into thirty-three shires or counties, the names of which are Aberdeen, Angus or Forfar, Argyle, Ayr, Banff, Berwick, Bute, Caithness, Clackmannan, Cromarty, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Fife, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Kinross, Kircudbright, Lanerk, Linlithgow, Murray or Elgin, Nairn, Orkney, Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Ross, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Sterling, Sutherland, and Wigton. It is probable, that Scotland, like the other nations of Europe, was first governed by a number of petty princes, before the whole country became subject to the dominion of one sovereign. At what time this event took place, it is impossible to ascertain with any degree of certainty; but there seems to be no doubt that the Scottish monarchy existed from a very remote period. According to historians, Fergus, commonly called the first king of Scotland, reigned 330 years before Christ, though later critics have considered the first 44 kings as imaginary, and begin the history with Fergus the Second, the son of Erth, who is said to have been king of the Scots about the year 400. That Scotland was governed by a king at the time of the Romans visiting England, is certain; and it continued an independent kingdom till the death of the English queen Elizabeth, when James VI, the most immediate heir, was called to the throne of England, and constantly resided in the latter: he and his successors calling themselves kings of England and Scotland; each country having a separate parliament, till, in the reign of queen Ann, both kingdoms were united, under the general name of *Great Britain*. Sixteen peers being elected to represent the nobility, and sixteen members being chosen to represent the counties and boroughs in the same general parliament with England. After the revolution, which changed the succession from the house of Stuart, this unfortunate family had many adherents in this part of the kingdom, and two attempts were made in their favour in the years 1715 and 1745, which ended in the ruin of the projectors: that family is now virtually extinct. There are five universities in Scotland, viz. St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Edinburgh, New Aberdeen, and Old Aberdeen. The religion is the Presbyterian, which was established soon after the reformation. There are few Roman Catholics, nor are the Episcopalians numerous. Before the reformation, Scotland contained two archbishoprics, St. Andrew and Glasgow, and twelve bishoprics, Aberdeen, Argyle, Brechin, Caithness, Dum-

blain, Dunkeld, Edinburgh, Galloway, the iſles of Murray, Orkney, and Roſs.

Scotland, a river on the weſt ſide of the iſland of Barbadoes, which runs into the ſea, 3½ miles SSE. Cuckold's Point.

Scot's Bay, a bay at the ſouth-weſt extremity of the iſland of Dominica: 4 miles S. Charlotte Town.

Scot's Bay, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of America: 10 miles S. Queen Charlotte's Sound.

Scot's Head, a cape at the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 20. N.

Scot's Iſlands, five ſmall iſlands in the North Pacific Ocean, lying from ten to thirty miles W. from Queen Charlotte's Sound.

Scowzie Head, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Caithneſs: 3 miles S. Duncanſby Head. *Long.* 0. 16. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 31. N.

Scowie Kyle, or *Kyleſcough*, a bay of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Sutherland: 12 miles E. Aſynt Point.

Scrinia, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po, 5 miles N. Tortona.

Scrub, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies.

Scudenes, or *Scuteneſs*, an iſland near the coaſt of Norway, about 20 miles in circumference: 18 miles NW. Stavanger.

Scuderi, a mountain of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: ten miles SW. Meſſina.

Scurano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 17 miles S. Parma.

Scurgulo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 7 miles SSW. Dragonera.

Scurrizano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 5 miles NE. Aſcoli.

Scutari, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, anciently the reſidence of the kings of Illyricum, ſituated on a lake, to which it gives name; it is now the reſidence of a beglerbeg, a Greek archbiſhop, and a Latin biſhop. In the years 1474 and 1478, it was beſieged without ſucceſs, but in the year 1479, it was taken from the Venetians by the Turks: 52 miles SE. Raguſa, and 448 W. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

Scutari, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, ſituated on the ſtraits oppoſite to Conſtantinople, to which it is conſidered as a fauxbourgh. The harbour is much frequented, and the grand ſignior has his ſeraglio.

Scuttock Hills, hills of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main: 8 miles N. New Briſtol.

Scutlock Point, a cape of the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main, in North America. *Long.* 67. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 18. N.

Scylla, a rock at the entrance of the Streights of Meſſina, about 200 feet in height, now *Cape Sciglio*.

Se, or *Tſe*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 237 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 132. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 25. N.

Sea Otter Sound, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 133. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

Sea Pyes' Keys, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 89. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 56. N.

Sea Wolves' Iſland, an iſland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton. *Long.* 61. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 21. N.

Seabankori, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 8 miles SW. Kiangari.

Seabrook, ſee *Saybrook*.

Seaford, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex. It is a cinque port, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. In the year 1560, this town was attacked by the French, but they were ſoon repulſed: 5 miles S. Lewes, and 50 S. London.

Seaborſe Iſland, an iſland of North America, in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 92. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. N.

Seaborſe Point, a cape on the eaſt of a peninſula, in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 82. 1 W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. N.

Seal, a ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal: 4 miles Malin Head.

Seal Iſland, an iſland near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 66. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

Seal Iſland, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main, in North America. *Long.* 68. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. N.

Seal Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main, North America. *Long.* 67. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

Sealcot, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Lahore: 50 miles NNE. Lahore and 40 E. Amenadab.

Seamer, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Ure.

Seatneſs, a cape of Scotland, on the north weſt coaſt of the iſland of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 36. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 46. N.

Seaton, a ſmall ſeaport of Scotland, in the county of Haddington, in the Firth of Forth: 5 miles WNW. Haddington, and 8 E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 58. N.

Seaton Knook, a cape of England, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Durham, weſt point of the mouth of the Tees.

[illegible] SSE. Hartlepool, and 5 N. Tyne-[illegible]

[illegible] *Sluice*, a sluice which opens into [illegible] German Sea, on the coast of the county [illegible] Northumberland.

[illegible], a river of England, which rises [illegible] Lescard, and runs into the English [illegible]: 3 miles E. Looe, in Cornwall.

[illegible]*zarro*, a town of Abyssinia: 80 [illegible] ENE. Axum.

[illegible], a town of Asiatic Turkey, in [illegible], the remains of the ancient city of [illegible]: 34 miles NNE. Jerusalem.

[illegible], a seaport town of Venetian Dal-[illegible], situated on the coast of the Adriatic, [illegible] of the strongest towns on the coast, [illegible] large harbour, and defended by four [illegible]. It was erected into a bishopric in [illegible] year 1298. It has often been besieged [illegible] Turks, but without success, and has [illegible] in the hands of the Venetians from the [illegible] 1412: 20 miles N. Trau, and 25 NW. [illegible]. *Long.* 33. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* [illegible] N.

[illegible]*stain*, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Austria: 10 miles S. Eben-[illegible]

[illegible], a river of Italy, which rises about [illegible] from Mount Vesuvius, and runs [illegible] the sea, near Naples. The water of [illegible] supplies the fountains and aque-[illegible] of that city.

[illegible], a town of Transilvania: 22 [illegible] WSW. Colosvar.

[illegible], a town of Russia, in the govern-[illegible] of Polotsk: 40 miles N. Polotsk. [illegible] 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

[illegible], a town of Transilvania: 6 [illegible] S. Weissenburg.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the cir-[illegible] of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of [illegible]: 15 miles NE. Konigstein, and 14 [illegible]

[illegible], a town of Portugal, in the pro-[illegible] of Beira: 7 leagues NNW. Castel [illegible], and 10 WSW. Guarda.

[illegible], or *Subu*, a river of Africa, which [illegible] by the city of Fez, and runs into the [illegible], a little below Marmora.

[illegible], a town of Bohemia, in the circle [illegible]: 3 miles SE. Melnek.

[illegible], a town of France, in the depart-[illegible] of the North: 5 miles E. Valenci-[illegible], and 7 W. Bavay.

[illegible] *(La)*, a town of Spain, in the pro-[illegible] of Leon: 14 miles SSW. Valladolid.

[illegible]*abbas*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, [illegible] province of Diarbekir: 75 miles SW. [illegible]

[illegible], a river of Italy, which runs into [illegible] Po: 3 miles N. Quistello, in the duchy [illegible] Mantua.

[illegible]*ches*, or *Secas*, a small island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Veragua. *Long.* 65. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. 20. N.

S[illegible]hien, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman, on the north coast of the Persian Gulf: 47 leagues S. Sirgian.

Se-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: 25 miles ENE. Yen-tcheou.

Sechura, a town of South America, in the bishopric of Truxillo, and jurisdiction of Piura, situated on the banks of a river of its own name, about a league from the coast of the Pacific Ocean. This river is subject to great variations; flowing in the month of February till September very rapidly, and the water so deep, that it can be passed only by rafts; whereas, it has very little water during the other months, and for some time is entirely dry. Sechura contains about 200 houses, built of cane, and a large handsome brick church. The inhabitants are all Indians, and consist of nearly 400 families, who are principally employed either in fishing or driving of mules. The Desert of Sechura is a frightful waste of sand, extending thirty leagues. The extent and uniform aspect of this plain, together with the continual motion of the sand, which soon effaces all tracts, often bewilder the most experienced guides, who, however, show their skill in soon recovering the right way, for which they make use of two expedients: the first is to keep the wind directly in their faces as they go out; and the reverse on their return; for the wind here being always at south, they cannot be deceived: the second is to take up a handful of sand, at different distances, and smell to it; for as the excrements of the mules impregnate the sand more or less, they determine which is the true road by the scent of it: 60 leagues NNW. Truxillo, and 10 SSE. Payta.

Seck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and principality of Nassau Dillenburg: 4 miles W. Mengers-Kirchen.

Seckach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Jaxt, at Meckmuhl.

Seckau, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Salzburg: 6 miles NNW. Knitterfeldt, and 8 NE. Judenberg.

Seckaw, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 16 miles S. Graz.

Seckbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg: 7 miles W. Hanau, and 2 NE. Franckfort on the Maine.

Seckenheim, or *Sobernheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, near which the elector Frederick I gained an important victory in the year 1462: 4 miles E. Manheim.

Seckingdon,

Seckingdon, a village of England, in the county of Warwick, where Ethelbald, king of Mercia, was aſſaſſinated by Beared, in the year 749: 3¼ miles NE. Tamworth, and 117 NNW. London.

Seckingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to Auſtria, on the Rhine, by the waters of which it is wholly ſurrounded. This place is a fief belonging to the ancient foundation eſtabliſhed here for ladies, the abbeſs of which, ever ſince the year 1307, has enjoyed the title of a princeſs of the empire. On the extinction of the line of Habſburg Laufenburg, this town devolved to the houſe of Auſtria, which has the right over the cheſt of the territories of this noble foundation: 4 miles W. Laufenburg, and 14 E. Bâle.

Seckvelt, a town of the ſtate of Utrecht: 13 miles W. Utrecht.

Seclin, a town of France, in the department of the North and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lille: 1¼ leagues S. Lille, and 4½ W. Tournay.

Secmara, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bournou.

Secondigny, a town of France, the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Partenay: 2¾ leagues WSW. Partenay, and 5¼ N. Niort.

Secotan, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar: 55 leagues SE. Candahar.

Secozano, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 13 miles NNE. Trent.

Secundara, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi: 28 miles SE. Delhi, and 68 N. Agra. *Long.* 78. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 22. N.

Seczeniaga, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 66 miles WSW. Iſmail.

Seda, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: two leagues W. Alterdo-Chaon.

Sedan, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ardennes, on the Meuſe. It is ſtrongly fortified, and reckoned one of the keys of France. Here is a manufacture of fine cloth. Before the revocation of the edict of Nantes, here was a flouriſhing Proteſtant univerſity: 13½ poſts SSW. Liege, and 30¼ ENE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 42. N.

Sedaree, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia: 14 leagues SE. Erivan.

Sedbergh, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland: 11 miles E. Kendal, and 268 N. London.

Sedeana, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 10 miles WSW. Udina.

Sedella, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 12 miles N. Velez Malaga.

Sedgfield, a town of England, in the county of Durham: 9 miles SE. Durham, 253 N. London.

Sedgley, a manufacturing town of England, in the county of Stafford, ſituated r coal-mines. The principal manufactur coarſe iron work, ploughſhares, horſeſh &c.: 4 miles S. Wolverhampton, and NW. London.

Sedgmoor, a large and rich tract of of England, in the county of Somerſet, morable for the defeat of the duke of M mouth, in the year 1685. It is ſitu between Somerton and Bridgewater.

Sedini, a town of the iſland of Sardin 10 miles SE. Caſtel Aragoneſe.

Sedlitz, or *Great Sedlitz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, marggraviate of Meiſſen: 2 miles S Pirna.

Sedlitz, a village of Bohemia, in the cir of Saatz, where Hoffman, in the year 1 diſcovered a medicinal ſpring, from whi prepared a purgative ſalt, near Moſt.

Sednevo, a town of Ruſſia, in the gove ment of Tchernigov: twenty-four miles N Tchernigov.

Sedorp, a town of Germany, in the duc of Holſtein: 8 miles NE. Segeberg.

Sedoſa, a town of the iſland of Corſic 12 miles NW. Corte.

Sedunova, a town of Ruſſia, in the gov ment of Irkutſk, on the Lena: twelve m N. Orlenga.

Seebach, a town of Germany, in the ar duchy of Auſtria: 1 mile SSW. St. Jo

Seebach, a river of Germany, in the c of Upper Saxony, which runs into the N dau, 2 miles S. Eulenburg, in the terri of Leipſic.

Seebergen, a town of Germany, in the cle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwa burg Rudolſtadt: four miles ESE. Gott

Seeburg, a town of Pruſſia, in the pro of Ermeland: 55 miles S. Konigſberg, 60 ESE. Elbing.

Seeburg, a town of Germany, in the cir of Upper Saxony, and county of Mans five miles E. Eiſzleben.

Seeching, or *Secby*, a town of England the county of Norfolk, with a weekly m ket on Tueſday: 4 miles S. Lynn, an N. London.

Seefeld, a town of Germany, in the ar duchy of Auſtria: 6 miles W. Laab.

Seehauſen, a town of Germany, in circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mar Brandenburg, on the river Aland, w almoſts ſurrounds it: 40 miles NW. B denburg, and 62 WNW. Berlin.

Seehauſen, a town of Germany, in circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of B men: 3 miles W. Bremen.

Seehauſen, or *Sommercbenburg*, a town Germ..

Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: 18 miles W. Magdeburg.

Seeckau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg, on the Waller See: 4 miles N. Salzburg, and 8 SE. Lauffen.

Seeland, ſee *Zealand*.

Seesburg, or *Sebnpills*, a town of the duchy of Courland, on the Dwina, where the kings of Semigalia formerly reſided, who took from thence called the biſhops of Seelburg: 50 miles SE. Riga, and 60 ESE. Mitau.

Seese, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 10 miles W. Cuſtrin, and 60 E. Berlin.

Seer, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman, and capital of a principality, which lies along the Perſian Gulf, which the Perſians call *Dſulfar*, from whom the Europeans call the inhabitants the Arabians of Seer. The Arabs call it Seer, from the name which has a good harbour, and is the reſidence of the ſchiech. He formerly poſſeſſed, and indeed, ſtill retains, the Iſle of Schaik, with ſome conſiderable places upon the oppoſite ſide of the Gulf. This country, ſome long ſince, acknowledged the ſovereign authority of the imam; but it has withdrawn itſelf from this condition of dependence, and the ſchiech often goes to war with his old maſters. The prince of Seer makes ſome figure among the maritime powers in theſe ſeas. His navy is one of the moſt conſiderable in the Perſian Gulf. His ſubjects are chiefly employed in navigation, and carry on a very extenſive trade: 108 miles WSW. Gombroon. *Long.* 54. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 30. N.

Seert, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 55 miles E. Diarbekir, and 100 NNW. Moſul.

Seez, a river of France, which runs into the ſea near Mont St. Michel.

Seez, a town of France, in the department of Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alençon, on the Orne: before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Rouen: 2½ poſts N. Alençon, and 9¾ S. Paris. *Long.* 17. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

Segeberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel: 4 miles E. Gandersheim, and 40 SE. Hanover.

Segel, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Harburg, in the principality of Lunenburg.

Segenfeld, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, near Deutſch Eylau.

Seger, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 60 miles SE. Loheia.

Sefidron, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 38 leagues SW. Schiras.

Segalla, a gold mine of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambouk.

Segargium, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 17 leagues SW. Zuenga.

Segeborg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, which takes its name from a caſtle, built by the emperor Lotharius, in the year 1137, of which at preſent there are but few veſtiges remaining: 18 miles NW. Lubeck, and 28 NE. Hamburg. *Long.* 10. 19. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 58. N.

Segeberad, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: 24 miles W. Chriſtiania.

Segelsburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: five miles E. Bremen.

Segeſtan, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by Choraſan, on the eaſt by Candahar and Sableſtan, on the ſouth by Mecran, and on the weſt by Kerman, Farſiſtan, and Couheſtan, anciently called *Drangiana*. The country is in general mountainous; the plains are barren, and covered with a fine ſand, which is ſometimes raiſed by the winds in a whirlwind, in ſuch a degree as to overwhelm whole caravans. The vallies are the only habitable parts. Zareng is the capital.

Segez, a river of Ruſſia, which forms a communication between lakes Sig and Vig, in the government of Olonetz.

Segilmeſſa, ſee *Sugulmeſſa*.

Seglora, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 25 miles E. Gothenburg.

Segna, a ſeaport town of Morlachia, on the coaſt of the Adriatic, declared a free port, and erected into a biſhopric, by the emperor Joſeph II, in the year 1785. It is a free town, under the protection of Auſtria. *Long.* 31. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 4. N.

Segni, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma; the ſee of a biſhop, under the pope. Organs are ſaid to have been invented in this town: 16 miles W. Alatra, and 25 SE. Rome.

Segnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: 4 miles SSW. Mayabernheim.

Segonzac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cognac: 2 leagues SE. Cognac, and 5 W. Angouleſme.

Segorba, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, on the river Morviedro, the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the 6th century, ſuppoſed by ſome to have formerly been the capital of Celtiberia. In its preſent ſtate it contains not more than from five to ſix thouſand inhabitants. It is ſurrounded by well cultivated gardens; the climate is mild, and the country abounds in every kind of fruit.

fruit. The Jeſuits had a college in Segorba; their houſe has been converted into an epiſcopal ſeminary. The greateſt curioſity in Segorba is the fountain, which, even at its ſource, furniſhes water ſufficient to turn two mill-wheels, and water all the neighbouring country. The water is wholeſome, clear, and well taſted; it does not breed either reptiles or flies, and becomes not corrupt by being kept; but its moſt remarkable property is that of petrifying the roots and branches of the trees which grow by its ſide, and even the channels through which it paſſes: 35 miles N. Valencia and 160 E. Madrid. *Long.* 16. 7. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 58. N.

Segoſtaeto, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 44 miles W. Kraſnoiarſk.

Segovia, a city of Spain, in Old Caſtile, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Toledo, ſurrounded with a wall, flanked with towers and a rampart. It contains twenty-ſeven churches, twenty-four convents, and about 8000 houſes. The principal edifices are the cathedral, and the caſtle or Alcazar. The cathedral is a mixture of the Gothic and Moorith architecture. The inſide is very ſpacious, and of majeſtic ſimplicity. The windows are well diſpoſed, and the great altar has been lately decorated with the fineſt Grenadian marble. The Alcazar of Segovia, formerly the reſidence of the Gothic kings, is a well-preſerved edifice. Within theſe few years, a military ſchool has been eſtabliſhed in it, for young gentlemen intended for the artillery. The Alcazar was for a long time made uſe of as a priſon, for the crews of the Barbary corſairs, who fell into the hands of the Spaniards. But nothing is more worthy the attention of curioſity at Segovia, than the aqueduct, which the irregular ſituation of the city renders neceſſary. Segovia is built upon two hills, and the valley by which they are ſeparated; it beſides extends conſiderably in every direction. This poſition made it very difficult for a part of the citizens to be ſupplied with water. The difficulty was removed, according to the learned, in the reign of Trajan, by an aqueduct, which until this day is one of the moſt aſtoniſhing, and the beſt preſerved, of the Roman works. Two rows of arches rite majeſtically, one above the other, and the ſpectator feels ſome impreſſion of fear in comparing their ſlender baſe with their amazing height. Its ſolidity, which has braved upwards of ſixteen centuries ſeems inexplicable, on cloſely obſerving the ſimplicity of its conſtruction. Segovia, which has ever been famous for the goodneſs of its wool, was formerly not leſs ſo for the number and perfection of its manufactures. It is fallen from its ancient ſplendour to a degree afflicting to every friend to his country. In 1785, the number of looms did not exceed 250. The mint of Segovia was for ſome years the only one in Spain, of late another has been eſtabliſhed at Seville: 73 miles E. Salamanca, and 40 NNW. Madrid. *Long.* 11. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 3. N.

Segovia Nueva, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela, founded by the Spaniards, in the year 1552. *Long.* 48. 11. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 7. 55. N.

Segovia Nueva, a river of North America, in the province of Nicaragua, which runs into the North Atlantic, *Long.* 61. 54. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 13. 12. N.

Segovia Nueva, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Nicaragua: 72 miles NNE. Leon. *Long.* 60. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

Segovia Nueva, a town of the iſland of Luçon, founded in the year 1609, the ſeat of a biſhop, defended by a fort and a garriſon. It is ſituated near the north coaſt of the iſland: 250 miles N. Manilla.

Segra, a river of Spain, which riſes in the north part of the province of Cerdania, and joins the Ebro, on the borders of Aragon, near Mequinez.

Segre, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 6 leagues NW. Angers, and 5 W. Chateauneuf.

Segur, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzerche: 4 leagues W. Uzerche.

Segur, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Severac-le-Château: 5½ leagues E. Severac-le-Château, and 4 leagues SSE. Rhodez.

Segura, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 23 miles SE. Daroca, and 12 N. Teruel.

Segura, a river of Spain, which riſes in the mountains of Murcia, ten miles SSE. from Segura de la Sierra, croſſes the province of Murcia and the ſouth part of Valencia, and runs into the Mediterranean, 19 miles SSW. Alicant.

Segura, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: 18 miles SSW. St. Sebaſtian.

Segura, a fort of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the frontiers of Spain. This town was taken by the troops of king Philip, in the year 1705, and retaken by the allies the year following: 2 leagues N. Roſmarilhal.

Segura, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura: 25 miles SE. Xeres de los Caballeros.

Segura de la Frontera, a town of North America,

America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Tlascala, built by Cortes: [illegible] miles S. Tlascala.

Segura de la Sierra, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: 60 miles SW. [illegible]chilla.

[illegible], a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Argel[illegible]: 1½ league N. Argellez.

[illegible]tanaio, see *Chequatan*.

[illegible]an, a town of Arabia, in the province [illegible]men: 2 miles WNW. Doran.

[illegible]ranpour, a town of Hindoostan, and [illegible] of a district, to which it gives name, [illegible]een the Jumnah and the Ganges, in the [illegible] of Delhi: 36 miles N. Delhi, and [illegible] SSW. Sirinagur. *Long.* 77. 15. E. [illegible]enwich. *Lat.* 30. 4. N.

[illegible]sten, a town of Prussia, in the pro[illegible] of Natangen. In the year 1520, this [illegible] was sacked and burnt by the Poles: [illegible] miles SE. Konigsberg, and 40 W. [illegible]dao.

[illegible]rman, a mountain of Arabia, in the [illegible]ince of Yemen: 8 miles S. Kataba.

[illegible]oei, a town of China, of the third [illegible], in the province of Quang-tong: 20 [illegible] NNE. Tchao-king.

[illegible]wan, a town of Hindoostan, on the [illegible]: 66 miles NE. Nusserpour, and 240 SSW. Moultan.

[illegible]berstorff, a town of Germany, in the [illegible]duchy of Austria: 8 miles NE. Eben[illegible]th.

[illegible]bouse, a river of Africa, in Algiers, [illegible] runs into the Mediterranean, near [illegible].

[illegible]bes, a town of France, in the depart[illegible] of the Mayne and Loire, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the district of Baugé: [illegible]agues NE. Angers, and 3¼ W. Baugé.

[illegible]ces, a town of France, in the depart[illegible] of the Lot and Garonne, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the district of Mar[illegible]: 2¼ leagues NE. Marmande, and 2¼ [illegible] Lauzun.

[illegible] Gender, a town of Persia, in the pro[illegible] of Laristan: 25 miles N. Lar.

[illegible]denberg, a town of Lusatia. Here are [illegible]factures of cloth and knit stockings: [illegible] miles SSE. Gorlitz.

[illegible]denschwanz, a town of Bohemia, in [illegible] circle of Boleslau: 8 miles N. Turnau.

[illegible]denstetten, or *Seittenstettin*, a town of [illegible]many, in the archduchy of Austria: 9 [illegible] NNW. Waidhoven.

[illegible]ersdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the [illegible] of Boleslau: 5 miles S. Krottau.

Seignelay, a town of France, in the de[illegible]tment of the Yonne: and chief place of [illegible] canton, in the district of Auxerre: 2 [illegible]agues N. Auxerre, and 2½ SW. St. Flo[illegible]tin.

Sejiat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 6 miles NE. Diarbek.

Seilhac, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tulle: two leagues N. Tulle.

Seille (La), a river of France, which runs into the Moselle, at Metz.

Seille (La), a river of France, which runs into the Saône, four miles SW. Cuisery, in the department of the Saône and Loire.

Seille (La), a river of France, which runs into the Scheldt, a little above Valenciennes.

Seiman, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 48 miles NNE. Alah Sehr.

Sein, a small island near the coast of France, in the department of the Finisterre. The coasts are very dangerous on account of the rocks and shallows: 2 miles W. Point Raz, and 28 SSE. Ushant. *Long.* 12. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48 2. N.

Seine, a river of France, which rises about two leagues S. Aignay-le-Duc, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and passes by Chatillon-sur-Seine, Mussy l'Evêque, Bar-sur-Seine, Troyes, Mery, Nogent-sur-Seine, Bray, Montereau, Moret, Melun, Gorbeil, Paris, St. Germain, Mantes, Vernon, Grand Andeley, Pont-de-l'Arche, Elbœuf, Rouen, Caudebec, &c. and runs into the English Channel, at Havre-de-Grâce.

Seine (La), a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Toulon, situated on a tongue of land which runs into the sea: one league S. Toulon.

Seine (Lower, Department of), one of the divisions of France, bounded on the north and west by the English Channel, on the east by the departments of the Somme and the Oise, and on the south by the departments of the Eure and the Calvados, from both which it is mostly separated by the river Seine; about sixty miles from east to west, and from eighteen to thirty-six from north to south. This department is part of ancient Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

Seine and Marn (Department of), a division of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Oise and the Aisne, on the east by the departments of the Marne and the Aube, on the south-east by the department of the Yonne, on the south by the department of the Loiret, and on the west by the departments of the Loiret, and the Seine and Oise: fifty-five miles in length, from north to south; and from twenty-five to forty-four in breadth, from east to west. The department is formed of part of what was formerly called the Isle of France; and Brie. Melun is the capital.

Seine and Oiſe (Department of), a diviſion of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Oiſe, on the eaſt by the department of the Seine and Marne, on the ſouth by the department of the Loiret, and on the weſt by the departments of the Eure, and the Eure and Loire: fifty-five miles in length, from north to ſouth, and forty in its mean breadth from eaſt to weſt. The department is formed of what was before termed Vexin Français, Mantois, Gatinois Français, all included in the government of the Iſle of France. Verſailles is the capital.

Seint, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Menai, near Caernarvon.

Seinſheim (Markt), a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, united to the county of Schwarzenberg, and the matricular aſſeſſment is included with this county; to the chamber-term it pays thirty-five rix-dollars: 18 miles SE. Wurzburg, and 28 NNW. Anſpach.

Seiſenberg, or *Suſenberg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 11 miles SE. Weixelburg.

Seiſenſtain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: 2 miles NE. Ips.

Siſſan, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auch: 3 leagues S. Auch, and 2½ E. Mirande.

Seiffen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 18 miles SSE. Freyberg.

Seittenboff, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 3 miles N. Weixelburg.

Seitz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles NE. Cilley.

Seix, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege: 2½ leagues S. St. Girons, and 6 W. Taraſcon.

Sekidi, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, with an Engliſh factory, in the diſtrict of Agouna.

Sel (Le) a town of France, in the department of the the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bains: 1½ league NNE. Bains, and 4½ S. Rennes.

Selabina, a town of Hungary: 4 miles SW. Roſenburg.

Selam, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and provice of Yucatan, ſituated near the ſea coaſt: 15 leagues NW. Merida.

Selamun, a town of Egypt, on the weſt branch of the Nile: 3 miles S. Shabur, and 45 NNW Cairo.

Selb, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bareuth: 11 miles NNE. Wunſiedel.

Selbe, a river of the Iſle of Man, which runs into the ſea, in Ramſey Harbour.

Selberg, a mountain of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia: 4 miles WNW. Schonau.

Selboe, a town of Norway, in the diſtrict of Drontheim: 40 miles SE. Dronthem.

Selboſoe, town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 16 miles SSE. Dromp.

Selby, a town of England, in the county of York, ſituated on the river Ouſe, which is navigable for veſſels of conſiderable ... famous for the birth of Henry I, whose father, William the Conqueror, built an ... by here, whoſe abbots were mitred. T... market is on Monday. A canal from ... communicates with the rivers Aire and C... der. Two veſſels ſail from Selby to Lon... 15 miles S. York, and 182 N. Lond...

Selch Skerrie, one of the ſmaller O... Iſlands, a little to the north of North ... naldſha.

Seleſkiab, or *Iſcbil*, a town of A... Turkey, in the province of Caramania, ſituated on a river which ſoon after em... itſelf into the Mediterranean, oppoſite ... iſland of Cyprus. It was anciently ca... *Selucia*, and is at preſent the reſidence ... ſangiac, under the governor of Cyp... 110 miles SSE. Cogni. *Long.* 51. 35. ... Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 46. N.

Selemie, a town of Egypt, on the ... branch of the Nile: 9 miles SE. Micha... Keber.

Selenga, a river which riſes in Chi... and creſſing the confines of Ruſſia, run... to the Baikal Lake, fifty miles WN... Verchnei Udinſk.

Selenginſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the ... vernment of Irkutſk, at the confiux of ... Selenga and the Chilok. It was ... an oſtrog in the year 1666; but ... twenty years after that, the fort, wh... now ſtanding, was built; and to thi... place owes its proſperity. The town ... parallel to the river, and contains ... churches, and one hundred and fifty h... which are incloſed in the fortification. ... latter is defended by five pieces of br... non, and as many iron guns; and the ... riſon conſiſts of a regiment of ſoldiers. ... inhabitants have the nickname of Per... from the great quantities of ſand f... theſe parts. The whole adjacent coun... very mountainous and barren; but ... a good arable land a few miles belo... The country about Selenginſk yields a ... great plenty of rhubarb; and all the ... barb that is exported from Ruſſia gro... theſe parts: 84 miles SE. Irkutſk, and ... W. Nertchinſk. *Long.* 124. 30. E. ... *Lat.* 51. N.

Seleniz, a mountain of Germany, in ... duchy of Carinthia; 10 miles S. Clag...

Selenti, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, ... province of Natolia: ſixty miles W. Kio...

Seleſtria, a town of Aſiatic Turke...

the province of Caramania: 50 miles SW. Tarsus.

Selezkaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel: eighty miles S. Archangel.

Selezneva, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Ilmin: twenty-eight miles S. Ilminsk.

Selginthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and bishopric of Mentz: three miles NW. Burken.

Selinsko, an ostrog of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Enisei: 260 miles NNW. Turuchansk. *Long.* 103. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 55. N.

Seluco, or *Seluco*, a town of Africa, on the north side of the river Gambia, in the country of Mandinga.

Seliger, a considerable lake of Russia, in the government of Tver: 80 miles WNW. Tver.

Seligenstad, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, formerly imperial: 12 miles ESE. Frankfort on the Maine, and 28 W. Mentz. *Long.* 16. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 59 N.

Selima, a place in the country of Nubia, where good water is found: 42 miles S. Shab.

Selincourt, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: six leagues W. Peronne.

Selinne, a river of Silesia, which runs northwest into the river Loh, about half a mile S. Repplin.

Selling, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang-si: 1217 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 55. N.

Selingue, see *Selenga*.

Selisia, a river of Italy, in the country of Sicily, which unites with the Cobera, and with the Meduna.

Selisza Nova, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: forty-five miles SW. Choczim.

Selivria, or *Selimbria*, a seaport town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, situated on the north side of the sea of Marmora, with an old ruinous castle, standing on an eminence, formerly very strong, and, with the houses near it, called the *Upper Town*. In the suburbs is an imperial granary, into which the corn of the province is brought. This place is the residence of a Greek bishop: 34 miles W. Constantinople. *Long.* 45. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 52.

Selkirk, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county to which it gives name, situated on the river Ettrick, in what was formerly called *Ettrick Forest*. It is a burgh, with a stock worth more than a thousand pounds a year, which are divided into a great number of small properties. The manufacture of shoes and shoes have been long established here; besides which is a manufacture of inkle, the number of inhabitants in the town is about 1000; in the country part of the parish 700. Selkirk, united with Lanerk, Peebles, and Linlithgow, sends one member to the British Parliament. In the year 1513, one hundred of the inhabitants attended James IV to the battle of Floddonfield; from which a few returned, laden with the spoils taken from the enemy. Some of these trophies still survive the rust of time, and the effects of negligence. The desperate valour of the citizens of Selkirk, which, on that fatal day, was eminently conspicuous to both armies, produced very opposite effects. The implacable resentment of the English reduced their defenceless town to ashes, whilst their grateful sovereign (James V) showed his sense of their valour, by a grant of an extensive portion of his forest, the trees for rebuilding their houses, and the property as the reward of their heroism: thirty miles S. Berwick, and twenty-five SSE. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 34. N.

Selkirkshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the counties of Peebles and Edinburgh, on the east by the county of Roxburgh, on the south by the county of Dumfries, and on the west by the counties of Dumfries and Peebles; about twenty-four miles long, and from eight to fifteen wide. It was formerly also called the sheriffdom of *Ettrick Forest*, from an extensive royal forest of that name. The country is, in general, hilly, and rather more adapted for pasture than for tillage. The rivers abound with fish, of which the principal are the Ettrick, the Yarrow, the Gala, and the Tweed. The fields and woods abound with game and birds both of song and prey. This country sends one member to the British parliament. Selkirk is the capital.

Sella, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benguela.

Selle, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: 2 leagues S. Aurillic.

Selle, a river of France, which runs into the Scheldt, about two leagues above Valenciennes.

Sellef, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac: 37 leagues E. Ispahan.

Selles, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Romorantin, on the Cher: 3½ leagues SW. Romorantin, and 7 S. Blois.

Selle-sur-Bied (La), a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montargis: 2½ leagues NE. Montargis.

Sellia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 4 miles NNE. St. Severina.

Selliers, a town of France, in the department of the Jura: 3 leagues W. Poligny.

Selnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: ſixteen miles NW. Chrudim.

Selo, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Peſti.

Seloloi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk. *Long.* 94. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 64. 8. N.

Selomme, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vendome: 2 leagues SE. Vendome.

Selongey, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Is-ſur-Tille: 1½ league N. Is-ſur-Tille, and 6 NW. Gray.

Selovitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: 10 miles SE. Brunn.

Selrain, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 7 miles WSW. Inſpruck.

Selſea Bill, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of England, in the county of Suſſex, which takes its name from a village: 8 miles S. Chicheſter. *Long.* 0. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 41. N.

Selſten, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: 8 miles SSE. Bremervord.

Selters, or *Lower Selters*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves, ſituated on the Emſbach, near which is a celebrated medicinal ſpring, the waters of which are well known: 21 miles N. Mentz, and 30 E. Coblentz.

Selters, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau, on the Lahn, with a medicinal ſpring: 2 miles N. Weilburg.

Selſchan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Muldaw: 22 miles SE. Beraun, and 38 S. Prague.

Seltz, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Rhine, 3 miles N. Ingelheim.

Seltz, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, on the Rhine: 7¼ leagues NNE. Straſburg, and 6 S. Landau.

Seltzbach, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: 2 leagues SW. Colmar, and 2 NW. Ruffach.

Selva, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 35 miles NE. Gerona. *Long.* 19. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

Selucia, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac: 160 miles NW. Baſſora.

Selve (La), a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sauveterre: 4 leagues SE. Sauveterre, and 4½ S. Rhodez.

Selune, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, near Mont St. Michel.

Sem, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the eaſt part of the government of Kursk, paſſes by Kursk, and unites with the Deſna, near Soſnitza, in the government of Novgorod Sieverskoe.

Semar, a river which riſes in Mount Cenis and after forming in its courſe a bourg between Savoy and Piedmont, falls into the Doria at Suſa.

Sematai, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: miles NE. Peking.

Semau, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea: 3 leagues S. from the iſland of Timor.

Semegonde, or *Semegda*, a town of Africa in the kingdom of Bournou, on a lake formed by a branch of the Niger.

Semendria, a town and fortreſs of Servia on the ſouth ſide of the Danube. This place was taken by the Turks, in the year 14 in the year 1688, by the Hungarians, the year 1690, by the Turks, and in year 1718, again by the Hungarians miles W. Paſſarovitz, and 50 S. Temeſ

Semengian, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 44 leagues S. Kin.

Semennud, a town of Egypt, on the branch of the Nile: 8 miles SSW. Ma and 53 N. Cairo.

Semenov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Niznei Novogrod: 36 miles Niznei Novgorod. *Long.* 62. E. Ferro. 55. 30. N.

Semenovſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the vernment of Vologda: 44 miles NN Vologda.

Semigallia (Duchy of), a diviſion of Curland, about 110 miles in length, and ten to twenty-five in breadth, bounded the north by Ruſſia, from which it is ſe rated by the Dwina, and elſewhere by C land. It is now ſubject to Ruſſia. Mi is the capital.

Semile, a town of Bohemia, in the circle Boleſlaw: 8 miles E. Turnau.

Semin, a city of China, of the firſt r in the province of Quang-ſi, on the bor of Tonking: 1202 miles SSW. Pek *Long.* 124. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 0. N

Seminara, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: where the duke d'Aubigny, defeated the Spaniards, in the year 1495, and himſelf defeated in the year 1503. In year 1783, this town was deſtroyed by earthquake, but the inhabitants eſcaped miles SSW. Roſſano, and 17 NNE. Re

Semipolatnai, or *Sempalat*, a fortreſs Ruſſia, in the government of Koliva the Irtiſch, firſt built in the year 1714 the bank of the Irtiſch; but it was t down, and built on a new ſituation ſe times, on account of the gradual encr ments which the water made on the ſo that now it ſtands in its fourth ſitu

This fort is eaſily commanded from the mountains that lie to the eaſt of it; and the whole country is very pleaſant and fertile, tho' in many places uncultivated. The gardens at Semipalatnaia yield a very fine ſpecies of melons. The fort has its name from Sempalat, a Tartarian town, lying about ſixteen wreſts from it, on the river Irtiſch, where ſome remains of old ſtone buildings are ſtill to be ſeen. The firſt Ruſſian ſettlers here found ſeveral of theſe houſes, as the name of the place imports. The learned are of opinion that ſome old inſcriptions which were found among the ruins, relate to the mythology of the Calmuks; and that this place was deſigned by that nation, agreeably to a maxim of their religion, that when any conſecrated place is once profaned by war, it muſt be relinquiſhed for ever: 248 miles S. Kolivan, and 316 SE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 98. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Semjat, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 118 miles W. Diarbek.

Semlin, a town of Hungary: 12 miles NW. Stulweiſenburg.

Semmara, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 20 miles W. Oppido.

Semnus, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Adriatic: 4 miles W. Canovia, in the province of Albania.

Semovnie, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 12 miles W. Nicopoli.

Semoy, a town of Luxemburg: five miles S. Chiny.

Semoy, a river which riſes in Luxemburg, near Arlon, paſſes by Chiny, Bouillon, &c. and enters the Meuſe near Château Renard, in the department of the Ardennes.

Sempach, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, ſituated on a lake, to which it gives name. Near this town, in the year 1386, the confederate Swiſs obtained a moſt glorious victory over Leopold, duke of Auſtria; and in the year 1393, agreed on an ordinance for the improvement of their military diſcipline: 7 miles NW. Lucerne, and 18 W. Zurich.

Sempach, a lake of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne, ſix miles long, and two broad: 8 miles NW. Lucerne.

Sempiropol, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Tauris: 60 miles S. Perekop. *Long.* 33. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 8. N.

Sempt, a river of Germany, which runs into the Iſer, 5 miles above Landſhut, in Lower Bavaria.

Semſat, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 60 miles W. Diarbek.

Semtchiarſkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Irtiſch. *Long.* 96. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

Semptchin Hotun, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 18 miles ESE. Tourfan. *Long.* 107. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 39. N.

Semur en Auxois, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, ſituated on a rock, near the river Armançon; the principal commerce is in woollen cloth of their own manufacture: 10 leagues WNW. Dijon, and 16 SW. Langres. *Long.* 21. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 29. N.

Semur en Briennois, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marcigny: three quarters of a league E. Marcigny, and 4¼ S. Charolles. *Long.* 21. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 16. N.

Semza, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: ſixteen miles NNE. Mezen.

Sena, or *Marzali*, a town of Africa, in the country of Monomotapa, on the river Zambeze, where the Portugueſe have a factory. *Long.* 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 3. S.

Se-nan, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains: the inhabitants hold little communication with the Chineſe: 845 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 56. N.

Senarpont, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 7½ leagues W. Amiens, and 5 S. Abbeville.

Sence, a river of England, which riſes in the country of Leiceſter, and falls into the Anker, oppoſite Atherſton, in Warwickſhire.

Sendea, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 7 miles SSW. Munſter.

Sendenhorſt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 10 miles SSE. Paderborn.

Sendgean, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 13 miles SE. Balikeſri.

Sendziſchow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 36 miles SSW. Sandomirz.

Seneca, a river of United America, in the ſtate of New York, which runs from a lake of the ſame name to the Oſwego River.

Seneca, a lake of United America, in the ſtate of New York, twenty-five miles long, and two or three wide: 22 miles S. Lake Ontario.

Senecey, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons: 2½ leagues S. Châlons ſur Saône, and 1½ N. Tournus.

Seneff, a town of Brabant, remarkable for a bloody battle fought there between the French, commanded by the prince of Condé, and the Dutch and the allies, commanded by William prince of Orange. The prince of Orange, to make the world imagine he had gained a victory, laid ſiege to Oudenarde; but

but Condé, to convince them that he had not loſt a battle, obliged him to relinquiſh the attempt: 13 miles NW. Charles ſur Sambre, and 13 ENE. Mons.

Senegal, or *Senegambia*, a country of Africa, ſituated between the rivers Senegal and Gambia, in which are included many kingdoms and ſtates. The former name it derives from the river Senegal and the latter from the Gambia.

Senegal, a river of Africa, which riſes in the interior country, and runs into the Atlantic. Some geographers are of opinion, that it riſes out of the great lake Mabeira, and paſſes through a courſe of 1500 miles before it diſcharges itſelf into the ocean; while others no leſs obſtinately aſſert it to be a continuation of the Niger, though neither opinions can be otherwiſe ſupported than by conjecture. The river Senegal is, doubtleſs, one of the largeſt rivers of Africa; for without aſcending higher than the lake Benin (the fartheſt that Europeans have penetrated, at leaſt upon unqueſtionable authority) it is 800 leagues to the iſland of Senegal, near the mouth of the river. So cruel, ſo ſavage, and ſo barbarous, are the inhabitants, that few people's curioſity is ſufficient to carry them through the dangers and fatigues which would neceſſarily attend ſuch a purſuit. Within two leagues of the ſea, the river in its courſe takes a ſudden turn to the ſouth, and for the remainder of its paſſage is divided from the ſea only by a natural ridge of ſand, ſometimes not a hundred toiſes over. By this curve, it prolongs its courſe for twenty-five leagues farther, from north to ſouth, till at length it diſcharges itſelf into the ocean, in 15 deg. 50 min. north latitude. This great river ſeparates the country of the Negroes from the Moors of Sahara, or the Deſert, ſtretching by a number of windings to a prodigious length, from eaſt to weſt. The extreme rapidity of this river is attributed to the ſpace paſſed through by ſo large a body of water, confined within ſo narrow a channel; the mouth of it being no more than half a league over, and that choked up with ſand, called a bar, which renders the paſſage exceeding difficult and dangerous. This bar is doubly dangerous, on account not only of the ſhallowneſs of the water at all times, but the ſhifting of the bar, and the change of its ſituation after floods and heavy rains, by which the channels are loſt, and new ſoundings requiſite to diſcover them; indeed, the Senegal would be quite ſhut up but for one channel of 200 toiſes in breadth, and two fathoms' depth, which has long kept its ſituation immoveable, amidſt the floods and overflowings of the river. This bar prevents ſhips of five or ſix hundred tons from entering the river, and mooring under the fort; an inconvenience that obliged the French company to keep a veſſel conſtantly at anchor in the channel, for no other purpoſe than to keep an account of the ſoundings. The most commodious time of the year for croſſing the bar is from the month of January till Aug. the winds being then variable, the ſea ſmooth, and the bar fixed till the end of rainy ſeaſon, when the prodigious ſwell of the river, and ſouth-weſt winds, oppoſing its rapid courſe, raiſe waves of ſo prodigious a height at the bar, that their claſhing reſembles the ſhock of mountains, and furious, as to daſh in pieces the ſtrongeſt ſhip. After croſſing the bar, it becomes beautiful, ſmooth, and gently gliding river four fathoms' depth. In advancing a little higher, the country on the ſouth ſide is clothed with a beautiful verdure, the trees perpetual bloom, than which nothing can form a more agreeable contraſt to the ſandy, and barren points of land, that preſent themſelves to ſhipping. All along lie a great number of iſlands, pleaſantly ſtocked with trees, fruits, herbage, and but appropriated to no uſe, except the of Senegal. The mouth of the river is down in *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

Senegal, an iſland of Africa, in the ſo called, about one mile and a quarter length, from north to ſouth, and almoſt half mile in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. It is compoſed of a bed of looſe ſand, productive nothing but what is forced by art and richeſt manure, notwithſtanding which contains 3000 inhabitants, whoſe principal food is fiſh and maize. This ſort of corn grows in great plenty almoſt all over the whole country. It may ſeem ſurpriſing, that a part of the world ſo very unhealthy as ſhould yet be ſo populous, but the wonder will ceaſe when we come to underſtand, the greateſt pride among the men conſiſts the number of their wives; ſo that every one takes as many as he is able to maintain, ſome ſix, others eight, and others two at a time. *Lat.* 16. 5. N.

Senetoſo, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt the iſland of Corſica: 20 miles SW. Sar

Senez, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtellane; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Embrun: 4½ leagues SSE. Digne, and NW. Caſtellane.

Senftenberg, a town of Germany, in archduchy of Auſtria: three miles N. S

Senftenberg, a town of Bohemia, in the cle of Konigingratz: 3 miles N. Geyerſb

Senftenberg, a town of Germany, in circle of Upper Saxony, and marggra of Meiſſen, containing about 300 ho ſurrounded with ramparts and ditches miles NE. Meiſſen, and 64 SSE. Be *Long.* 31. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 31. N

Sengana, a town of Hindooſtan, in

...ut country: 38 miles WNW. Cotputly, ...5 miles SW. Delhi.

...en, or *Sensen*, a river of Swisserland, ...ins the Sanen River, near Laupen, ... canton of Berne.

...en, a city of China, of the first rank, ... province of Quang-si: 1112 miles ... Peking. *Long.* 125. 20. E. Ferro. ... 23. 24. N.

...*sbasara*, a town of Persia, in the ... of Ghilan: 23 leagues NW. Reshd.

...n, a town of China, of the third ... the province of Quang-si: 25 miles ... King-yuen.

...a, a town of the island of Malta, ... by a canal from Vittoriosa, and con... about 4000 inhabitants.

...a, a town of Persia, in the province ... beitzan: 16 leagues SE. Tauris.

...*arden*, a town of Germany, in the ... Lower Saxony, and lordship of ...usen: six miles E. Jever.

...*gem*, a town of France, in the de... of the Straits of Calais, and chief ... a canton, in the district of St. Omer: ...gues W. St. Omer.

...*tz*, a town of Bohemia, in the cir... Konigingratz: six miles N. Konigin...

...o, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of ... which runs into the Sibari.

... a town of Hungary: 25 miles W. ...an.

..., a town of Asia, in the country of ... forty-two leagues S. Lassa.

..., a town of France, and principal ... a district, in the department of the ... before the revolution, the see of a ... suffragan of Rheims: 3½ posts S. ...gne, and 5½ N. Paris. *Long.* 20. ... Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 12. N.

... a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the ...ment of Mosul: eighty miles SSE. ...

...*aar*, a kingdom of Africa, in the ... of Nubia, situated on the banks of ..., between Egypt and Abyssinia. In ...nning of the 16th century, the whole ...country between Abyssinia and Egypt ...ect to an Arab prince of the race of ...oreish, called Wed Ageeb, whose ca... Gerri. In the year 1504, it was ...d by a nation of Negroes, who com... the Arabs to pay them a considerable ... These Negroes were called Shil... and founded Sennaar, which has ever ...en the capital. At the establishing ...monarchy, the king, and the whole ... of Shillook, were Pagans. They ... after converted to Mahometanism, ...ake of trading with Cairo, and took ... of Funge, which they interpret ... lords, or conquerors, and at other ... free citizens, though Mr. Bruce says, that the first title of nobility in this country is that of slave; indeed, there it no other. All titles and dignities are undervalued and precarious, unless they are in the hands of one who is a slave. Slavery in Sennaar is the only true nobility. It is one of the singularities which obtains among this brutish people, that the king ascends his throne under an admission that he may be lawfully put to death by his own subjects, or slaves, upon a council being held by the great officers, if they decree that it is not for the advantage of the state that he be suffered to reign any longer. There is one officer of his own family who, alone, can be the instrument of shedding his sovereign and kinsman's blood. This officer is called Sid el Coom, master of the king's household, or servants, but has no vote in deposing him, nor is any guilt imputed to him, however many of his sovereigns he thus regularly murders. Upon the death of the king his eldest son succeeds by right; and immediately afterwards as many of the brothers of the reigning prince as can be apprehended are put to death by the Sid el Coom.

Senaar, a city of Africa, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, situated on the west side of the Nile. Mr. Bruce says the ground whereon it stands, rises just enough to prevent the river from entering the town, even in the height of the inundation, when it comes to be even with the street. The town of Senaar is very populous, there being in it many good houses, after the fashion of the country. Poncet says, in his time they were all of one story high; but now the great officers have all houses of two. They have parapet roofs, which is a singular construction; for in other places within the rains the roofs are all conical. The houses are all built of clay, with very little straw mixed with it, which sufficiently shows the rains here must be less violent than to the southward, probably from the distance of the mountains. However, when Mr. Bruce was there, a week of constant rain happened, and on the 30th of July the Nile increased violently, after loud thunder and a great darkness to the south. The whole stream was covered with the wreck of houses, canes, wooden bowls, and platters, living camels, and cattle, and several dead ones passed Sennaar, hurried along by the current, with great velocity. A hyena, endeavouriug to cross before the town, was surrounded and killed by the inhabitants. The water got into the houses that stood upon its banks, and by rising several feet high, the walls melted, being clay, which occasioned several of them to fall. It seemed by the floating wreck of houses that appeared in the stream, to have destroyed a great many villages to the southward. The soil of Sennaar

naar is very unfavourable, both to man and beast. This seems to me to be owing to some noxious quality of the fat earth, with which it is every way surrounded, and nothing may be depended upon more surely than the fact. No horse, mule, ass, or any beast of burden, will breed, or even live at Sennaar, or many miles about it. Neither dog nor cat, sheep nor bullock, nor poultry can be preserved a season there. They must go all, every half year to the sands. Though all possible care be taken of them, they die in every place where the fat earth is about the town, during the first seasons of the rains. Several kings have tried to keep lions, but no care could prolong their lives beyond the first rains. This remarkable quality ceases upon removing from the fertile country to the sands Aira, between three and four miles from Sennaar, with no water near it but the Nile, surrounded with white barren sand; which agrees perfectly with all animals. But however unfavourable this soil may be for the propagation of animals, it contributes very abundantly both to the nourishment of man and beast. It is all sown with dora, or millet, the principal food of the natives. It produces also wheat and rice, but these at Sennaar are sold by the pound, even in years of plenty. The salt made use of at Sennaar is all extracted from the earth about it. About twelve miles from Sennaar, nearly to the north-west is a collection of villages called *Shaddly*, from a great saint, who in his time directed large pits to be dug, and plastered closely within with clay, into which a quantity of grain was put when it was at the cheapest, and these were covered up, and plastered again at the top, which they call sealing, and the hole itself matamore. These matamores are in great number all over the plain, and, on any prospect of corn growing dear, they are opened, and corn sold at a low price, both to the town and country. To the north of Shaddly, about twenty-miles, is another foundation of this sort, called *Wed Aboud*, still greater than Shaddly. Upon these two charities the chief subsistence of the Arabs depends; for as there is continual war among these people, and their violence being always directed against the crops rather than the persons of their enemies, the destruction of each tribe would follow the loss of its harvest, was it not for the extraordinary supplies furnished at such times by these granaries. The small villages of soldiers are scattered up and down, through this immense plain to watch the grain that is sown, which is dora only, and it is said that here the ground will produce no other grain. Prodigious excavations are made at proper distances, which fill with water in the rainy season, and are a great relief to the Arabs in their passage between the cultivated country and the sands. The fly, that inex[illegible] persecutor of the Arabs, never pursues [illegible] to the north of Shaddly. The know[illegible] of this circumstance, was what, perhaps, [illegible] termined the first builders of Senn[illegible] place their capital here, this too, pr[illegible] induced the two saints, Shaddly an[illegible] Aboud, to make here these excavati[illegible] corn and water. This is the first [illegible] place the Arabs find, where, havi[illegible] things necessary for subsistence, they [illegible] leisure transact their affairs with [illegible] ment. The banks of the Nile abo[illegible] naar resemble the pleasantest parts [illegible] land in the summer season; but soo[illegible] when the rains cease, and the sun ex[illegible] utmost influence, the dora begins to [illegible] the leaves to turn yellow and to [illegible] lakes to putrify, smell, and be full of [illegible] all this beauty suddenly disappears; [illegible] scorched Nubia returns, and all its ter[illegible] poisonous winds, and moving sands, [illegible] and ventilated with sultry blasts, wh[illegible] followed by a troop of terrible atte[illegible] epilepsies, apoplexies, violent fevers, [illegible] agues, and lingering painful dysente[illegible] more obstinate and mortal. The [illegible] Sennaar is very simple. It consists [illegible] shirt, of blue Surat cloth, called [illegible] which covers them from the lower [illegible] the neck down to their feet, but [illegible] conceal the neck itself; and this is [illegible] difference between the men's and [illegible] men's dress, that worn by the women [illegible] the neck altogether. The men ha[illegible] times a sash tied about their midd[illegible] both men and women go barefoot[illegible] house. In the greatest heat at no[illegible] order buckets of water to be thro[illegible] them, instead of bathing. Both [illegible] women anoint themselves at least once [illegible] with camels' grease mixed with [illegible] principal diet of the poorer sort [illegible] made into bread or flour. The rich [illegible] pudding of this, toasting the flour be[illegible] fire, and pouring milk and butter [illegible] besides which they eat beef, partly [illegible] and partly raw. Their horned [illegible] the largest and fattest in the world, [illegible] exceedingly fine; but the common [illegible] in the market is camels' flesh. M[illegible] says, the liver of the animal, and th[illegible] rib, are always eaten raw through th[illegible] country, and he never saw one [illegible] where it was dressed with fire: it is [illegible] true that eating raw flesh is pec[illegible] Abyssinia; it is practised, in this in[illegible] camels' flesh, in all the black countr[illegible] westward. Hogs' flesh is not sold [illegible] market, but all the people of Senna[illegible] publickly; men in office, who prete[illegible] Mahometans, eat their's in secre[illegible] forces at Sennaar, immediately ar[illegible] capital, consist of about 14,000. N[illegible]

fight naked, having no other armour but a ſhort javelin, and a round ſhield, and about 1800 horſe, all black, mounted by black ſlaves, armed coats of mail, and without any other weapon but a Sclavonian ſword. The trade of Sennaar is not ſo great; they have no manufactures, but the principal article of conſumption is blue cotton cloth from Surat. Formerly, when the ways were open, and merchants went in caravans with ſafety, Indian goods were brought in quantities to Sennaar from Jidda, and then diſperſed over the black country. The return was made in gold, in powder called Tibbar, civet, rhinoceros's horns, ivory, oſtrich feathers, and, above all, in ſlaves and glaſs, more of which were exported from Sennaar than from all the reſt of Africa together. But this trade is almoſt deſtroyed, ſo is that of the gold and ivory. However, the gold ſtill keeps up its reputation of being the pureſt and beſt in Africa, and therefore bought at Mocha, to be carried to India, where it all at laſt centres. *Long.* 33. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 34. N.

Senne, a river of Brabant, which enters the Dender, a little below Malines.

Sennfeld, an imperial village of Germany, in the circle of Franconia: two miles SE. Schweinfurt.

Sennones, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Salm: 9 miles SW. Salm, and 33 WSW. Straſburg.

Sennoca, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: forty-three miles W. Cuma.

Sennoches, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteauneuf: 3 leagues W. Châteauneuf en Thimerais, and ſix N. Nogent le Rotrou.

Sennſtett, or *Sennſtedt*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: eight miles SW. Cirknitz.

Sens, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dol: 4½ leagues NNE. Rennes, and 6½ S. Dol.

Sens, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louhans: 2½ leagues NNE. Louhans, and ſix E. Châlons ſur Saône.

Sens, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Yonne, on the Yonne. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contained fifteen pariſh churches, and fourteen abbies and convents: 24 poſts NNW. Dijon, and 19½ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 12. N.

Senſane, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſituated near a mountain of the ſame name.

Senſburg, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 56 miles SSE. Konigſberg.

Senio, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra, which runs into the Adriatic, three miles SE. Lungiano.

Senton, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the river Kincha: 22 miles NE. Pei.

Senuris, a town of Egypt, near the Birket il Kerun: nine miles NW. Fayoum.

Senzarſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: eighty miles S. Yalutorovſk.

Seon St. Henry, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marſeilles: 1½ league N. Marſeilles.

Seonji Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls: 23 miles SW. Kara Hotun.

Sepanx, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: 3 leagues W. Joigny.

Seapory, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra: twenty miles SW. Narwa.

Sept Moncel, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Claude: three quarters of a league E. St. Claude.

Septemes, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: 3 leagues E. Vienne.

Septeuil, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort: three leagues NW. Montfort.

Septong, ſee *Dſeptorg*.

Sepulveda, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the river Duraton: 28 miles NE. Segovia.

Sequin, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 105 miles S. Cogni.

Sera, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 58 miles NW. Bangalore, and 53 N. Scringapatam. *Long.* 75. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 28. N.

Sera Capriola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: fourteen miles SSE. Termola.

Serab, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: ſeven leagues E. Tauris.

Seragio, a town of the Iſland of Corſica: ſix miles S. Corte.

Serai, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 24 miles E. Caſtamena.

Serajo, or *Boſna Serajo*, a town of European Turkey, in Boſnia, and reſidence of a Sanjiac, on the river Boſna. It is large, rich, and commercial, and the ſee of a Catholic biſhop, appointed by the king of Hungary: 230 miles S. Vienna, and 118 W. Belgrade. *Long.* 35. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

Seramica, a river of South America, in the country of Surinam, which runs into the

Atlantic, *Long.* 55. 38. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 5. 54. N.

Serampour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, near the river Hoogly: 12 miles S. Hoogly, and 12 N. Calcutta.

Serampour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: 75 miles SSE. Bahar, and 108 W. Moorſhedabad.

Seraquino, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago: eight miles NE. Scopelo.

Serat, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag: 27 miles E. Preſburg, and 58 E. Vienna.

Seravalle, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, on the Scrinia: twelve miles S. Tortona.

Seraucourt, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne: two leagues S. St. Quintin.

Seravi, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt branch of the Nile: 12 miles E. Menuf, and 21 N. Cairo.

Serchio, a river of Italy, which riſes in the duchy of Modena, and after croſſing the State of Lucca, runs into the Mediterranean, four miles NNW. Piſa.

Serdan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 28 leagues SSW. Kin.

Serdao (O), a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: ſix leagues S. Sines, and ten WNW. Ourique.

Serdapol, a town of Hungary: two miles S. Serat.

Serdob, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Donetz, near its ſource: 72 miles NW. Saratov. *Long.* 62. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

Serdobol, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg, on the Lake Ladoga: ſixty miles NNE. Viborg. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 45. N.

Serdze Kamen, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Sea, ſo called from its ſuppoſed reſemblance to a heart. *Long.* 188. 11. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 67. 3. N.

Sere, a river of Spain, in the province of Valencia, which runs into the Mediterranean: ſix miles S. Peniſcola.

Serebrianka, a gulf of Ruſſia, on the weſt coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 70. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 74. 25. N.

Serech, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 28 leagues SSW. Kin.

Seregnan, a town of Germany, in the country of Tyrol: eight miles NNE. Trent.

Seregno, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: ten miles N. Milan.

Serejon, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura: 20 miles S. Plaſencia.

Serena (La), a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura: 18 miles ESE. Merida.

Serena, a river of South America, in Chili, which runs into the South Pacific Ocean, near Coquimbo.

Serent, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ploermel: 3 leagues NE. Vannes, and 2¼ SW. Ploer

Serenz, a town of Hungary: nine m W. Tokay.

Sereres, a nation of Africa, in the neighbourhood of Cape Verd, diſperſed into ſeveral ſmall republics, which unite into one againſt a common enemy. They have laws but thoſe of nature. They go naked and have little or no idea of a ſupreme be or life after this. They ſeem to be in five people, and unacquainted with liquors, induſtrious and hoſpitable to ſtra ers.

Serethina, a town of Ruſſia, in the gover ment of Irkutſk, on the Angara: twen four miles ESE. Balaganſkoi.

Sergag, a town of Ruſſia, in the gover ment of Niznei Novgorod: forty-eight m SE. Niznei Novgorod. *Long.* 63. 6. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 50. N.

Sergiev, a town of Ruſſia, in the gover ment of Tobolsk, on the Eniſei: ſeven two miles N. Eniſeisk.

Sergievſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the gover ment of Upha: 180 miles W. Upha. *Lo* 68. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Sergievſkaia Novo, a fortreſs of Ruſſia the government of Upha, on the Sam fifty-ſix miles NW. Orenburg.

Sergievſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the vince of Uſtiug, on the Vim: fifty-t miles NE. Yarensk.

Sergievſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the vince of Ekaterinburg: forty-eight m SW. Ekaterinburg.

Sergines, a town of France, in the de ment of the Yonne, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Sens: 4¼ leagu Provins, and 3 N. Sens.

Sergipo, or *Seregipo del Rey*, a town South America, in Braſil, near the coa the Atlantic, on a river of the ſame n It is the capital of a diſtrict. *Long.* 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 42. S.

Sericora, a town of Perſia, in the pro of Mazenderan: 5 leagues NE. After

Serignac, a town of France, in the d ment of the Finiſterre, and chief pla canton, in the diſtrict of Carhaix: 3¼ N. Carhaix, and 3¼ S. Morlaix.

Serignan, a town of France, in the D ment of the Herault: 2 leagues S. Be

Serigni, a ſeaport town of the Illan Java, in the Straits of Sundy, belong the king of Bantam.

Serigo, ſee *Cerigo*.

Serigo, a town of Italy, in the duch Milan, on the Lake Como: two miles Gravedona, and twenty-ſeven N. Com

Serikotche, a town of Perſia, in the vince of Choraſan: 65 leagues N. Her

Serjibey oudouc, a town of Chineſe Tar

in the country of the Mongul[illegible]. *Long.* 130. [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 15. N.

Serinsob, a town of Egypt: 16 miles S. [illegible]etta.

Serin, or *Serain*, a river of France, which [illegible] into the Yonne, between Auxerre and [illegible].

Serine, a town of European Turkey, in [illegible] province of Macedonia: 44 miles SE. [illegible].

Seringapatam, a town of Hindoostan, and [illegible] of the Mysore country, situated on [illegible] island in the Cauvery. In the year 1792, [illegible] Cornwallis laid siege to this city, and [illegible]pelled Tippoo, king of Mysore, to a [illegible], by which he made a cession of great [illegible] of his dominions, and agreed to pay [illegible] crores, and thirty lacks of rupees, to[illegible] the expences of the war: 215 miles [illegible]W. Madras. *Long.* 76. 48. E. Green[illegible]. *Lat.* 12. 33. N.

[illegible], a town of Italy, in the kingdom [illegible], and province of Principato Ultra: [illegible] S. Benevento.

[illegible], an island of Africa, in the river [illegible], where the canoes of the country [illegible]structed.

[illegible], a river of Italy, which rises in the [illegible] part of the Bergamasco, and runs [illegible] Adda, at Pizzighitone, in the Cre[illegible]se.

[illegible] *Somtou*, a country of Asia, in Thi[illegible] situated between the 113th and 114th [illegible] of west longitude from Ferro, and [illegible] the 30th and 31st degree of north [illegible].

[illegible], a town of Russia, in the govern[illegible] of Kaluga: 44 miles WSW. Kaluga. [illegible] 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 16. N.

[illegible], a town of Asiatic Turkey, in [illegible] province of Caramania: 50 miles W. [illegible].

[illegible]*maises*, a town of France, in the de[illegible]ment of the Loiret, and chief place of a [illegible], in the district of Pithiviers: 2½ [illegible] N. Pithiviers.

[illegible]*maize*, a town of France, in the de[illegible]ent of the Marne, and chief place of [illegible]ton, in the district of Vitry-le-Fran[illegible] 4½ leagues ENE. Vitry-le-Français, [illegible] S. St. Menehould.

[illegible], a river of Italy, which rises [illegible] Montegio, in the state of Genoa, and [illegible] passing by Serravalla, Tortona, &c. [illegible] into the Tanaro.

[illegible], a town of Istria: 1½ mile NE. [illegible] d Istria.

[illegible]*one*, a town and castle of Italy, in [illegible]eronese, on a neck of land running [illegible] Lake Garda: 16 miles W. Verona.

[illegible]*non*, a town of France, in the depart[illegible] of the Var, and chief place of a can[illegible] in the district of Grasse: 2½ leagues [illegible] Grasse.

Sermonetta, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma: 10 miles SE. Veletri.

Sermur, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse: two leagues SW. Auzance.

Sernanchella, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3½ leagues SSW. St. Joao-da-Pesqueira, and 6½ SE. Lamego.

Sernst, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Glaris, near a river of the same name: 3½ miles S. Glaris.

Sernst, a river of Swisserland, which runs into the Sundbach, at Sernst.

Seroglazovskaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Volga: 24 miles NW. Astrachan.

Serolzeck, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, at the union of the rivers Narew and Bug.

Seronge, a town of Hindoostan, in the Malwa country, celebrated for its manufacture of painted cottons and chintzes: 132 miles NE. Ougein, and 192 S. Agra. *Long.* 78. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 5. N.

Seros (Los), a town of the island of Cuba: 38 miles N. Trinidad.

Serouge, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 80 miles SW. Diarbek.

Serpa, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, containing two churches, and about 4000 inhabitants: 4 leagues SW. Mourao, and 27 SE. Lisbon.

Serpentaro, a small island, on the east coast of Sardinia, at the south side of the entrance into the Gulf of Cagliari: 17 miles SSE. Cagliari.

Serpho, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about twelve leagues in circumference. The mountains of this island are so rugged and steep, that the poets feigned that Perseus transformed the natives into stone. Here are mines of iron and loadstone. The inhabitants are all of the Greek church: they pay 800 crowns to the Grand Signor; for the capitation and land-tax. The produce is but small; the onions are in much esteem. The ancient Romans made this a place of banishment. Its ancient name was *Seriphus*. *Long.* 42. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

Serpuchov, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow: 40 miles S. Moscow. *Long.* 54. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. N.

Serqueux, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourbonne-les-Bains: one league N. Bourbonne.

Serra, a town of the island of Corsica: 11 miles SSW. Cervione.

Serra d'Alcoba, mountains of Portugal, in the province of Beira, between Viseu and Bragança Nova.

Serra de Culdeirao, a mountain of Portugal,

gal, between the province of Algarve and Alentejo.

Serra Falperra, a mountain of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes: five leagues W. Mirandela.

Serra de Monchique, mountains of Portugal, between the province of Alentejo and Algarve.

Serra de Momil, mountains of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os Montes, between Miranda, and Torre de Moncorvo.

Serra Quercra, a town of Africa, in Lower Guinea, on the river Camarones.

Serra de Reboda, mountains of Portugal, south of Bragança, in the province of Tras-os-Montes.

Serra de S. Miguel, mountains of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, on the south side of the Tagus: four or five leagues NNW. Caſtello-de Vide.

Serrae, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia; the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop: 36 miles ENE. Saloniki.

Serrain, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 64 miles SW. Mecca.

Serravalle, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: 19 miles N. Vercelli, and three S. Borgo-di-Seſia.

Serravalle, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 24 miles SE. Mantua.

Serravalle, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan: two miles N. Ceneda.

Serre (La), a river of France, which runs into the Oiſe, near La Fere, in the department of the Aiſne.

Serre, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: 4 leagues N. Romans.

Serres, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Higher Alps: 8 leagues WSW. Gap, and ſix NNW. Siſteron.

Serret, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 30 miles W. Caſtamena.

Serrieres, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen: 5 leagues N. Tournon.

Sertam, a town of Portugal, on the river Pera, in the province of Eſtramadura; 8 leagues NE. Thomar.

Serva, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: ſixty leagues SSW. Zareng.

Serverette, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Chely d'Apcher: 4 leagues NNW. Mende, and 2½ SSE. St. Chely.

Servia, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by Boſnia, and Sclavonia, on the eaſt by Walachia and Bulgaria, on the ſouth by Macedonia and Albania, and on the weſt by Boſnia and Dalmatia. This country conſtitutes the weſt part of the ancient Myſia. At the treaty of Paſſarowitz, in the year 1718, the greater part of it was added to the empire; but at the peace of Belgrade, in 1739, the imperialiſts were obliged to give it up to the Ottoman Porte. It was formerly divided into Proper Servia and Raſcia; and the former, which makes the upper part, towards the Danube, belongs to the baſſaw of Myſia. It conſiſts at preſent of four ſangiacats.

Servian, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beziers: 12 leagues NE. Beziers, and two SW. Pezenas.

Serviere, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mende: 5 leagues NW. Mende.

Servieres, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle: 4 leagues SE. Tulle, and 4½ SW. Mauriac.

Servitza, ſee *Servitza*.

Seruſkui, a town of European Turkey, the province of Romania: 30 miles N. Gallipoli.

Serwel, a province of Aſia, in the Coromore country.

Seſen, or *Seſem*, a town of Germany, the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel: 4 leagues SW. Goſlar.

Seſia, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Alps, on the borders of the Valais, and runs into the Po, a little below Caſal.

Seſſa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 23 miles SW. Cangiano.

Seſſa, ſee *Sezza*.

Seſſlach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurburg: 50 miles NE. Wurzburg, and 10 Konigſhofen.

Seſta, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: five miles NW. Brugnetto.

Seſto, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 28 miles WNW. Milan.

Seſtola, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: 17 miles S. Modena.

Seſtos, a fortreſs of European Turkey, the province of Romania, oppoſite Aydos, and 24 miles SSW. Gallipoli.

Seſtos, a river of Africa, which riſes in the mountains of Sierra Leona, croſſes the Grain Coaſt, and runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 30. N.

Seſtre-Ivo, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt.

Seſtre Grand, or *Great Paris*, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt; one of the largeſt and moſt conſiderable and commercial towns of the country.

Seſtre Petit, or *Little Paris*, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt, near Grand Seſtre.

Seſtri di Levante, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 12 miles W. Brugnetto.

S,

Sestri di Ponente, a town of Italy, in the ate of Genoa: 4 miles W. Genoa.

Se-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt ank, in the province of Koei-tcheou, ſitu- ted in a country full of mountains which ield cinnabar and quickſilver: 982 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 126. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 7. 10. N.

Se-ching, or *Se-tchin*, a town of China, f the firſt rank, in the province of Quang- : 1100 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 113. 0. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 17. N.

Se-tchuen, a town of China, of the ſecond nk, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1167 iles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 17. E. erro. *Lat.* 28. 48. N.

Se-tchuen, a province of China, bounded n the north by Chen-ſi, on the eaſt by ou-quang, on the ſouth by Koei-tcheou, nd on the weſt by the kingdom of Thibet, nd ſome other neighbouring countries. Be- des a great number of forts and places of rength, there are reckoned in this province n cities of the firſt claſs, and eighty-eight f the ſecond and third. The river Yang- e-kiang traverſes Se-tchuen, which is opu- nt, not only on account of the abundance f fiſh it produces, but alſo by its mines of on, tin, and lead, by its amber, ſugar- ines, load-ſtone, lapis-lazuli, muſk, and orſes, which are in great requeſt; alſo by s rhubarb and the root fou-lin, which the hineſe phyſicians introduce into all their reſcriptions; and by many other uſeful roductions. This province, which is a reat diſtance from the ſea, gets all the ſalt conſumes from its mountains, where the habitants dig pits, which furniſh them ith it in abundance. The capital of Se- huen, called *Tchin-tou*, was formerly the ſidence of the emperors.

Seteef, a town of Africa, anciently called *itpha*, and capital of part of Mauritania, hich made a ſtout reſiſtance againſt the Sa- cens. There is ſcarcely one fragment left, mber of the ancient walls, pillars, or ciſ- rns of the Romans: the few remaining ructures being obviouſly the work of the ter inhabitants. The fountains which ontinue to flow very plentifully near the entre of the city, are equally delightful nd convenient; and without doubt gave ccaſion formerly for many ingenious and eful contrivances in the diſtribution of the ater: 90 miles SW. Conſtantina. *Long.* 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 58. N.

Seterra, or *Setres*, a town of Africa, on he Grain Coaſt.

Sethron, a town of Egypt: 16 miles W. inch.

Setines, ſee *Athens*.

Seto, a mountain of Germany, which di- ides the eaſtern part of the country of the ountry of Tyrol from the Venetian ſtates.

Setledge, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the mountains of Thibet, and runs into the Indus, near Veh.

Seton, a river of Spain, which runs into the Gallego, in the province of Aragon.

Setſch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 8 miles SSW. Chrudim.

Settle, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango.

Settefratri, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: ten miles NE. Teramo.

Settenil, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, on the borders of Seville: eight miles N. Ronda, and 38 NW. Malaga.

Settia, a town of the iſland of Candia: the ſee of a Greek biſhop: 48 miles ESE. Candia. *Long.* 43. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 3. N.

Settle, a town of England, in the county of York, ſituated on the Ribble, with a weekly market on Tueſday, and a market every other Monday for cattle: 59 miles W. York, and 235 N. London.

Settovitone, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and county of Canaveſe: four miles N. Ivrea.

Setuval, or *St. Ubes*, a ſtrong ſeaport town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, ſituated in a bay of the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Sandao, with a good harbour, capable of receiving any ſhips of burden. This town was founded on the ruins of the ancient Cedobriga, which was deſtroyed by the Moors. The environs abound in corn, wine, and oil. Beſides the old walls and towers, it is ſtrengthened with eleven whole, and two demi-baſtions, with ſeveral other out-works. It has likewiſe a ſtrong citadel, called *St. Philip*, in which is a ſpring of excellent water; and the ſtrong fort of Outao, near the harbour, which alſo ſerves for a light-houſe, excluſive of which it has two ſmaller forts. It contains four churches, two hoſpitals, ten convents, an academia problematica, founded by John V, and about 10,000 ſouls: five leagues SSE. Liſbon. *Long.* 9. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 29. N.

Setzini, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. Near it are ſome ſilver mines, in which alſo ſome lapis-lazuli is found: 16 miles W. Malogocz.

Sev, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Deſna, near Trubchevſk, in the government of Orlov.

Sevaſtopol, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Tauris, on the coaſt of the Black Sea: 80 miles S. Perekop. *Long.* 51. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

Seubelsdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: ſix miles N. Culmbach.

Seudre, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, oppoſite the Iſle of Oleron.

Seve, a town of France, in the department

ment of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verſailles, celebrated for its manufacture of China: 1½ poſt SW. Paris, and 1½ NE. Verſailles.

Sevekten, or *Sevekote*, a town of Flanders: 10 miles SW. Bruges, and 7 S. Oſtend.

Seven, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Derwent.

Seven Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, near the coaſt of Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 66. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

Seven Iſlands' Bay, a bay of Canada, on the north ſide of the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 66. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

Seven Rocks' Point, rocks in the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of Dorſetſhire: three miles SW. Lyme Regis.

Sevenaer, or *Zevenaer*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: ten miles N. Cleves.

Seven bergen, a town of Dutch Brabant: 7½ miles NW. Breda, and 10 W. Gertrudenburg.

Seven heads, rocks on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, and county of Cork: ſeven miles SW. from the Old Head of Kinſale.

Sevennes, or *Cevennes*, mountains of France, croſſing the department of the Lozere, particularly memorable as being the ſtrong hold of the Proteſtants in the laſt century, and beginning of the preſent.

Sevenoaks, a town of England, in the county of Kent, near the river Darent, with a weekly market on Saturday: ſeven miles NW. Tunbridge, and 23 SE. London.

Severac, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 63 miles W. Diarbek.

Severac-le-Château, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aveiron: 12 leagues N. Lodeve, and ſeven E. Rhodez. *Long.* 20. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 19. N.

Severen, a town of Walachia, on the Danube, founded by the emperor Severus: ſix miles W. Cſernitz.

Severn, a river which riſes near Plimlimmon Hill, in Montgomeryſhire, North Wales, when, taking a northerly direction, and inclining to the eaſt, it enters Shropſhire, and almoſt ſurrounds the town of Shrewſbury: from Shrewſbury its courſe is ſouth-eaſt to Bridgnorth; from Bridgnorth it runs almoſt due ſouth to Bewdley, Worceſter, Upton, Tewkeſbury, and Glouceſter; after paſſing by Glouceſter, it winds very conſiderably in its courſe, and at Newnham, where there is a ferry, it begins to widen; from thence it runs ſouth-weſt, till after paſſing what we call the *Flat* and *Steep Holms*, it is called the *Briſtol Channel*. A communication between this river and the Thames, the Trent, the Dee and the Merſey, and other rivers has lately been effected by different canals.

Severn, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, which runs into the Cheſapeak, a little below Annapolis.

Severn, a river of North America, which runs into Hudſon's Bay, with a ſettlement at the mouth called *Severn Houſe*. *Long.* 8 W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. N.

Severndroog, a ſeaport town of Hindoſtan, in the Concan country, taken by the Engliſh in the year 1756: 68 miles Bombay, and 70 WSW. Poonah.

Seveſe, a town of Italy, in the duchy Milan: 8 miles NNW. Milan.

Sevignac, a town of France, in the partment of the Lower Pyrennées: leagues N. Morlaas.

Sevigny, a town of France, in the partment of the Ardennes, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel: leagues NW. Rethel.

Sewil, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel, Aiſne: 1½ league SE. Rethel.

Seville, a province of Spain, uſually the kingdom of Seville, bounded on north by Eſtramadura and Cordova, east by Grenada, on the ſouth by the ſtr Gibraltar and the Atlantic, and on the by the Atlantic and Portugal; about miles in length, and from 70 to breadth: it is alſo called *Lower Andal*

Seville, a city of Spain, capital province, and, in the time of the Moo a particular kingdom; the ſee of an a biſhop. The ancient name of this city *Hiſpalis*, which name was preſerved to the Latins. The Goths, from *H* made *Hiſpalia*; but the Arabians, came after them, not pronouncing called it *Ixbilla*, of which the Caſtilians made *Sevilla*. The Romans granted privilege of a Roman colony, and ca *Julia Romula*, or *Little Rome*. Hercu ſaid to have been the founder of Seville, the opinion is ſo general, that it is cur among the common people by long tr tion: it is even inſcribed on the gates of city. Of the forty-three Hercules, m tioned in hiſtory, or fable, two came Spain: one was a Lybian; the other Thebes. It remains to be known whi the two founded Seville. It is ſituate the Guadalquiver: when in poſſeſſion o Romans, it was embelliſhed with tem academies, theatres, and fountains: theſe were deſtroyed by the Goths, an eſtabliſhed by the Moors. When dinand took it from the Mahometans, it tained 600,000 inhabitants; but, ſince

[illegible]me, has declined considerably: its harbour [illegible] choked with sand. In the time of Fer[illegible]and and Isabella, 6000 looms were em[illegible]ployed in this city, and 1600 manufacturers [illegible] wool and silk: at present there are [illegible]ly 400. Seville is large, situated in a [illegible] plain, of a circular form, and surrounded [illegible] walls, flanked with towers. It con[illegible] twenty-nine parish churches, seventy-[illegible] convents, twenty-four hospitals, [illegible]enty-four squares, an university, founded [illegible] the year 1054, and an academy of the [illegible] Lettres, founded in the year 1730, a [illegible] of inquisition, an exchange, and a [illegible]. The cathedral is the largest Gothic [illegible]ding in Spain; and by some supposed [illegible] the largest church in the world, next [illegible] St. Peter's, at Rome. The royal palace, [illegible] Alcaçar, stands near the cathedral, [illegible] is very spacious. It was built by the [illegible]oors; since which the kings of Spain have [illegible] considerably enlarged and decorated it; [illegible] the new works are inferior to the old. [illegible] particular parts of this vast structure [illegible] very grand, but want the conveniences [illegible] modern architecture. Seville contains [illegible] fauxbourgs; one of which, called [illegible], is on the opposite side of the river, [illegible] the communication with it is by a bridge [illegible]. In the year 1729, a treaty of [illegible] was concluded here between England, [illegible], France and Holland. In the year [illegible], this city felt the shock of the earth[illegible] which proved so fatal to Lisbon; and [illegible] cathedral, in particular, suffered consider[illegible]. The celebrated Miguel de Cervantes [illegible] a native of this city: forty-five miles [illegible] Cadiz. *Long.* 10. 40. E. Peak of [illegible]riffe. *Lat.* 37. 12. N.

[illegible]ville del Oro, see *Macas*.

[illegible], a river of North Wales, in the [illegible]ty of Flint, which runs into the Clyde: [illegible] miles NW. St. Asaph.

[illegible]re *Niortoise*, a river of France, which [illegible] near St. Maixent, passes by Niort, [illegible]nce, &c. and runs into the sea, seven [illegible] W. Marance.

[illegible]re, or *Sevre Nantoise*, a river of France, [illegible] rises about eight miles W. from [illegible]nay, passes by Mortagne, Tiffauges, [illegible], &c. and runs into the Loire, oppo[illegible] Nantes.

[illegible]res *(Two)*, a department of France, [illegible]ed on the north by the department of [illegible] Mayne and Loire, on the east by the [illegible]tment of the Vienne, on the south by [illegible] departments of the Charente and Lower [illegible]rente, and on the west by the department [illegible] Vendée; about 68 miles from north [illegible]th, and from twenty-seven to thirty-[illegible] from east to west. Niort is the capi[illegible]. Before the revolution, it was a part of [illegible].

[illegible]*ribisar*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: sixty miles W. Angura.

Seurre, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Jean-de-Losne: 7 leagues S. Dijon, and 2 S. St. Jean-de-Losne. *Long.* 22. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 58. N.

Sevsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Orel, on the Sev: 56 miles SW. Orel. *Long.* 52. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 15. N.

Sevynvey, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Clethy, in Pembrokeshire.

Sewad, a province of Asia, in the country of Cabul, situated on the west side of the Indus. It is mountainous, and full of strong passes: so that the inhabitants generally are in a state of independence, and occasionally make inroads into Hindoostan.

Sewad, a river of Asia, which joins the Kameh, twenty miles NW. Attock.

Sewalick, a chain of mountains of Asia, between the country of Lahore and Thibet.

Sewee, a country of Asia, between Persia and Hindoostan, on the west side of the Sind.

Sewee Bay, or *Bull's Harbour*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of South Carolina.

Seweestan, a country of Hindoostan, between Sewee and the Indus: about 110 miles in length, and fifty in breadth.

Sexdraga, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: thirty-eight miles E. Gotheborg.

Sext, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne: 1½ mile SE. St. Maurice.

Seyda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 4 miles E. Zahna, and 34 SSW. Potzdam.

Seydewitz, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Perna, in the marggraviate of Meissen.

Seyffersdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Grotkau: two miles and a half NNE. Grotkau.

Seyn, a river of Luxemburg, which joins the Seyer, about a league before it enters the Moselle.

Seyne, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Digne: 4 leagues WSW. Barcelonetta, and 5 N. Digne.

Seyny, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 32 miles NNW. Grodno.

Seyssel, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Belley, situated on the Rhône, which divides it in two parts, and here becomes navigable: 5 leagues E. St. Rambert, and 4½ N. Belley.

Sezane, or *Cezane*, a town of Piedmont, once belonging to Dauphiny, on the Dora: 7 miles E. Briançon, and 14 SW. Susa.

Sezanne, a town of France, and principal place

place of a district, in the department of the Marne. In the year 1423, it was plundered and burned by the English: 11½ leagues W. Vitry le Français, and 10 SW. Chaalons sur Marne. *Long.* 21. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 42. N.

Sezarnik, a town of Hungary: four miles W. Kapsdorf.

Sezeneva, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka: 16 miles NNE. Glazor.

Sezulfe, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: 2½ leagues NE. Mirandela.

Sezza, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Capua: 29 miles NNW. Naples, and 72 SE. Rome. *Long.* 31. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 19. N.

Sfaccia, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: 8 miles N. Dulcigno.

Sfachia, a town of the island of Candia: thirteen miles SW. Retimo.

Sfalassa, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the sea, four miles E. Cape Sciglio, in the province of Calabria Ultra.

Sfax, or *El Sfakusse*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, surrounded with walls. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in oil and cloth: 15 leagues SSE. Cairoan. *Long.* 10. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 39. N.

Sfumberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: five miles SSE. Chrudim.

Sgigata, or *Stora*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers, anciently called *Rusicada*; situated near the coast of the Mediterranean. A few cisterns are the only remains of its ancient splendour: 15 leagues W. Bona. *Long.* 7. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 43. N.

Sgigatche, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Thibet, near the Sanpoo river: 128 miles W. Lassa, and 244 NE. Catmandu. *Long.* 88. 59. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 40. N.

Shab, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia: 400 miles SSW. Cairo. *Long.* 30. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 35. N.

Shabanoushwan Lake, a lake of Canada: seventy leagues NW. Quebec.

Shabayagan, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Michigan, *Long.* 86. 45. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Shabur, a town of Egypt, on the west branch of the Nile: 50 miles NNW. Cairo, and 48 SE. Alexandria. *Long.* 48. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 47. N.

Shacora, a town of Egypt, on the coast of the Red Sea: 65 miles S. El-Cosein.

Shade Mountain, a mountain of United America, in Pennsylvania: NE. of Lewistown.

Shadendorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 4 miles NE. Brugg.

Shaftesbury, or *Shaston*, a town of Eng[illegible] in the county of Dorset. It stands in [illegible] northern extremity of the county, on [illegible] borders of Wiltshire, on a high hill, di[illegible] of access, except on the east, with an ex[illegible] five prospect over Dorset, Somerset, [illegible] Wilts. This town is supposed to have [illegible] built in the eighth century, and to have [illegible] enlarged by king Alfred, and had tw[illegible] churches, besides a Benedictine mona[illegible] in the Saxons' time, but has now only [illegible] St. Edward the Martyr was buried [illegible] It had three mints before the conquest, [illegible] in the reign of Henry VIII, was the [illegible] a bishop. It was incorporated by [illegible] Elizabeth, and Charles II, and is gove[illegible] by a mayor, &c. Here are about 320 [illegible] Water is so scarce here, that it used [illegible] supplied with it from a village in the ne[illegible] bourhood, but it was furnished with [illegible] more commodiously, in 1718, by me[illegible] engines, which raised the water above [illegible] feet perpendicular, and conveyed to a [illegible] cistern in the middle of the town, from [illegible] distance of two miles. Yet even this [illegible] aside, and they have dug several pi[illegible] which they preserve the rain-water; [illegible] the poor get their living to this day [illegible] fetching it in pails or on horses. It [illegible] borough town, and sends two mem[illegible] the British parliament: 28 miles NE. [illegible] chester, and 102 WSW. London.

Shaftesbury, a town of the United Sta[illegible] America, in Vermont: 5 miles N. Benn[illegible]

Shajehanpour, a town of Hindoostan, [illegible] Malwa country: 20 miles NE. Oudein, [illegible] 196 S. Agimere. *Long.* 76. 18. E. G[illegible] wich. *Lat.* 23. 26. N.

Shakspeare Cliff, or *High Cliff*, a lofty [illegible] on the east coast of England, in the co[illegible] of Kent: two miles S. Dover.

Shalloch Cairn, a mountain of Scotla[illegible] the county of Ayr: 12 miles E. Girv[illegible]

Shambles, or *Shingles*, a bank of [illegible] the English Channel, near the coast of [illegible] setshire, lying about four miles east-by [illegible] from Portland Bill, with fourteen [illegible] low water.

Shanklin Chine, a ledge of rocks on [illegible] east coast of the Isle of Wight, north of [illegible] comb Chine.

Shannon, a river of Ireland, which [illegible] from Lough Clean, in the county of Le[illegible] passes by Leitrim, Carrick, Lanesbo[illegible] Athlone, Banagher, Killaloe, Limerick, [illegible] forming several considerable lakes in it[illegible] gress, and, after a course of 150 miles, [illegible] into the Atlantic, between Kerry He[illegible] Lean Cape.

Shapinsha, one of the Orkney Islands, [illegible] North Sea, about six miles from east to [illegible] and from one and a half to four from [illegible] to south, a little to the north of the ea[illegible] of Pomona, almost in the form of a [illegible] The body of the cross stretches from [illegible]

weſt to north-eaſt, and the arms from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt. Almoſt around the whole iſland, the ſhores are low, pretty level, and, a conſiderable diſtance inland, covered with rich fields of graſs and corn. Towards the middle, the land riſes conſiderably higher, but as the hand of induſtry has never diſturbed its repoſe ſince the creation, it exhibits the appearance of a barren waſte, fit only for ſheep paſture. Formerly, there are ſaid to have been near 3000 ſheep in the iſland, but now, owing to a variety of cauſes, they do not exceed the half of that number. The black cattle amount to about 800, and the horſes only to 250. The harbour of Elſinore, which is the only one that belongs to the iſland, is as excellent for its extent as any one in this country. In this harbour, as well as around all the coaſt, it is high water at three quarters of an hour after twelve o'clock, when the moon is new and full. There is from four to ſix fathoms water, over a bottom of hard clay, covered with ſand. On the weſt ſide of it is a fine beach, with abundance of excellent freſh water; and as it lies open to the ſouth-weſt, it is extremely convenient for ſhips bound to the ſouthward. The boats belonging to this place are about ſixty, moſt of which are engaged in fiſhing. The ſummer months are occupied in burning lime-ſtone, which is the great manufacture of the country. The men almoſt of the whole iſland, and many of the women, alſo exert themſelves in this ſpecies of induſtry, and the moſt aſſiduous efforts ſome ſeaſons produce upwards of 3000 tons, which, at a moderate computation, bring near 20,000l. to the inhabitants. The whole number of inhabitants is about 730. Long. 12. 23. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 55. N.

Shaftſbury, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, near which are the remains of an abbey: twenty-nine miles SSE. Caerleon, and 273 N. London.

Shaftſbury, an iſland in the Cheſapeak: twenty-ſeven miles SSE. Annapolis.

Shahaiſt, a name given to all that part of the coaſt of the Nile to the frontiers of Nubia.

Shaibar, a town of Egypt: ſixteen miles from Damietta.

Shalaſund, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: nine miles SSW. Linkoping.

Shalbaſſad, a ſmall ſeaport of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt: thirteen miles W. Commendo.

Shalfa, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Nile: nine miles N. Cairo.

Shallaba, a province of Morocco, ſituated to the ſouth of Fez, and to the weſt of Tedla, inhabited by mountaineers, chiefly employed in rapine and violence. Towards the latter end of the laſt century, refuſing to pay tribute to the emperor, Muley Iſhmael, he ſent an army, which ſurrounding their ſtrong holds on the mountains, compelled them to flight, leaving their wives and children, who were put to the ſword, and the plunder diſtributed among the ſoldiers.

Shawangunk, a mountain of the United States of America, in New York: twenty miles S. Kingſton.

Shawnawaz, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Moultan country: 55 miles NW. Moultan, and 14 SE. Toulomba.

Sheagur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: four miles WNW. Vaniambaddy.

Sheccatica Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 58. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

Sheep Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of South Wales, eaſt of the entrance into Milford Haven. *Long.* 5. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 38. N.

Sheep Iſland, an iſland near the north coaſt of Ireland, and county of Antrim: ſix miles WNW. Fairhead.

Sheepent, a river of United America, in the diſtrict of Main, which runs into the ſea, *Long.* 69. 38. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 43. 43. N.

Sheepharven, a bay on the north coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal, to the eaſt of Hornhead.

Sheepſcut, a river of United America, in the province of Main, which joins the Kennebeck at its mouth.

Sheepſhead, a cape of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt of the coaſt of the county of Cork, between Bantry Bay and Dunmannus Bay. *Long.* 9. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 29. N.

Sheergur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country: 30 miles NW. Ragoogur, and 108 NNE. Ougein.

Sheerneſs, a village of England, in the county of Kent, the north point of Sheppey Iſland, where the Medway joins the Thames. A fort was erected here, by Charles II, in the room of that which was deſtroyed at Queenborough, and well furniſhed with cannon, convenient lodgings for officers, and a garriſon. Here is a dock-yard, dependent on Chatham: three miles N. Queenborough. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

Sheffield, a town of England, in the county of York. This town has been noted ſeveral hundred years for cutlers' and ſmiths' manufactures, which were encouraged and advanced by the neighbouring mines of coal, particularly for files, and knives, or whittles; for the laſt of which, eſpecially, it has been a ſtaple for above 300 years; and it is reputed to excel Birmingham in theſe wares, as that does this town in locks, hinges, nails, and poliſhed ſteel. The firſt mills in England for turning grindſtones were alſo ſet up here. The houſes here look black, from the continual ſmoke of the forges. Here are about

600 maſter-cutlers, incorporated by the ſtyle of the cutlers of Hallamſhire, of which this is reckoned the chief town, who employ not leſs than 40,000 perſons in the iron manufactures, and each of the maſters gives a particular ſtamp to his wares. Here is a large market on Tueſday, for many commodities, but eſpecially for corn, which is bought up here for the whole weſt-riding. By means of the river Dun, which is navigable within two or three miles of the town, it receives iron from Hull, and conveys thither its manufactures for exportation to America and the Weſt Indies, as well as various parts of Europe. Its neighbourhood, as well as all this part of the country, abounds with coals. There are alſo at Sheffield lead-works, and a ſilk-mill. The Sheffield manufactures extend ſeveral miles over the country: thirty-one miles S. Leeds, and 131 N. London.

Sheffield, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: twenty-ſix miles W. Springfield.

Sheffnal, a town of England, in the county of Salop, with a weekly market on Friday: ſeventeen miles E. Shrewſbury, and 136 NW. London.

Shefford, a town of England, in the county of Bedford, near the Ouſe, with a weekly market on Friday: nine miles SSE. Bedford, and forty-one NNW. London.

Sheban Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Cavan: thirteen miles S. Cavan.

Sheby Mountains, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Cork: fifteen miles W. Bandonbridge.

Sheib, a lake of Egypt, about ten miles in length, and hardly two in breadth: forty-eight miles ENE. Cairo.

Scheidegk, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the ſouth-eaſt part of the canton of Berne: ten miles SE. Interlacken.

Scheimers, a town of the United States of America, in New Jerſey: thirty-four miles NW. Morriſtown.

Shek Abu Ennur, a town of Egypt: ſeven miles S. Beniſuef.

Shekh Ammer, a town of Egypt, ſituated on the Nile: ſeventeen miles N. Syene.

Shelburne, a ſeaport town of Nova Scotia, ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt: 90 miles SW. Halifax. *Long.* 65. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

Shele, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne, near its head.

Shelford, a town of England, in the county of Bedford, with a weekly market on Friday: nine miles S. Bedford, and forty-one N. London.

Shelift, a river of Africa, and the moſt conſiderable of the kingdom of Algiers, which riſes in Sahara, and runs into the Mediterranean, 6 leagues ENE. Cape Ferrat.

Shell Key, a ſmall iſland or rock in the Gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 89. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 48. N.

Shella, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, which contains many Mooriſh tombs, held in great veneration. The town itſelf is conſidered as a ſacred aſylum, and only permitted to be entered by Mahometans. It ſeems probable, that this was the metropolis of the Carthaginian colonies on the weſtern coaſt of Africa, but is now in a ſtate of decay: four miles E. Salee.

Shellack Point, a cape of the Iſle of Man, forming the north part of Ramſay Bay.

Shelldrake River, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 69. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Shellneſs, a cape at the eaſt end of the iſland of Sheppey. *Long.* 0. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 22. N.

Shenaw, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles S. Khin. Schlag.

Shenectady, a town of the United States of America, in New York: twelve miles NW. Albany.

Shenkafeld, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles W. Freiſtadt.

Shennando, a river of the United States of America, which runs into the Potomac fifteen miles NW. Leeſburg, in Virginia.

Shephard's Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, belonging to the New Hebrides. *Long.* 168. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. S.

Shepherd's Town, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 125 m. WSW. Philadelphia.

Sheppey, an iſland of England, in the county of Kent, formed by the Thames, which paſſes on the north, and the Medway, which bounds it on the weſt by the main ſtream, and on the ſouth by the Eaſt Swale. It is ſaid to have received its name from the ſheep formerly kept on it, which were remarkable both for their number and the fineneſs of their fleece. The Danes landed twice and plundered it, and once winter'd their ſhips in it. It is twenty-one miles in compaſs, and yields plenty of corn, but for want of wood. There are ſeveral hillocks in the marſhy parts all over the iſland, which the vulgar call cotterels, ſuppoſed to have been caſt up in memory of the Daniſh leaders buried there. The paſſage hither from the main land is by the King's Ferry. Moſt of the ſprings here are briſkiſh; but late a well was ſunk ſo deep, as to lie below the bed of the ſea, and to furniſh the garriſon of Sheerneſs with freſh water. A great number of marine plants grow in the ſalt marſhes, and, therefore, they are often viſited in the ſummer by the botaniſts. The iſland

one conſtable, who has command of all its parithes.

Sexton Mallet, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, conſiderable for its manufactures of woollen cloth, in which at preſent about 4000 hands are daily employed, and this, with a conſiderable manufacture of hat ſtockings, affords a ſufficient object of induſtry to the indigent part of its inhabitants. The pariſh is exceedingly populous; the town tithing contains 967 houſes: five miles E. Wells, and 114 W. London.

Sherborn, a town of England, in the county of York, at the conflux of the Werk and the Ouſe, with a weekly market on Friday: fifteen miles S. York, and 181 N. London.

Sherborn, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, divided by the river Parret into two parts, called *Sherborn* and the *Caſtle Town*, in which latter are a church, and a market. The ſee of a biſhop was fixed here, anno 704, by Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons; which there ſat twenty-five biſhops ſucceſſively, till the 11th century, when after being united with the biſhopric of Sunning, it was removed to Sarum; whereupon the county of Dorſet was made a part of that ſee, till Henry VIII erected a new ſee at Briſtol, to which dioceſe it has belonged ever ſince. Soon after the tranſlation of the ſee, the cathedral was converted into an abby; the church is a moſt magnificent ſtructure both within and without, being the beſt in the county, and ſo much prized by the inhabitants at the reformation, that it is ſaid they ſpared it, and pulled down three churches and four chapels about the town to ſave it. Here, the third biſhop of Saliſbury, built a caſtle here, in that part ever ſince called *Caſtle Town*: but king Stephen, incenſed at the biſhop's pride, ſeized it, and his ſucceſſors held it until the year 1350, when it was retaken from the crown by Robert Wyvil, a biſhop of more courage than learning. This was the firſt caſtle that was formerly beſieged in the civil wars, and the laſt that held out for Charles I. It is now the property of the family of Digby. The markets are on Tueſday and Saturday. The inhabitants had formerly a good trade in medley cloth; but ſtocking-throwing is the chief manufacture: 120 miles NNW. Dorcheſter, and 118 W. London.

Sherburn, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, ſituated in Nantucket Iſland.

Sherezur, a town of Aſia, in Curdiſtan, the reſidence of a Turkiſh pacha: 260 miles E. Derbek, and 350 WNW. Iſpahan.

Sheriffmuir, or *Sheriff Moor*, a plain of Scotland, near the Grampian Mountains, in the county of Perth, where a bloody battle was fought between the army of George I, and the rebels, under the earl of Mar. See *Dumblaine*.

Sherma, or *Cherma*, a province of the empire of Morocco, to the ſouth-weſt of the province of Morocco.

Sherſhell, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, generally ſuppoſed to be the city called *Jol*, and by the younger Juba named *Cæſarea*, in compliment to Auguſtus. This town, when Dr. Shaw ſaw it, in the year 1730, was in great reputation for making ſteel, earthen veſſels, and ſuch iron tools as are wanted in the neighbourhood; but a few years afterwards (1738) it was entirely thrown down by an earthquake. The ruins upon which this town was ſituated, are not inferior in extent to thoſe of Carthage; and we may likewiſe conceive no ſmall opinion of its former magnificence, from the fine pillars, capitals, capacious ciſterns, and beautiful moſaic pavements, that are every where remaining. They have a tradition, that the ancient city was deſtroyed, as the new one was lately, by an earthquake; and that the port, formerly very large and commodious, was deſtroyed by the arſenal and other adjacent buildings being thrown into it by the ſhock. The cothon, or artificial harbour, that had a communication with the weſtern part of the port, is the beſt proof of this tradition. For when the ſea is calm, and the water low (as it frequently happens after ſtrong ſouth or eaſt winds) all over the area of it ſo many maſſy pillars and pieces of great walls may be ſeen, that it cannot well be conceived how they ſhould come there without ſuch a conculſion. The port is nearly of a circular form, of 200 yards in diameter; but the ſecureſt part of it, which, till of late, was towards the cothon, is now filled up with a bank of ſand, that daily increaſes. However, there ſtill lies in the mouth of it a ſmall rocky iſland, which at preſent is the main ſhelter and defence againſt the northern tempeſt. *Long.* 2. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 35. N.

Sherwood Foreſt, a foreſt of England, in the weſt part of the county of Nottingham.

Shetland Iſlands, a collection of iſlands in the North Atlantic Ocean, ſituated to the north of Scotland. They are reckoned to be forty-ſix in number, beſides forty ſmaller, called *Holms*, which produce paſture, and as many barren. Only one, called *Shetland*, or *Mainland*, is of any conſiderable ſize. They are included in the county of Orkney; in general rocky and barren, and many of them without inhabitants. Shetland, the principal iſland, otherwiſe called *Mainland*, is about ſeventy miles in length, but ſo interſected with bays, here called *Voes*, on its coaſt every way, that no part of it is above five miles from the ſea; ſome of theſe form ſafe and

commodious harbours, capable of receiving veſſels of the largeſt ſize: the face of the country is covered with craggy mountains, interſperſed with fertile ſpots and moraſſes; no trees are found, or ſhrubs, except heath and juniper: the ſea and voos abound in fiſh, and on the rocky coaſts are found a variety of water-fowls and amphibious animals, ſuch as ſeals and otters: the principal fiſh are cod, turbot, and haddock, and, eſpecially at certain ſeaſons herrings, purſued by whales and other fiſh of prey. Of ſhell-fiſh, the chief are lobſters, oyſters, and muſcles. Moſt of the fiſhing banks are thirty or forty miles from the coaſt. On the hills are paſtured ſome ſheep of a ſmall ſize, and of a ragged appearance, which yet furniſh a fine ſort of wool: the horſes are remarkably ſmall, and are named, from their country, Shelties. A mine of copper, and another of iron, have been diſcovered, and are wrought, and in ſeveral parts quarries of ſtone are found, freeſtone, and limeſtone. Turf and peat are the chief fuel. Coals there are none. The principal fiſhery of the inhabitants is that of cod; the herring fiſhery is carried on almoſt wholly by foreigners, 200 buſſes from Holland, fifty from Denmark, forty from Pruſſia, twenty from Dunkirk, and about the ſame number from the Netherlands, are employed every ſummer in this fiſhery. They generally put into Breſſay Sound before the fiſhery, which, with the Dutch in particular, does not commence until the 24th of June. The Dutch formerly carried on this fiſhery far more extenſively than now. It has been on the decline with them ever ſince the year 1703. They had then about 500 buſſes in Shetland, under the convoy of four ſhips of war, commanded by an admiral; but a French fleet of ſix ſhips of war, ſent out for the purpoſe, fell in with the Dutch ſhips of war; and an engagement taking place, the Dutch admiral's ſhip was ſunk, on which the remaining three run away, and made their eſcape. Whereupon the French fleet ſailed for the entry of Breſſay Sound, ſent their boats into the bay, and burned and deſtroyed about 400 of the Dutch fiſhing veſſels, ſparing only a number barely ſufficient to carry home the crews of the whole. The annual export of kelp from the whole country, does not exceed 200 tons. Doubtleſs more might be made; but the quantity muſt ſtill be inconſiderable, the ſhores being ſteep, and the fall of water not exceeding ſix or ſeven feet of perpendicular height, even with ſpring tides. The ebb tides here run north, and the flood tides to the ſouthward, unleſs on the north and ſouth extremities of the country, where they run eaſt and weſt; their rapidity is inconſiderable, at leaſt when compared to that of the friths of Orkney. There is no light-houſe in Shetland; nor is there any chart of the country extant that can be depended on. A light-houſe, erected on Noſs, a ſmall iſland eaſt from Breſſay, might be of eſſential ſervice, as many ſhips have been loſt on the eaſt coaſt of Shetland, eſpecially within theſe laſt twenty years, that ſuch a light-houſe in all probability might have ſaved. Some of the moſt remarkable of theſe are the following:—In 1775, a Liverpool ſhip, two men only ſaved out of twenty-four. In 1776, the Ceres, of London, Greenland ſhip, was loſt, with her whole crew. In 177 , a Dutch Greenland ſhip loſt, one of the crew ſaved. In 1780, a Ruſſian man of war, of thirty-ſix guns, on her way from Archangel to the Baltic loſt, and of her whole crew only five men ſaved. In 1786, the Concordia, a Daniſh Eaſt India ſhip, with a valuable cargo, outward bound, loſt, and only fifteen of the crew ſaved. In 1789, a Dutch Greenland ſhip loſt, of her crew only five ſaved. Lerwick is the capital. The other chief iſlands are Breſſay, Wallſey, Yell, Fitlar, and Unſt. The whole of the iſlands extend from *Long.* 1. to 2. 30. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 45. to 61. 10. N.

Shetucket, a river of United America, a branch of the river Thames, in Connecticut.

Shevagunga, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore Country: twenty-five miles NW. Bangalore, and thirty-three SW. Chinna Balabaram.

Shianſhia, a town of Egypt: twenty-five miles S. Manſora.

Shiant Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands among the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, about ſeven miles from the ſouth-eaſt of Lewis.

Shields (North), a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, ſituated on the north ſide of the Tyne; which, in the beginning of the reign of Edward I, conſiſted only of ſix fiſhermen's huts. The church was built in 1659; and at this time upwards of 400 veſſels are loaded annually at this port: ſeven miles and a half E. by Newcaſtle, and 279 N. London.

Shields (South), or *Shields*, a village of England, in the county of Durham, on the ſouth ſide of the Tyne. Though only a village, is very populous, and partici- pates the trade of Newcaſtle, as well as the neighbouring town on the oppoſite ſide, where, alſo, many of the largeſt ſhips take in their lading. At this place, there are many ſhips built; and many ſhips belong to it. This ſide of the Tyne is in the county of Durham. It is a place alſo famous for its ſalt-works, having more than 200 pans, and great quantities of ſalt are boiled and made here; its glaſs-works, are a diſtinguiſhed manufactory. On

b..

...ks of this river are, also, many conve-... houses, for the accommodation and en-...ment of seamen and colliers; for most ... the Newcastle coal-fleet have usually their ...on here, till their coals are brought ...n in barges and lighters from New-...e.

...*ashkotan*, one of the Kurule Islands, ... North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 25. ...rro. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

...*on*, a town of Egypt, on the east ... the Nile: eight miles N. Cairo.

...*y*, a small island near the west coast ... island of Lewis: five miles WSW. ...Head.

...*ur*, one of the Kurule Islands, in North Pacific Ocean, fifty-two miles ...nd twelve broad. *Long.* 170. 15. to ... 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 20. to ... 12. N.

...*gen*, an island in the Indian Sea, near ... of Africa, and country of Mono-...a, formed by the mouths of the river ...e, forty leagues in circumference. ...chief articles of commerce are cattle, ... and gold.

...*t el Yemeni*, a town of Egypt, on ... side of the Nile: eight miles SE. ...let Kebir.

... *Cove*, a cove in Queen Charlotte's ..., at the north-west part of the south-...d of New Zealand. *Long.* 175. 6. ...wich. *Lat.* 41. 10. S.

...*burg*, a town of the United ... of America, in Pennsylvania: ten ... Chambersburg.

...*n upon Stour*, a town of England, ...county of Worcester, with a weekly ... on Friday: eleven miles SSE. Strat-...n Avon, and eighty-three NW. ...

...*n*, a river of England, in the ... of Warwick, which runs into the ...

...*n*, or *Schiron*, a town of Asia, in ...try of Thibet: 120 miles N. Cat-... *Long.* 85. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... N.

... *Bay*, a bay on the west coast of the ... St. Christopher.

...*a*, a town of European Turkey, ...ia and sangiacat of Dristra: sixty-... E. Varna.

... *Ness*, a low point of land, on the ... of North America, in the North ... Ocean. *Long.* 199. E. Greenwich. ... N.

... *Water Bay*, a bay of the North ... Ocean, on the west coast of North ... *Long.* 124. 10. W. Greenwich. ... N.

... *Ness*, a cape of England; on the ... coast of the county of Essex, at the mouth of the Thames: five miles NE. from the Nore.

Shooter's Hill, a hill of England, in the county of Kent, in the road between London and Dartford.

Shooting Point, a cape of Scotland, on the south coast of the county of Fife, and east side of Largo Bay.

Shore of Mucbul, a cape of Scotland, on the east coast of the county of Kincardine, so called from a village near the coast: three miles N. Stonehaven.

Shoreham (New), a town of England, in the county of Sussex, on the sea coast, with a haven into which vessels can enter with the tide; the sands of this harbour are frequently shifting; the water rises eighteen feet at spring tides, but only twelve in common, with three feet at low water. The town is almost a mile within the haven. It sends two members to the British parliament. In the year 1772, it was disfranchised for corruption, but restored soon after. The chief trade is ship-building. The market is on Saturday: ten miles W. Brighthelmstone, and 56 S. London.

Shoreham, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont: twelve miles SSW. Newhaven.

Shoumshu, one of the Kurule Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, forty-four miles in length. *Long.* 174. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 15. to 52. N.

Shraheen, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: eleven miles NNE. Castlebar.

Shrewsbury, a town of United America, in the state of Massachusetts: thirty-two miles W. Boston.

Shrewsbury, a town of England, and capital of the county of Salop, or Shropshire, situated on a peninsula formed by the river Severn, originally built by the Britons, in the sixth century. In the time of Alfred, it was called a city. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, here was a mint. Roger de Montgomery, to whom it fell by gift from the conqueror, built a castle on a rising cliff facing the north, for which purpose he pulled down near fifty houses; and his son Robert, revolting from Henry I, walled round the side where it is not defended by the river. The castle was defended by William Fitz-Allan, for the empress Matilda, against king Stephen, who made himself master of it by assault. Only one part, with two round towers, remains, and the walls on the north-east. The inside is cleared from buildings, and the keep made a garden, with a beautiful view. The town walls, on the south-east sides, are kept in good repair, and form pleasant walks; those on the north-west side are entirely covered

vered with houses. The streets are spacious, but irregularly built, and some steep. In the early Norman times, it was sufficiently inhabited and frequented. According to the survey of England, it paid a yearly tax of 7l. 16s. 10d. and had 252 citizens, of whom twelve were bound to keep guard before the kings of England when they were in this city, and as many to attend them when they went hunting. In the reign of Henry III, it was burned by the Welch. In the reign of Edward I, a parliament was held here, and another in the reign of Richard II. In the year 1403, a bloody battle was fought near this town, in a place called Battlefield, between Henry IV and Percy, surnamed Hotspur, in which the former proved victorious. Percy was slain, and, on both sides, upwards of 2000 gentlemen were left dead on the field. In the year 1551, the sweating-sickness, which proved so fatal through the whole kingdom, is said to have made its appearance first in this town. Shrewsbury was eminent for its loyalty to Charles I, who, after setting up his standard at Nottingham, and finding no encouragement there, removed to Shrewsbury, being invited by the gentry of the town and country round; where he was received with such a general affection and hearty zeal, that his majesty recovered himself from the discouragement of his first step at Nottingham, and raised and completed a strong army in less time than could be imagined; insomuch, that, to the surprize of the parliament, and, indeed, of all the world, he was in the field before them, and advanced upon them so fast, that he met them two-thirds on his way to London, and gave them battle at Edgehill, near Banbury. But the fate of the war turning afterwards against the king, the weight of it fell heavy upon this town, and almost ruined it. But they are now fully recovered, and it is one of the most flourishing towns in England. Here is a school, first founded and endowed by king Edward VI, by the name of the Free Grammar-School. Queen Elizabeth rebuilt it from the ground, and endowed it more largely. The abby was built in the year 1085, and dedicated to St. Peter and Paul. It was suppressed at the reformation, of which nothing now remains but the west part, from the cross aisle to the west tower, and the stone roof of this part fallen down. The market-days for corn, cattle, and provisions, are Wednesdays and Saturdays; and every Thursday is the market for Welch cottons, freezes, and flannels, of which here are sold as much as come to 1000l. a week, one with another. The magistracy consists of a mayor, recorder, steward, town-clerk, twenty four aldermen, and forty-eight common-council-men, who have their sword bearer, three serjeants at mace, and other inferior officers. The corporation has a power of trying causes within itself, even such as are capital, except for high treason. Shrewsbury sends two members to the British parliament. There are about 2000 houses, and 12,000 inhabitants in Shrewsbury. About twenty vessels are constantly employed on the river Severn, between Shrewsbury, Gloucester, and Bristol: 41 miles S. Chester, and 160 NW. London.

Shrewsbury, a town of the United States of America, in Pennsylvania: ten miles S. York.

Shrewsbury, a town of the United States of America, in New Jersey, ten miles E. Freehold.

Shrewsbury, a river of the United States of America, in Jersey, which runs into the sea, three miles S. Sandy Hook.

Shropshire, or *Salop*, a county of England, bounded on the north by Flintshire and Cheshire; on the east by Staffordshire; on the South by Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and Radnorshire; and on the west by Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire; about forty miles in length, and thirty-six in its greatest breadth. It is divided into fifteen hundreds, which contain fifteen towns and 170 parishes. Before Wales was annexed to England, there were thirty-two castles of defence on the frontiers of this county. The river Severn runs through it, from north-west to south, dividing the counties into two parts, and is navigable for boats in every part. Along the banks are meadows, which produce excellent hay, and some good corn-land. The soil in the other parts of the county is various, mostly shallow, some on clay, others on rock, with extensive tracts of hills; but neither chalk nor flint are found. Coal-pits are numerous, and there are some good mines of iron and lead, with quarries of limestone, freestone, and in several places pipe-makers' clay. The towns are Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgenorth, Wenloch, Bishop's-Castle, Church-Stretton, Cleobury, Drayton, Ellesmere, Newport, Oswestry, Shefnal, Wellington, Wem, and Whitchurch. The four first and the county send two members each to the British parliament.

Sorule, a river of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, which joins the Mourne: five miles S. Strabane.

Shurba, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty-four miles ESE. Boli.

Si, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: thirty miles NW. Kouang.

Si, or *Sio*, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Chan-si:

37 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 17. E. ...erro. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

S...biasch, a river of Russia, which runs ...to the Abakan, near Bankalova, in the ...vernment of Kolivan.

S...l, a town of Egypt, near the coast of ...e Red Sea: ninety miles NE. Syene.

Siam, a country of Asia, bounded on the ...orth by Ava; on the east by Camboja and ...s; on the south, by that part of the ...stern Indian Sea called the Gulf of Siam, ...: Malacca; and on the west by the Bay of ...engal; about 800 miles from north to ...th, and 200 to 350 in breadth. The ...gdom of Siam is divided into the Upper ...d Lower. The Upper, which lies to the ...th, contains seven provinces, denominat... from their chief cities: Proselouk, San...e...uk, Lakontay, Kampeng-pet, Ka...rrepina, Peshebon, and Pihay. In the ...wer or Southern Siam, they reckon the ...vinces of Jor, Patany, Ligor, Tenasse...m, Chantebon, Petelong, or Bordelong, ...d Chiay. The country may be divided ...to cultivated and uncultivated lands, of ...ich latter it for the most part consists; be...g covered with woods. The most profita...e trees to the Siamese, are those which pro...ce cotton, oil, and varnish. Their varnish ...very good. The forests afford timber for ...ding ships and houses, for wainscotting ...d carving. The iron-wood grows here ...y heavy and tough, of which anchors are ...ade; and a species of wood as light as fir, ...d of the same colour, but more fit for ...rving, as it never splinters under the chis...l. The Siamese have also trees so tall and ...aight, that it is said one alone is sufficient ...make a boat, or balon, sixteen or twenty ...om long. They have the cinnamon..., the best next to that of Ceylon; sapan, ...d other woods proper for dying; the ..., or aloes-wood. From the number ...statues, and other cast works, great ...mber of which are of gold, as well as ...n the gilded roofs of their temples, one ...ld imagine that Siam must be rich in ...es: however, they have of late sought ...vain for mines, either of gold or silver. ...e king had made a metal called tambuk, ...mixing a little gold with copper. M. ...cent, a French physician, discovered a ...ne of very good iron, and another of ...; together with antimony, emeril, ...d other mineral, besides a quarry of white ...rose. They have plenty of lead and tin, ...d kalin, which is sold throughout ...e. It is soft, and not well purified; ...to render it whiter and harder, they ...with kadmia, a mineral easily reduc... power; and it is this white tin which ...called *tetuinague*. The kadmia melted ...h copper, makes it yellow; but both ...s become more brittle by the mixture. There are mountains of loadstone, and some mountains afford very curious agate. The land of Siam seems to be formed by the mud descending from the mountains; to which mud, and the over-flowing of the river, the soil owes its fertility; for, in the higher places, and parts not covered by the inundation, all is dried up and burnt with the sun, soon after the rains are over. Those parts are likewise subject to contagious distempers, and the annoyance of insects, which the over-flowings destroy. However, the ants, to avoid the water, make their nests in trees; partridges and pigeons obey the same instinct of nature. Among the insects are the white ants, the maringowins, a kind of gnats, the millipes, and little shining flies. The Siamese reckon only three seasons in the year: winter, little summer, and great summer. The first, which lasts but two months, answers our December and January; the second season is composed of the three following months, and the other seven form the great summer. Rice, called kaow, is the principal grain, and chief food of the Siamese: this is the produce of the low lands; but wheat grows in those which escape the inundation. These lands they refresh with watering pots, or by overflowing them with rain water, kept in cisterns, raised on higher grounds. 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 tions:

vered with houſes. The ſtreets are ſpacious, but irregularly built, and ſome ſteep. In the early Norman times, it was ſufficiently inhabited and frequented. According to the ſurvey of England, it paid a yearly tax of 7l. 16s. 10d. and had 252 citizens, of whom twelve were bound to keep guard before the kings of England when they were in this city, and as many to attend them when they went hunting. In the reign of Henry III, it was burned by the Welch. In the reign of Edward I, a parliament was held here, and another in the reign of Richard II. In the year 1403, a bloody battle was fought near this town, in a place called Battlefield, between Henry IV and Percy, ſurnamed Hotſpur, in which the former proved victorious. Percy was ſlain, and, on both ſides, upwards of 2000 gentlemen were left dead on the field. In the year 1551, the ſweating-ſickneſs, which proved ſo fatal through the whole kingdom, is ſaid to have made its appearance firſt in this town. Shrewſbury was eminent for its loyalty to Charles I, who, after ſetting up his ſtandard at Nottingham, and finding no encouragement there, removed to Shrewſbury, being invited by the gentry of the town and country round; where he was received with ſuch a general affection and hearty zeal, that his majeſty recovered himſelf from the diſcouragement of his firſt ſtep at Nottingham, and raiſed and completed a ſtrong army in leſs time than could be imagined; inſomuch, that, to the ſurprize of the parliament, and, indeed, of all the world, he was in the field before them, and advanced upon them ſo faſt, that he met them two-thirds on his way to London, and gave them battle at Edgehill, near Banbury. But the fate of the war turning afterwards againſt the king, the weight of it fell heavy upon this town, and almoſt ruined it. But they are now fully recovered, and it is one of the moſt flouriſhing towns in England. Here is a ſchool firſt founded and endowed by king Edward VI, by the name of the Free Grammar-School. Queen Elizabeth rebuilt it from the ground, and endowed it more largely. The abby was built in the year 1083, and dedicated to St. Peter and Paul. It was ſuppreſſed at the reformation, of which nothing now remains but the weſt part, from the croſs aiſle to the weſt tower, and the ſtone roof of this part fallen down. The market-days for corn, cattle, and proviſions, are Wedneſdays and Saturdays; and every Thurſday is the market for Welch cottons, freezes, and flannels, of which here are ſold as much as come to 1000l. a week, one with another. The magiſtracy conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, ſteward, town-clerk, twenty-four aldermen, and forty-eight common-council-men, who have the ſword bearer, three ſerjeants at mace, other inferior officers. The corporation has a power of trying cauſes within itſelf even ſuch as are capital, except for treaſon. Shrewſbury ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. There are about 2000 houſes, and 12,000 inhabitants in Shrewſbury. About twenty veſſels are conſtantly employed on the river Severn between Shrewſbury, Glouceſter, and Bri... 41 miles S. Cheſter, and 160 NW. Lon...

Shrewsbury, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: ten miles York.

Shrewsbury, a town of the United States of America, in New Jerſey, ten miles Freehold.

Shrewsbury, a river of the United States of America, in Jerſey, which runs into ſea, three miles S. Sandy Hook.

Shropſhire, or *Salop*, a county of England, bounded on the north by Flintſhire and Cheſhire; on the eaſt by Staffordſhire on the South by Herefordſhire, Worceſterſhire, and Radnorſhire; and on the weſt by Montgomeryſhire and Denbighſhire; forty miles in length, and thirty-ſix in greateſt breadth It is divided into ſeven hundreds, which contain fifteen towns and 170 pariſhes. Before Wales was annexed to England, there were thirty-two caſtles for defence on the frontiers of this county. The river Severn runs through it, from north-weſt to ſouth, dividing the county into two parts, and is navigable for boats in every part. Along the banks are meadows, which produce excellent hay, and ſome good corn-land. The ſoil in the ſeveral parts of the county is various, moſt of it low, ſome on clay, others on rock, with extenſive tracts of hills; but neither chalk nor flint are found. Coal-pits are numerous, and there are ſome good mines of iron and lead, with quarries of limeſtone, freeſtone, and in ſeveral places pipe-makers' clay. The towns are Shrewſbury, Ludlow, Bridgnorth, Wenloch, Biſhop's-Caſtle, Church-Stretton, Cleobury, Drayton, Elleſmere, Newport, Oſweſtry, Shefnal, Wellington, Wem, and Whitchurch. The four towns and the county ſend two members each to the Britiſh parliament.

Strule, a river of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, which joins the Mourne ... miles S. Strabane.

Syrha, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty-four miles E.S.E. Boli.

Si, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: thirty miles NW. Kouang.

Si, or *Sio*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-

miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 17. E. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

...ch, a river of Russia, which runs ...e Abakan, near Bankalova, in the ...ment of Kolivan.

..., a town of Egypt, near the coast of ...d Sea: ninety miles NE. Syene.

..., a country of Asia, bounded on the ... Ava; on the east by Camboja and ... on the south, by that part of the ... Indian Sea called the Gulf of Siam, ...acca; and on the west by the Bay of ..., about 800 miles from north to ..., and 200 to 350 in breadth. The ...m of Siam is divided into the Upper ...er. The Upper, which lies to the ...ntains seven provinces, denominat... their chief cities: Proselouk, San..., Lakontay, Kampeng-pet, Ka..., Peshebon, and Pihay. In the ...r Southern Siam, they reckon the ...s of Jor, Patany, Ligor, Tenasse...antebon, Petelong, or Bordelong, ...ay. The country may be divided ...ltivated and uncultivated lands, of ...atter it for the most part consists; be...ered with woods. The most profita...s to the Siamese, are those which pro...tton, oil, and varnish. Their varnish ...good. The forests afford timber for ... ships and houses, for wainscotting ...ving. The iron-wood grows here ...avy and tough, of which anchors are ...d a species of wood as light as fir, ... the same colour, but more fit for ..., as it never splinters under the chis... The Siamese have also trees so tall and ... that it is said one alone is sufficient ... a boat, or balon, sixteen or twenty ... long. They have the cinnamon... best next to that of Ceylon; sapan, ...r woods proper for dying; the ...r aloes-wood. From the number ..., and other cast works, great ... of which are of gold, as well as ...gilded roofs of their temples, one ...ne that Siam must be rich in ...owever, they have of late sought ...r mines, either of gold or silver. ... had made a metal called tambuk, ... a little gold with copper. M. ..., a French physician, discovered a ... very good iron, and another of ...together with antimony, emeril, ... mineral, besides a quarry of white ... They have plenty of lead and tin, ...lin, which is sold throughout ... It is soft, and not well purified; ...nder it whiter and harder, they ...h kadmia, a mineral easily reduc...er; and it is this white tin which ...*tutinague*. The kadmia melted ...per, makes it yellow; but both ...come more brittle by the mixture. There are mountains of loadstone, and some mountains afford very curious agate. The land of Siam seems to be formed by the mud descending from the mountains; to which mud, and the over-flowing of the river, the soil owes its fertility; for, in the higher places, and parts not covered by the inundation, all is dried up and burnt with the sun, soon after the rains are over. Those parts are likewise subject to contagious distempers, and the annoyance of insects, which the over-flowings destroy. However, the ants, to avoid the water, make their nests in trees; partridges and pigeons obey the same instinct of nature. Among the insects are the white ants, the maringowins, a kind of gnats, the millipes, and little shining flies. The Siamese reckon only three seasons in the year: winter, little summer, and great summer. The first, which lasts but two months, answers our December and January; the second season is composed of the three following months, and the other seven form the great summer. Rice, called kaow, is the principal grain, and chief food of the Siamese: this is the produce of the low lands; but wheat grows in those which escape the inundation. These lands they refresh with watering pots, or by overflowing them with rain water, kept in cisterns, raised on higher grounds. But whether it costs more to rear it, or is not so well liked as rice, the king only uses it; and that, perhaps, more out of curiosity, than for any other reason. Turkey-wheat is found in Siam, but reared only in gardens. Their way is to boil or parch the whole ear, and then eat the inside. They have peas and other legumes, but different from the European. Most of the herbs with which Europeans compose sallads, were unknown to them: however, the soil of Siam may be proper for them, since they thrive about Batavia. Siam, considering its extent, is but indifferently peopled; it is at present inhabited chiefly along the rivers; the country being almost entirely overgrown with woods; which, in all likelihood, would not be the case, were the inhabitants as numerous as they are in some of the neighbouring countries. The Siamese are sober and respectful to the aged; begging is dishonourable, and theft infamous; adultery is very rare. In person they are rather small than large, but straight and well-proportioned; their faces rather square than oval, and their cheek bones large: they all go naked, except a piece of calico or silk, called *pagne*, two or three ells in length, girded round their loins and thighs. The furniture of their houses is simple, as their dress and diet; and the houses themselves, constructed of bamboo, are erected posts above the surface of the ground, to guard against inunda-

 tions:

tions: their uſual diet conſiſts chiefly of rice and fiſh; but notwithſtanding their temperance, their lives are not longer than in Europe; fluxes and dyſenteries, with other epidemical diſeaſes, annually carry off great numbers. The Siameſe women are ſometimes mothers at twelve years of age, and ſeldom bear children after they are forty. The religion of Siam is nearly the ſame with that of Laos. The kings are perfectly deſpotic. Juthia or Siam is the capital.

Siam, ſee *Juthia*.

Siam (Gulf of), a large bay of the Eaſtern Indian Sea, between Cambodia and the peninſula of Malacca, Siam being to the north.

Sian, or *Scio*, or *Cio*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Melinda.

Siang, a city of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1045 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 58. N.

Siang-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty-five miles SE. Ning-po.

Siang-hian, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: forty miles SW. Tchang-tcha.

Siang-tan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twenty miles SE. Tſing.

Siang-yang, a town of Aſia, in the country of Corea: twenty-eight miles NNW. San-pou.

Siang-yang, a town of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Han: 530 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 5. N.

Siang-yn, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the Heng river: twenty-ſeven miles NNW. Tcheng-tcha.

Siao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twelve miles W. Peſu.

Siao-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: ſeventeen miles NW. Chao-king.

Siao-be-chan, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the coaſt of China. *Long.* 138. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 54. N.

Siao-bo-tcheu, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 130. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 43. N.

Siao-non-Hoan, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 550 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 144. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 24. N.

Siao-pi-Houn, a town of Aſia, in the country of Corea: 438 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 143. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 24. N.

Siao-tein, a river of China, which runs into the Eaſtern Sea. *Long.* 136. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 21. N.

Siara, a town of South America, and capital of a diſtrict in Brazil, ſo called from a river of the ſame name, which riſes i mountains, a great diſtance up the co and diſcharges itſelf into the ocean i 3. 30. S. It is but a ſmall g ment, not being above eighteen le compaſs; in which are two forreſſe on the north, joining to the town o and built on a ſmall hill on the ri of the haven, which is only proper fo veſſels; the other, called Fort St. L ſituated on the coaſt, at the mouth o river, navigable only for barks. Th is but ſmall; and its trade, which c chiefly of ſugar and tobacco, not very derable. *Long.* 22. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 3.

Sias, a river of Ruſſia, which ru lake Ladoga, near Siaſkoi, in the g ment of Peterſburg.

Siaſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the g ment of Peterſburg, near lake L twenty-four miles NE. Nov Ladog

Sibald De-Wert, ſee *Falkland's I*

Sibenen, a river of Switzerland, runs into the Kander, four and a hal W. Spietz.

Sibentaal, a town of Germany, archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles W Polten.

Siberia, a country of Aſia. The n Siberia or Sibiria was originally ap and ſtill properly belongs only to the part of the government of Tobolſk: in a more extenſive ſenſe, it now in all the northern part of Aſia, wh bounded on the north by the Frozen O on the eaſt by the North Pacific Oc the ſouth by Tartary, and on the w Ruſſia. Its length, from weſt to e ſomething above 3000 miles; a breadth, from north to ſouth, abou Siberia ſeems to derive its name f old city called *Sibir*, which, accordi received tradition, ſtood on the ri of the river Irtiſch, about 18 verſts Tobolſk, and was the reſidence of th cient ſovereigns of Siberia. This c probably, gave name to the river S which in this province, falls into t tiſch. There are ſtill ſome ruins of a part to be ſeen on the ſpot, but no oth mains of a city. The air of Siberia general extremely piercing; and we from authentic obſervations, that the more ſevere than in any other part Ruſſian dominions. The Siberian are frozen very early, and it is late ſpring before the ice is thawed. Th often falls in September, and is freq ſeen on the ground in May. If the does not come to maturity in Auguſt, is little hopes of a harveſt in this cou and, in ſome parts, it is ſometimes c with ſnow before the peaſants can re The earth is never thawed to any con

ble depth in Siberia. Mr. Gmelin having, on the 18th of June, Old Style, cauſed the earth to be dug near Yakutzk, where the ground was high, found the depth thawed to be ſcarcely four feet from the ſurface; and, in low places, it did not exceed three feet. Near Fort Argunſk, which is but a little beyond the fiftieth degree of north latitude, the inhabitants acquainted him, that, in ſeveral places, the ſoil was not thawed to above the depth of an ell and a half; and that this internal froſt made it very difficult to come at any ſprings. Mr. Gmelin obſerved, that the quickſilver ſunk to a hundred and twenty degrees of Fahrenheit's ſcale at Eniſeiſk, which is a degree of cold never felt hitherto in any other country of the globe. But Providence ſeems to be more liberally to have dealt out to the inhabitants of this country wood for fuel, and furs, which they make uſe of to preſerve them againſt the ſeverity of the weather. Even ice itſelf is, by them, in ſome meaſure, converted into a fence againſt the cold: for, in the northern parts, particularly at Yakutzk, it is uſual to hew a piece of tranſparent ice of the ſize of the hole which ſerves the peaſants for a window; and, having placed it on the outſide, they ſprinkle a little water at the edges, which immediately freezes, and cements the ice to the hole. This ice-window keeps out the wind and cold, without much diminiſhing the light. Thoſe who have glaſs-windows beſides, place them on the inſide of the hole, that the houſe may not be incommoded by the cold and moiſt effluvia of the ice; but this inconvenience the common people do not regard. Beer is ſeldom known to freeze in the cellars, when the holes for admitting the light are thus ſtopped with a piece of ice. As the winter-days in the more northern parts of Siberia laſt but a few hours, and the ſtorms and flakes of ſnow darken the air ſo much that the inhabitants, even at noon, cannot ſee to do any thing without artificial lights, they ſleep away the greateſt part of that ſeaſon. Theſe ſevere winters are ſucceeded by warm and delightful ſummers; and the heat is ſo intenſe, that the Argunſians, who inhabit the province of Yakutzk, go almoſt naked. Here is hardly any night during that ſeaſon; and towards the Frozen Ocean, the ſun continually appears above the horizon. The vegetables and fruits of the earth are extremely quick in their growth. Thunder is ſeldom heard near the Ice-ſea, on the coaſt of which the thunder-claps are ſaid to be ſo faint, as ſcarcely to ſtrike the ear; but the lightning may be ſeen very plainly in that climate. On the contrary, the ſouth part of Siberia is ſubject to very dreadful tempeſts. In the north part of Siberia, neither corn nor fruit grows; ſo that the whole tract of land that lies beyond the ſixtieth degree of latitude, is a barren waſte: However, barley is frequently known to come to perfection in Yakutzk. On this account, the inhabitants of thoſe northern parts are obliged to live on fleſh and fiſh; but the Ruſſians are ſupplied with corn from the ſouthern; for, in thoſe parts of Siberia, the fertility is ſurpriſing. The countries that lie beyond the lake of Baikal, eſpecially towards the eaſt, as far as the river Argun, are remarkably fertile and pleaſant; but, by the indolence of the inhabitants, ſeveral fruitful tracts of land, which would make ample returns to the peaſant for cultivating them, lie neglected. The paſtures are excellent; and one meets with vaſt numbers of fine horned cattle, horſes, goats, &c. in this country, on which the Tartars chiefly depend for ſubſiſtence. However, there are ſeveral barren waſtes, and unimprovable tracts in theſe parts, and not one fruit-tree to be ſeen. As for vegetables, here is a great variety; and in ſeveral places, particularly near Kraſnoiarſk, the ground is, as it were, over-run with aſparagus, of an extraordinary height, and delicious flavour. The bulbs of the Turkiſh bundes, and other ſorts of lilies, is much uſed by the Tartars inſtead of bread. Their want of fruit, &c. is richly compenſated by the great plenty of tame and wild beaſts and fowls, and the vaſt variety of fine fiſh, among which are the ſturgeon and the ſterled, which this country affords. In that part of Siberia which lies near the Frozen-ſea, and ſeveral other places, no trees, but ſhrubs and buſhes, grow; but the greateſt part of this country produces large woods of pine, larch, and other trees. Not to mention the great quantity of wild-fowl, as moor-hens, partridges, woodcocks, and ſnipes; here is an incredible number of wild quadrupeds; ſome of which are eatable, and others valuable for their ſkins or furs. The animals whoſe ſkins are moſt valued, are the black fox, the ſable, the hyæna, the ermine, the ſquirrel, the beaver, and the lynx. The ſkin of a real black fox is more valuable than even that of a ſable. In the country that lies near the Frozen Ocean, are alſo found blue and white foxes. The fineſt ſables come from Nertchinſk and Yakutzk; where thoſe animals are caught by the inhabitants in the mountains of Stannowoi. Krebet has ſtill other, and more valuable treaſures, than what we have yet enumerated. The ſilver mines of Argun are very rich, and the ſilver they produce yields ſome gold. Both ſilver and gold are likewiſe found among the copper ore of Koli-

van. This country is also particularly rich in copper and iron ore. The former lies even on the surface of the earth; and several mountains are full of it; and, not to mention several others, the district of Krasnoiarsk affords several copper-mines. Iron is still more plentiful there, and of a very good sort; from the copper and iron smelting-houses several hundred thousand of puds are annually exported. These works belong partly to the crown, and partly to private persons. Several sorts of precious stones are also found in Siberia. The topazes of this country have such a fine lustre, that he must be a very good judge who can distinguish a Siberian from an Oriental topaz. Single small pieces of agate are found near the Argun, in open sandy places, and on the banks of other rivers and lakes; here are also cornelians, and green jasper with red veins. The famous marienglas, or lapis specularis, is dug up in great quantities in Siberia; this is a particular species of transparent stone, in strata, like so many sheets of paper; and is by some called Muscovy, or Russian glass, and by others, less properly, isinglass. Siberia affords magnets of an extraordinary size, and even whole mountains of loadstone. Pit-coal is dug up in the north parts of this country. The kamennoie maslo, a yellowish kind of alum, is found in several mountains of Siberia. It is remarkable, that Siberia contains not only fresh-water lakes, of which there are a great number in this country, but also several lakes whose waters are salt: and that its lakes are subject to very surprising alterations, a fresh-water lake being sometimes changed into a saline, and a saline lake into a fresh one. Some lakes also dry up, and others break out in places where none were ever seen before. Salt-water brooks, saline springs, and a hill of salt, are also to be met with in Siberia. Siberia affords a great many other things that deserve attention; and therefore they must not entirely escape our notice. That excellent root called rhubarb, grows in vast quantities in the neighbourhood of Selenginsk. The curious mamont's bones and horns, as they are called, which are found along the banks of the Oby, Enisei, Lena, and Irtisch. Some of the teeth or horns weigh six or seven puds, of thirty-six pounds each. The colour of them is like that of ivory, excepting a few of them, which are yellowish, brown, or of a black inclining to blue; and this, probably, is owing to their long continuance in the earth. The inhabitants of Siberia consist of three sorts of people, namely, the Aborigines or ancient inhabitants, the Tartars, and the Russians. Of the two first, some have no other religion but that of nature; others are Pagans and Mahometans; and some of them have been converted to Christianity, or rather only baptized, by the Russian missionaries. The Aborigines, or first inhabitants, consist of the Wogulitzians or Wogulians, who live in the province of Tobolsk, and may more properly be classed here than among the Tartars. These [illegible] living among the Russians, in a constant intercourse of trade, &c. before the latter had conquered this country, are more civilized than the other Siberian nations. They have some notion of a God, or the creator and preserver of all things. They believe a resurrection of the dead, and a future state of rewards and punishments; which important articles they probably receive from the Russians. The Samoides, who live in the district of Eniseisk; the Yurak, a numerous tribe of Samoides, who inhabit the sea-coast; and farther up the continent between the rivers Enisei and Oby; the Ostiaks or Astaks, who call themselves Conti or Koni-yung, and by the Tartars are styled Yshtuk, are divided into the Ostiaks of Narim, Enisei, Oby, Surgut, Irtisch, &c.; the Barabinzians, who live on both sides of the river Irtisch; the Tungusians, or rather Tingisians; this population is scattered far and wide in the government of Irkutzk; the Buratts or Buratians, whom the Russians call Bratsk, differ from the Tungusians only in the language, which has a great affinity with that of the Mongalians; they formerly lived on the south-side of the Baikal lake, but, towards the close of the last century they gradually removed to the north of the government of Irkutsk. About the year 1644, a handful of Cosaks, sent from Krasnoiarsk, persuaded them, by fair words without striking a blow, to become subjects of Russia. The Jakutians, who, as to their features, very much resemble the Calmucs, and, in their manner of living, are not very different from the other pagan nations we have been speaking of; the Yukagirians, who live near the Frozen-Sea, and more among the mountains; these are a tribe of the Jakutians. The Tshukshians, who live in the north-west part of Siberia, wear the tooth of a wallcross in each cheek, which are inserted in the flesh from their childhood. The second principal class of inhabitants who live in this country, are the Tartars; these are the most civilized of the foreign nations in Siberia; and the Tartars who are Mahometans, are still more so than the Pagan Tartars; of these there are many different hords or nations. The third principal class of inhabitants who live in Siberia, are the Russians, of which great numbers have settled here since the conque-

conqueſt of this country; but moſt of them, from time to time, fled to Siberia from other provinces; ſince their eſtabliſhment, they have founded a great many towns, ſtrogs, and villages, which, according to their cuſtom, are built and fortified with timber. Moſt of the villages are called after the names of the peaſants by whom they were firſt built, and but few from the rivulets on which they ſtand. The Siberian dialect in the villages is very different from the language commonly ſpoken in Ruſſia, and is corrupted with abundance of words never uſed in that country. Sauntering, drunkenneſs, and debauchery, univerſally prevail throughout all Siberia, ſo that in many parts of it, one meets with few perſons who are free from the venereal diſtemper. Dr. Buſching ſays, the notion believed and propagated by foreigners, that the criminals exiled by the Ruſſian court to Siberia, whoſe number is very conſiderable, are obliged daily or weekly, to catch and deliver in, a certain number of ſables, is a vulgar error; for that is an exerciſe to which they are little accuſtomed. Theſe unhappy exiles are diſpoſed of in the following manner: ſome, who are ſent hither as ſtate priſoners, are ſtrongly guarded in fortified houſes, and maintained at the expence of the crown; others enjoy their liberty, but under ſome reſtrictions: others who are ſent hither into ſlavery, to work in the mines, fortifications, &c. Several wealthy merchants, who are exiled to Siberia, as debtors to the crown, meet with more favourable opportunities of getting money, and gradually retrieving their affairs, than if they had continued in Ruſſia, and they are not debarred from theſe opportunities when they offer. To ſuch illuſtrious perſons, Siberia muſt be looked upon rather as a deſirable and advantageous country, than a wretched place of baniſhment. A very conſiderable trade is carried on in Siberia, which is much facilitated by the many navigable rivers that cover every part of this country. By means of their commerce with the Chineſe, foreign European goods are often ſold in the towns of Siberia, nearly at the ſame prices as at Peterſburgh and Moſcow. There is not a city in Ruſſia, from which merchants do not travel to Siberia with foreign goods. Theſe traders diſpoſe of their commodities partly among the inhabitants of the Siberian towns, but moſtly to the Aſiatic merchants, who frequent the great annual fairs in Siberia, and purchaſe ſome of their commodities in return. All Siberia is at preſent under the Ruſſian dominion; and was reduced under that government about the cloſe of the ſixteenth century, in the following manner: In the reign of the czar Iwan Baſilowitz II, and Feodor Iwanowitz, his ſucceſſor, Jermak Timiofevitz, a Don-Coſak, at the head of ſome thouſands of Coſaks, terribly ravaged the countries which lie about the rivers Oka and Volga, ſacking and plundering the towns, and deſtroying every thing before him. But at laſt, he was driven to ſuch extremities by the troops ſent againſt him, that his retreat to the country of the Coſaks was cut off. After a loſs of the greateſt part of his army, he croſſed the rivers Kama and Tſhuſowaia, and by the aſſiſtance of a certain ſtrobinow, who was a ſovereign of a vaſt tract of land near the Tſhuſowaia, he embarked with the eight hundred Coſaks ſtill remaining, and other auxiliaries, on the river Tura; laid ſiege to the town of Onzigidin, at preſent called Tiumen, and made himſelf maſter of it. He afterwards even took the city of Tobolsk, out of which he drove the Kuzium Kan. Theſe two were then the only towns in Siberia. Jermak had, indeed, got them into his power: but he very well perceived that he ſhould not be able to keep in awe the vaſt number of Mahometan Tartars who inhabited this country. This induced him to ſend to Moſcow, Altanai Sultan, ſon to the Kuſium Kan, whom he had taken priſoner, with a tender of his conqueſt to the Ruſſian court, on condition that the Czar ſhould grant him a free pardon. This favour was eaſily obtained; and a good body of troops were ſent to take poſſeſſion of the country. From this epoch, the Ruſſians have been continually extending their dominions in Siberia. Soon after, Jermak, being on an expedition with ſome ſhips on the river Irtiſch, was, in the night-time, ſurpriſed by the Tartars, and, with moſt of his people, cut to pieces: his memory is, to this day, held in great veneration in Siberia. As the Coſaks had been the inſtruments of his conqueſt, his honour was conferred upon them; namely, that all troops kept up by the Ruſſians, in Siberia, ſhould be incorporated with the Coſaks, and bear their name: hence the Siberian militia, to this day, are ſtyled Coſaks. Siberia is now divided into the governments of Tobolſk, Koliwan, and Irkutſk, which are again ſubdivided into provinces and diſtricts.

Sibilnakova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: 28 miles N. Tara.

Sibourne, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of a ſmall river, oppoſite St. Jean de Luz.

Sibu, one of the Philippine Iſlands, about

eighty leagues in circumference. The principal production is a ſpecies of grain, called borona, which ſerves inſtead of rice; cotton, tobacco, wax, and civet. *Long.* 140. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 20. N.

Sibu, or *Zibu*, or *Sogbu*, a town in the iſland of Sibu, containing 5000 houſes; the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of a governor. In this town, Magellan, the celebrated circumnavigator, died.

Sical, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, on the north coaſt of the province of Yucatan: ſeventy miles WNW. Merida.

Siccacottum, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Circar of Condapilly, on the left ſide of the Kiſtnah: thirty-five miles SSW. Ellore.

Sichem, or *Sichen*, a town of Brabant, on the Demer: 30 miles NE. Bruſſels, and 14 NE. Louvain.

Sicherſreuth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth: three miles SE. Bayreuth.

Sichili, a town of the iſland of Sicily, in the vally of Noto: four miles S. Modica.

Sichlan, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Ochotſkoi Sea, *Long.* 170. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 59. 28. N.

Sichoui-lo-Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea, near the Sea of Japan: 670 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 148. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

Sichrow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bolcſlaw: three miles NNW. Turnau.

Sicbu, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaſteca.

Sicignano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: ten miles W. Cangiano.

Sicily, an iſland in the Mediterranean; anciently, if we may give credit to the ancients, joined to the continent of Italy, from which it is now ſeparated by the Straits of Meſſina, about ſeven miles acroſs. It is the largeſt of all the iſlands in the Mediterranean, being about 156 miles in length, and 85 in breadth. Sicily, on account of its form being ſomewhat triangular, was called *Trinacria* and *Triquetra*. The ancient name of this iſland was *Sicania*, from its inhabitants, the Sicanii; but the Siculi coming hither, and making themſelves maſters of the greateſt part of the iſland, gave it the name of Sicilia. In ſucceeding ages, ſome Grecian colonies ſettled here, and, ſpreading over a great part of the country, their language, for a long time, was the vernacular dialect, till, at laſt, the iſland fell under the dominion of the Romans. Sicily is ſo hot a country, that even in the beginning of January the ſhade is refreſhing; and it is only for a few days in March that any c ing winds are felt, and then a litt ſuffices to baniſh the cold. The onl pearance of winter is toward the ſum Mount Etna, where ſnow falls, and i ſerved by the inhabitants. They i in the open air, and in them lay the with ſtraw or ſtubble, and ſalt, ſtratum ſtratum, and then again cover the pla earth. In ſummer, when ſnow is wa cool liquors, one of theſe heaps of ea opened on one ſide, and the quant ſnow required being taken out, the immediately cloſed. Though the appears as one entire rock, the ſoil ceedingly fertile; anciently, it was ſty granary of Rome, and, at preſent, am ſufficient plenty of grain for home conſumption, it exports great quantities t kingdom of Naples, which otherwiſe w be diſtreſſed. It is, however, far from ſo well cultivated as formerly; ſevera lying waſte, eſpecially in the weſtern Its wine is excellent, as are alſo the of moſt kinds, in which it abounds, to with oil, honey, ſalt, ſaffron, and ſuga latter chiefly produced in the neighbou of Mount Ætna. All the coaſts affo fiſheries, particularly for tunnies; the are very fine, and all ſorts of game conſiderable plenty. Great profits made of ſilk, the cultivation of whic firſt introduced in the year 1130, by R who, returning from an expedition i Holy Land, and in which he had Athens, Corinth, and Thebes, br back with him ſome perſons well ver the managing of ſilk; hence it ſoon into Naples, the Milaneſe, Spain, an French provinces bordering on Italy. this iſland are found gems and va ſtones, as agate, porphyry, jaſper, lazuli, marble, and alabaſter; and it is r rich in metals and minerals, as gold, copper, tin, lead, iron, and alum, with c cinal ſprings. Different colonies, Greece, formed different ſtates, the powerful of which was Syracuſa. Romans and the Carthaginians a long diſputed the ſovereignty; the Roman length, became conquerors, and Sicily ſubject to them till the year 440, whe iſland was invaded by the Vandals, were driven away by Beliſarius, and c came a part of the Eaſtern empire t year 828. It was then conquered by Saracens, who, in their turn, were dr out by a Norman prince, Roger, the Tancred, who took the title of cou Sicily, in the year 1080. His ſon, R united Sicily with Naples, and was crow king of both Sicilies, in the year 11 His deſcendants had the ſame title. T

Fre.

...ch, under the conduct of Charles, ...er of St. Louis, conquered it from the ...man princes. Charles was hated by the ...ans; they were prepared for a revolt, ... conspiracy was formed, under the con... of John di Procida. In the year 1282, ...e evening of Easter-day, as the French ... Sicilians were going in procession to the ...ch of Monreale, in the neighbourhood ...rmo, a bride happened to pass by with ...in, when one Droguet, a Frenchman, ...tly ran to her, and began to use her in ... manner, under pretence of searching ... concealed arms. A young Sicilian, ...g with resentment, stabbed Droguet to ...eart; a tumult ensued, and two hun... Frenchmen were slain on the spot. ...enraged populace now ran to the city, ...g aloud, "Kill the French! kill the ...ch!" and, without any distinction of ... sex, murdered every person of that ... found in Palermo. The same fury ...d itself through the whole island, and ...ced a general massacre. The rage of ...spirators was so great, that they did ...en spare their own relations, but rip... women with child by Frenchmen, and ...d the half-formed infants against the ..., whilst the priests, catching the gene...renzy, butchered all their French ...nts. This massacre has been deno...d *The Sicilian Vespers*. Peter, king ...gon, who had married the daughter ...froy, the former usurper of Sicily, ...ed the Sicilians in their rebellion, and ... claimed the kingdom, in right of his ... The Sicilians received him with open ... He was crowned at Palermo; and ...s of Anjou was obliged to abandon ...and, after having besieged Messina, ...x weeks, in vain. Peter transmitted ... to his descendants. Ferdinand V ...d it with Naples, from which it has ... since been separated, except a short ...hat the duke of Savoy was made king ...ly. It is governed by a viceroy, and ...t of government is at Palermo.

..., a town of Hungary, where is a ...ituated on a mountain, in which the ...or Sigismund was imprisoned. In the ... 1543, it was taken by the Turks, ...gh the treachery of the commandant, ...covered by the Imperialists in the year ... twelve miles S. Funfkirchen, and ...four SE. Canischa.

..., a town of the island of Cuba: 125 ... WSW. Havannah.

...pour, a town of Hindoostan, in the ...e country: ten miles SW. Peria...

...ghausen, a town of Germany, in the ... of Westphalia, and bishopric of Pader... three miles SSW. Buren.

..., a cape on the north-east coast of the island of Candia: fourteen miles ENE. Settia.

Sidero-Cansa, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: thirty-two miles ESE. Saloniki.

Siders, a town of Swisserland, and principal place of a dixain, in the Valais: eight miles E. Sion.

Sidi-gazi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: four miles NE. Kiutaja.

Sidley Hills, hills of Scotland, in the south-west part of the county of Angus: six miles NNW. Dundee.

Sidmouth, a seaport town of England, in the county of Devon, situated at the mouth of a small river, on the English Channel. It was formerly a good port; but the harbour has long been choked up, and is only frequented by fishing-smacks. Much company resort thither in the summer for the purpose of sea-bathing: 14 miles SE. Exeter, and 158 WSW. London.

Sidna-hines, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, in the province of Temesna, near the sea coast.

Sidney, a town of the island of Cape Breton: twenty miles N. Louisburg.

Sidney Cove, see *Sydney Cove*.

Sidon, see *Pude*.

Sidra (Gulf of), a large bay of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tripoli, anciently called *Syrtis*, extending from *Long*. 15. 30. to 19. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 31. to 33. 30. N.

Siebeln, or *Siebenlehn*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: one mile S. Nossen.

Sieber, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Oder: five miles S. Osterode.

Siecham-Hotun, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in the Sea of Japan: 238 miles N. Kin-ki-tao. *Long*. 145. 10. E. Ferro, *Lat*. 41. 24. N.

Siede, a small river of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which runs into the Weser: two miles S. Hoya.

Siedenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Hoya: nine miles SSW. Hoya.

Siegberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg: fourteen miles SE. Cologn, and six NE. Bonn. *Long*. 24. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 58. N.

Siegen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and principality of Nassau Siegen, giving name to a branch of the House of Nassau. In the neighbourhood are some considerable iron mines and forges: thirty-seven miles E. Bonn, and thirty-four NW. Wetzlar. *Long*. 25. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 48. N.

Sièges

Sièges (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: eight leagues WSW. Troyes, and three ESE. Sens.

Siegſtadt, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: fifty-eight miles N. Chriſtiania.

Siele, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: fifty-ſix miles NE. Brzeſc.

Sien-ku, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: eighteen miles WSW. Tai-tcheou.

Sienna, or *Siena*, a city of Italy, and capital of a diſtrict, in the duchy of Tuſcany. This diſtrict, called *Sienneſe*, or *Territorio di Sienna*, was once a free republic: conquered by the emperor Charles V, in the year 1554, whoſe ſon, Philip II, king of Spain, ceded all parts except the Stato-de-gli-Præſidii, to Coſmo I, duke of Florence. The city is pleaſantly built on three hills, in a healthy ſituation: the houſes are of brick, and the ſtreets paved with the ſame. It is nearly five miles in circumference, but not peopled in proportion to its ſize; the inhabitants ſcarcely exceeding 17,000. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the cathedral is a fine Gothic building, coated with black and white marble, within and without. The great portal was begun in the year 1284, after the deſigns of Giovanni da Piſa, and finiſhed, in 1333, by Agoſtino and Agnolo, Siennese architects. The front is prodigiouſly loaded with ornaments. All the work of the inſide is moſt highly finiſhed, as the carving, in wood, of the choir; the ſculpture, in marble, of the pulpit; and, eſpecially, the hiſtorical engraving of the pavement, repreſenting, in chiaro-oſcuro, the moſt remarkable ſtories of the Old and New Teſtament. From an aperture in the choir-pavement may be ſeen St. John's church, which lies directly underneath. Its entrance is without, on the hill; and thus one church may be ſaid to ſtand on another. Near the cathedral is the archbiſhop's palace, and oppoſite to it a large and well endowed hoſpital, founded by a ſhoe-maker: here are alſo a great many other churches and convents. The church of the Dominicans is remarkable for a very antient picture of wood, repreſenting the Virgin with the infant Jeſus in her arms, by Guido Saneſe: it is dated 1221, and is in the Venturini chapel: though ſo ancient, it is ſtill in good preſervation. The univerſity was founded by Charles V. The German ſtudents enjoy particular privileges, which they derive from the ſame emperor. In the fifteenth century, the academy of the Intronati was here founded. This city ſtill retains ſome ſhadow of its former republican liberty, which may appear from the manner of electing its council, which conſiſts of perſons, ſtyled Excelenzi; but whoſe the Great Duke has very much cur The caſtle, built at one end of the order to curb the inhabitants, is of ſtrength. Near it is the univerſity's demy for martial exerciſes. Many reſide here, who have a caſino, or aſſe of both ſexes, and it is generally that the Italian language is in no p Italy, ſpoken with greater purity: 24 S. Bologna, 79 NNW. Rome, and Florence. *Long.* 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43

Sienne, a river of France, which into the ſea, near Havre.

Sienneſe, ſee *Sienna*.

Siennoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the gov ment of Mogilev: 60 miles NNW. N lev. *Long.* 47. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. N.

Sien-tching, a town of Aſia, in the k dom of Corea: 23 miles NW. Lon ang.

Sien-yeou, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 22 N. Siuen-tcheou.

Sieou, a town of China, of the ſe rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: miles S. Peking. *Long.* 135. 18. E. *Lat.* 33. 45. N.

Sieou-gin, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 15 NW. Yong-ngan.

Sieou-ou, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 30 SW. Vue-kiun.

Sieou-yuen-Hotun, a town of Chineſe tary: 330 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 18. N.

Siepernoi-peſok, a ſmall ſandy iſla Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 30. N.

Sier, a river of Savoy, which riſes ſix miles SE. Thonnes, and runs into Rhône, near Seiſſel.

Sierck, a town of France, in the de ment of the Moſelle, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Thionville, the Moſelle river: three leagues NNE. onville, and ſeven SSW. Treves.

Sierndorff, a town of Germany, archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles Korn-Neuburg.

Sierning, a town of Germany, in archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles Ebenfurth.

Siero, a town of Spain, in the pr of Aſturia: nine miles NE. Oviedo.

Sierra d'Adriana, mountains of Spa the province of Guipuſcoa, which took name from the hermit Adrian. The leading over it to Alaba and Old Ca very difficult to travellers. At the ver

...g of it is a dark ſpace, between forty ...ty paces in length, cut through a ... after which we aſcend up a hill, ... is reckoned the higheſt among the ...ées. Theſe mountains are but little ...ed; a few ſhepherds' huts only be- ...e ſeen: ſix leagues S. Toloſa.

...*di Cobre*, a mountain of the iſland ... 15 miles W. St. Jago.

... *de Guadarama*, a mountain of ... the ſouth part of Old Caſtile: fif- ... S. Segovia.

... *Leona*, a country of Africa, in Up- ...a; ſo called becauſe it is moun- ... and the mountains abound in lions: ...poſed of ſeveral ſtates or kingdoms, and ...watered by a river of the ſame name, ... mouth of which an aſſociation of ...gentlemen have eſtabliſhed a ſettle- ... land purchaſed of the prince of ...try. This company was incorpo- ... act of parliament, in the year ... A conſiderable number of whites ...e negroes were conveyed thither ...va Scotia, beſides many who went ...land. At firſt the new ſettlers ...have ſuffered from the want of pro- ...viſions during the rainy ſeaſon, but ...ſt accounts have been more favour- ... In the month of December 1793, ...s continued perfectly friendly; ...louring chiefs ſhowed every de- ...ing connected with the company; ...ſent their children to be educated ...a Leona, and many others propoſed ... them in the enſuing dry ſeaſon. ...ry ſeaſon had paſſed over without ...derable mortality; and the Nova ...niſts had maintained their health, ...ared to have become well inured ... mate. The trade was much more ... the cultivation was advancing, both ...ony and parts adjacent; and there ... to have been no difficulty in procur- ...tive labourers. The rice, cotton, ...rticles in the company's plantation, ... exceedingly, the ſugar-cane ex- ...hich had been hurt by the white ... The ſchool of the company contain- ...een 300 and 400 children, chiefly ...ans, who appear to have made ... ſuch improvement as is common in ... ſchools, under ſimilar circum- ... The colony had gradually improv- ...ter, and appeared to be advancing ... reſpect. Sierra Leona river abounds ... but is much infeſted with alligators. ...ntry adjacent produces abundance ... and rice; and the woods are filled ...ts of various kinds, and other ...ds: ſerpents are found; ſome ... large ſize, and numerous wild ...h as lions, tigers, elephants, wild ... monkies.

... *Leona*, a river of Africa, called alſo *Ritomba* and *Tagrin*, which runs into the Atlantic Ocean, about eight miles broad at its mouth. *Long.* 12. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 22. N.

Sierra Morena, a mountain, or rather a chain of mountains of Spain, between the provinces of Cordova and Jaen to the ſouth, and Eſtramadura and La Mancha to the north. A few years ago, this diſtrict was the dread of travellers. M. le Maur, a Frenchman, who for a long time has been one of the corps of engineers in Spain, was choſen in the year 1779, by the count de Florida Blanca, to render practicable a road the moſt frequented of any in the kingdom, and he has made it one of the fineſt in Europe. Several new ſettlements have been formed, and new towns founded in this barbarous diſtrict.

Sierra Nevada, mountains of Spain: 10 miles E. Grenada.

Sierra de Torquino, a mountain of the iſland of Cuba: 25 miles S. Bayamo.

Siersberg, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sar-Louis, near the river Nied: 1¼ league NNW. Sar-Louis, and 2¾ NNE. Bouzonville.

Sierſhagen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 2 miles NW. Newſtadt.

Sietamo, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: five miles E. Hueſca.

Sieve, a river of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, which runs into the Arno.

Sievernoipeſok, a ſmall ſandy iſland, in the Frozen Ocean, near the continent of Ruſſia. *Long.* 123. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 76. 54. N.

Sievero Voſtochnoi, a cape on the north coaſt of Ruſſia, called *Cape Taimura*, by captain King. *Long.* 119. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 78. N.

Sievero Zapadnoi, a cape on the north coaſt of Ruſſia. *Long.* 112. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 77. N.

Sig, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, about forty miles in circumference: forty miles W. Povenetz.

Sigagik, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, on the ſea coaſt: 14 miles SW. Smyrna.

Sigean, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Narbonne, near which Charles Martel defeated the Saracens in the year 1737: three leagues S. Narbonne, and 6¼ N. Perpignan.

Sigenburg, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Ambs: four miles S. Abenſperg, and twenty E. Ingoldſtadt.

Siget, a town of Hungary, on the frontiers of Poland, near the ſource of the Theyſſe: fifty miles E. Munkacz.

Siget, ſee *Ziget*.

Sigilmeſſa, ſee *Sugulmeſſa*.

Sigmaringen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and capital of a county of the

the same name, invested in the house of Hohenzollern, on the Danube: 44 miles S. Stuttgart, and 26 N. Constance. *Long.* 26. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

Signau, a town of Swisserland, and principal place of a district, in the canton of Berne: 12 miles SE. Berne.

Signes, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Brignoles: four leagues SW. Brignoles.

Signy l'Abbaye, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Charleville: two leagues SW. Charleville.

Signy le Petit, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rocroy: three leagues WSW. Rocroy.

Sigoules (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: 2½ leagues S. Bergerac.

Sigri, a town on the north-west part of the island of Mitilena, in the Grecian Archipelago.

Sigtuna, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, situated on a creek: ten miles N. Stockholm.

Sigtund, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 15 miles S. Upsal.

Siguença, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, situated at the edge of a mountain, near the source of the river Henares, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Toledo, with an university, founded in the year 1441, by cardinal Ximenes. It contains three churches, three convents, two hospitals, a strong castle, an arsenal, and between 700 and 800 houses: 56 miles NE. Madrid, and 80 SSE. Burgos. *Long.* 13. 50. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 58. N.

Sibastria, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 34 miles W. Zuczava.

Si-biam, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-si: 37 miles ESE. Han-tchong.

Si-bo, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-si: 42 miles W. Oei.

Si-boa, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 32 miles ESE. Hiu.

Sibon, or *Gibon*, or *Amu*, a large river of Asia, which rises in Bukharia, and runs into the Lake Aral: formerly it emptied itself into the Caspian Sea, but the Tartars, to free themselves from pirates, changed its course.

Si-kiang, or *West River*, a river of China, which rises near Fong-tcheou, in the province of Quang-tong, and runs into the sea, south of Canton.

Sikino, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, long celebrated for its wine. T island is about twenty miles in circ rence: there is still some wine m and the wheat produced, is supp the best in the Archipelago: the c in small quantities, but figs are ab Here is no harbour. The town same name with the island, is situat rock, which hangs over the sea, tains only about 200 inhabitants. *L* E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 43. N.

Sikna, a river of European T which runs into the Zila: twenty mi Batuszani.

Siklatzkoi, a town of Russia, on th na: 140 miles N. Zigansk. *Long.* 1 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 20. N.

Sil, a river of Swisserland, which into the Limat, about a mile belo rich.

Silai, a town of Hungary: thi miles S. Zatmar.

Silavengo, a town of Italy, in the rese: 10½ miles NW. Novara.

Silauna, a town of European Tur Bulgaria: forty miles W. Nicopoli.

Silbach, a village of Germany, circle of the Lower Rhine, and d Westphalia, in which is found lead ed with silver: twelve miles S. Bril

Silberegg, a town of Germany, duchy of Carinthia: two miles NW. stein.

Silberstrass, a town of Germany, circle of Upper Saxony, and circle geburg: four miles SSE. Zwickau.

Silchester, a village of England, county of Hants, once a celebra and said to have been the place w thur was crowned: ten miles SW. and 48 W. London.

Silde Revel, a cluster of small isl longing to Denmark, in the Scagger miles S. Lessoe.

Sile, a river of Italy, in the T which passes by Trevigio, and runs Adriatic, opposite the small island cello.

Silein, a town of Hungary: fourte ENE. Bolesko.

Silesia (Duchy of), a country of bounded on the north by the mar Brandenburg, on the east by Pola south by Hungary, from which it rated by a chain of mountains and ness or thicket, about four miles br on the west by Moravia, Lusatia, an mia. To the west and south Si vironed by a chain of hills, for h extent some of the most remarkab Europe. This chain is called the *Gebirge*, or *Sudet Mountains*, and co at Friedberg, in Lusatia, forming tw The first of these, which is in Sile

…ugh the principality of Jauer and …weidnitz, into the principality of Mun…berg and the county of Glatz, being about …y miles in length, and dividing Silesia …Bohemia, on which account it is ge…y called the *Bobrimiſche Gebirge*. A …rable part of it, however, lying in …incipality of Jauer, is known by the …f the *Rieſengebirge*, or Giant Moun…, the higheſt peak of which is the …koppe, or Snow Head, otherwiſe …the *Rieſenkoppe*, or Giant's Head. …ridge, or rather a part of it, is likewiſe …the *Montes Rhæ*, or more properly …. The ſecond ridge of the Sudet …begins in the principality of Munſter…at the end of the firſt, and paſſing …the principalities of Neiſſe, Jagern…Troppau, and Teſchen, terminates at …ka, about ninety-ſix miles in length. …dge is called the *Moravian Gebirge*. …Jablunka, alſo, in the principality of …en, begins the Hungarian or Crapak …which afterwards divides Poland and …ry. In the above-mentioned moun…and all over that part of Upper Silesia …towards Moravia and Hungary, the …r ſets in earlier, is of longer con…e, and much more ſevere, than in …is. In thoſe very months, when, at …of the Rieſengebirge and the Geſenk, …ing is covered with ice and ſnow, …s at Breſlaw are in full verdure in …. The ſandy parts of the principali…gau, and beyond the Oder, towards …with the mountainous tracts, which …ſiderable extent, produce but little; …hich, their grain alſo is far ſhort of …ncy for the inhabitants. This defi…however, in good years, is compen…y the fertility of the other and larger …of Silesia, which, excluſive of wheat, …y, and oats, yield likewiſe maize …ey wheat, ſpelt, buck-wheat, mil…ed, peas, and beans. The culinary …about Breſlau, Brieg, Neiſſe, …dein, and Lignitz, are excellent, …neighbourhood of Grunberg and …Beuthen afford plenty of fine fruits. …s, likewiſe, as are unfit for tillage, …ly improved that way, either make …ture grounds, or are covered with …o much, that there is ſcarcely any …Silesia which may be ſaid to be abſo…ſs and barren. Of flax, too, here …ce, but hemp not in ſuch plenty …ught, conſiderable quantities of that …ly being imported from Hungary …nd. Hops, likewiſe, are ſeen every …but moſt principally abound near …berg. Madder, which was firſt …t hither in the 16th century, by a …n merchant, is cultivated with ſuch …about Breſlaw, Lignitz, Wohlau, …. III.

and Strelen, as to form one of their moſt conſiderable exports. Schurte, a yellow dye, is found in plenty, beſides which are tobacco-plantations, but the ſaffron of this country has little to recommend it. In many ſeaſons the wine here may be drank with pleaſure, eſpecially when it has continued for ſome years in the cellar. In the mountains and Upper Silesia, tar, pitch, and reſin, is made from the pine, and fir and the larch-tree yields turpentine. From theſe reſinous trees, eſpecially the trunks of the coarſer pines, the inhabitants among the mountains make a lamp-black. Yet, however great the plenty of wood for all uſes may have been in Silesia, and in many places ſtill continues; in other parts, particularly on this ſide of the Oder, it ſenſibly diminiſhes. Terra figillata is found near Strigau and many other places, but inſtead of being uſed as a medicine, is principally applied towards the making of an earthen-ware. In the mountains are found agate, jaſper, and even ſome gems, particularly amethyſt of an uncommon hardneſs and beauty; and diamonds near Prieberg, in the principality of Brieg. Here are quarries of lime-ſtone, other ſtones for ornament and building, and mill-ſtones. Here are mines of gold and ſilver, copper, lead, and iron: vitriol is likewiſe found in ſeveral places. Their breeding of horned cattle extends no farther than what is juſt neceſſary for the plough, and a ſufficiency of milk, butter, and cheeſe; and their oxen are ſtill fewer in number, on which account the markets are principally ſupplied from Poland and Hungary. The moſt noted of theſe ox-markets are thoſe of Brieg, Breſlau, and Schweidnitz, where formerly, annually, it was uſual to ſee ten or twelve, or fifteen thouſand head of Poliſh and Hungarian cattle, and ſometimes even more. The ſtuds here breed many fine and ſtout horſes, but the country does not afford a ſufficiency, wherefore beſides thoſe bought up at Franckfort fair, great numbers are brought hither likewiſe from Lithuania. The inhabitants of the hilly tracts keep goats, and eſtimate the profit of two good ones to be equal to that of a cow, a great deal of cheeſe being made of their milk. The breed of ſheep here alſo is very profitable, on account of the excellency of their wool. Theſe ſheep are ſhorn twice a year, but the ſummer-wool is reckoned preferable to that of the winter, though ſomewhat lighter. The wild beaſts of this country, whoſe ſkins are valuable, are lynxes, which frequent only the mountainous parts, foxes, weaſels, otters, and beavers, but theſe in no great number. In the Oder are caught ſalmon and ſturgeon, the latter of which are ſometimes exceedingly large; zante, ſkate, from forty to fifty pounds and upwards; lampreys, &c. The other

rivers here, but more eſpecially the lakes and ponds, abound in various kinds of fiſh, ſuch as pike carp, trout, mullets, &c. The breeding of bees in this country is not ſo conſiderable as to anſwer the conſumption of honey and wax, for which reaſon great quantities of both are imported from Poland; but their culture of ſilk is in a fair way of being carried to its utmoſt extent. The inhabitants of Sileſia are of different ſects in their religion. Frederick II, at the peace of Berlin, in the year 1742, promiſed that the Popiſh religion ſhould remain in *ſtatu quo*, though without detriment to the freedom of conſcience of the Proteſtant inhabitants, or to his own prerogative as ſovereign. This promiſe has accordingly taken place ſo happily, that all parties enjoy a perfect liberty of conſcience. The principal manufactures in Sileſia are thoſe of thread, twine, linen, flax, and damaſk. The principal exports are madder, mill-ſtones, thread, yarn, linen, veils, wool, and woollen cloth, with ſtuffs and paper. Since Sileſia has fallen under the dominion of the kings of Pruſſia, commerce has been conſiderably improved, and many excellent regulations have been made for that purpoſe. The ancient inhabitants of this country were the Lygii and Quadi, till about the middle of the 6th century, when the Slavi having over-run the country of the latter, a part of it came to Poland, and was called *Slezia*. Under the Poliſh ſovereignty, Sileſia received the Poliſh language, manners, and uſages, with the Chriſtian religion. In the year 1138, by the partition made of the territories of Boleſlaus III, king of Poland, among his ſons, the eldeſt, named Wladiſlaus II, beſides the provinces of Cracow, Siradia, and Pomerania, obtained likewiſe Sileſia, with the chief ſhare in the government. In the 14th century, John, king of Bohemia, availed himſelf of ſome diviſions and occurrences, by which Sileſia had been weakened, to bring it under his dominion, in which he ſucceeded; for, from the year 1342, all the dukes of Sileſia, two only excepted, ſubmitted, one after another, to hold their territories in fief from him, with a reſerve only of the moſt conſiderable regalia. On the death of the emperor Charles VI, in the year 1740, Frederick II, king of Pruſſia, laid claim to the principalities of Lignitz, Brieg, and Wohlau; and his claims were ſo effectually ſupported by the march of an army into Sileſia, that Maria Thereſa, daughter and heir ſs to the emperor Charles VI, and queen of Hungary and Bohemia, by a preliminary treaty at Breſlau, which was ſoon followed by a ratification of the ſame at the peace of Berlin, did, on behalf of herſelf, her heirs and ſucceſſors, of both ſexes, for ever cede to the king of Pruſſia, and his heirs and ſucceſſors, of both ſexes, with entire ſovereignty and independency of the crown of Bohemia the countries of Upper and Lower Sileſia, together with the d of Katſcher, formerly belonging to Mo as alſo the county of Glatz; reſerving, however, to herſelf the principality of Te with the lordſhips annexed thereto, the of the principalities of Troppau and Je dorf beyond the Oppa, the part of the cipality of Neiſſe bordering on Moravia, a ſmall diſtrict belonging to Moravia, ſome frontier towns. Sileſia was never mediately connected with the empire, ing at no time been an imperial fief, r rained a ſeat or vote in the diet. N has it been ever ſubject to the ſupre bunals of the empire, ſo that here the rial laws are of no force; and though ancient matriculas of the years 1431, 1471, 1481, it ſtands aſſeſſed with Lo Moravia, and Luſatia, this was after diſcontinued; yet when it came to be nexed to the crown of Bohemia, it ac a mediate conjunction with the empire in the year 1708, when the emperor reaſſumed his ſeat and vote in the college, as elector of Bohemia, he en both for that kingdom as well as fo territories appertaining thereto; conſeq therefore, for Sileſia alſo to pay to the ral impoſts and taxes of the empire ar circle the aſſeſſment of an elector, w guilders beſides, annually to the cha Wetzlar. On the other hand, the Ger body obliged itſelf to take into its d and protection the kingdom of B with all its incorporated territories, a courſe, Sileſia; in which mediate c tion with the empire the Bohemian p Sileſia ſtill continues; whereas the k Pruſſia, having obtained the greater p this country with entire ſovereignty, a ſolutely independent of the crown of B mia, governs it accordingly, as a ſtate lutely free and diveſted of the leaſt c tion with the empire: but, in the year the empire becoming a guarantee t Pruſſian majeſty for the ſecure poſſeſ the duchy of Sileſia, a proviſo was m its rights conſequential to ſuch an ment. Ever ſince the cloſe of the century, Sileſia has been divided in Upper and Lower, and this diviſion i uſe. Lower Sileſia contains thirteen cipalities, the names of which are as f viz. Breſlaw, Brieg, Glogau, Jauer, L Munſterberg, Glatz, Neiſſe, Oels, S Schweidnitz, Wohlau, Trachenberg, Carolath; the free ſtandesherrſchafts o ſhips of Wartenberg, Militſch, an chutz; and many minderherrſchaften ferior lordſhips. To Upper Sileſia the ſix principalities of Teſchen, T Jagerndorf, Oppeln, Ratibor, and

the free standesherrschafts of Plesz and Beuthen, and certain minderherrschafts. At present under two sovereigns, the capital divisions must necessarily be into that of Prussian and Bohemian: Breslau is the capital of Prussian Silesia: the regency of Bohemian Silesia is erected at Troppau. The whole country is said to contain 180 cities and towns, 4000 villages, and 1,800,000 inhabitants.

Silhet, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a district, to which it gives name, in the country of Bengal: 200 miles ENE. Moorshedabad, and 106 NE. Dacca. *Long.* 91. [illegible] E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 52. N.

Silifrer, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Barra.

Silin, or *Abu Ait*, a town of Egypt: 12 miles SSE. Siut.

Si-ling, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-si: 20 miles S. Si-long.

Silistria, see *Dristra*.

Silkeborg, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, with a castle, which was formerly great strength: 18 miles W. Aarhuus.

Sillabar, or *Cellebar*, a seaport town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra, with good and safe harbour: thirty miles SSE. Bencoolen.

Sille le Gillaume, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Sarte: six leagues NW. Le Mans, and six SSW. Alençon. *Long.* 17. [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 12. N.

Silewood, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway: thirty miles SSW. Berghen.

Silfstedt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Wernigerode: three miles NE. Wernigerode.

Silly, a rock on the south coast of the island of Jersey: one mile and a half S. Fermont Point.

Silm, or *Cilm Monou*, a country of Africa, near the river Scherbro.

Silong, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang si: 1115 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 34. N.

Silva, a river of Russia, which runs into the Kama, near the town of Silva, in the government of Perm.

Silva, a river of Russia, which runs into Tchusovaia, sixteeen miles NE. Perm.

Silva, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm: 12 miles NW. Solikamsk.

Silva Piana, a town of Swisserland, in the Bailiprie of Coire: sixteen miles WNW. [illegible].

Silvanez, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: three leagues S. [illegible] Afrique.

Silver River, a river of Ireland, in King's County, which runs into the Brosna, about eight miles NE. Banagher.

Silvermines, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, probably so called from its mines of lead, which contains a mixture of silver: five miles S. Nenagh.

Silves, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, situated on a river of the same name, containing 1600 inhabitants. It was formerly more considerable than it is at present, and from the year 1188 to the year 1580, was the see of a bishop, afterwards removed to Faro: five leagues ENE. Lagos, and thirteen W. Tavira. *Long.* 10. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 10. N.

Silves, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Atlantic, a little below Villa Nova de Portimao.

Sim, a river of Russia, which runs into the Enisei, six miles N. Balagovetschenskoi. *Long.* 108. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 10. N.

Simal'ischeva, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan: forty miles SSE. Kolivan.

Simancas, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the Duero. It has a castle, in which king Philip II. on account of its strength, ordered the archives of the kingdom to be kept. in the year 1566: eight miles SW. Valladolid.

Simaria, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: four miles ENE. St. Severina.

Simarones, a town of the island of Cuba: 105 miles E. Havanna.

Simbirsk, a town of Russia, and capital of a government, on the Volga: 380 miles ESE. Moscow, and 680 SE. Petersburg. *Long.* 66. 16. E. Ferro *Lat* 54. 25. N.

Simbirskoe, a government of Russia, bounded on the north by Kazanskoe, on the west by Nizegorodskoe and Penzenskoe, on the south by the government of Saratov, and on the east by Uphinskoe; about 180 miles from east to west, and 140 from north to south. *Long.* 63. to 69. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 20. to 55. 30. N.

Simercheit, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw: four miles N. Melnik.

Simering, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles SSE. Vienna.

Simi, or *Symi*, an island in the Mediterranean, betwen the island of Rhodes, and the continent of Asia: six miles N. Rhodes. *Long.* 45. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 36. N.

Simmen, or *Siben*, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the mountains between the Valais and the canton of Berne, and runs into the lake of Thun, four miles NNW. Spietz. The vally through which this river runs, is called *Simmenthal*. The stupendous heights of the rocks, on each side this vally, whence vast fragments frequently

fall into the road, renders the entrance ſomewhat frightful, eſpecially in ſpring-time, when, by the diſſolution of the ice and ſnows, whole maſſes of rocks are ſeparated from each other, which renders it really dangerous. The rivulet divides the vale into the Upper and Lower, the length of the former of which is not leſs than ſeven hours. Very few places in this long vally ſow either rye, oats, or wheat, but the inhabitants derive great profit from their graſs, which is of an extraordinary richneſs, and breed likewiſe vaſt numbers of cattle, from which they make butter and cheeſe. Of the latter, the better ſort is held in great repute abroad, under the title of *Suan* cheeſe, it being made entirely of cream; and of the common cheeſe, France and other countries purchaſe conſiderable quantities. The greateſt part of the inhabitants, inſtead of bread, eat the ſecond ſort of cheeſe, with thin barley cakes, while the principal food of the commonalty is potatoes, and their drink milk or whey.

Sinsheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, veſted in the electorate of the Rhine. This town ſuffered much by the French in the year 1689: twenty-ſix miles SSW. Coblentz, and thirty-ſix W. Mentz. *Long.* 24. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

Simegu, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, on the Tumbadra: 93 miles NW. Seringapatam, and 86 NNW. Periapatam. *Long.* 75. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 21. N.

Simontornya, or *Simon Tovrna*, or *Simon Thurn*, a town of Hungary, ſituated on the Sarand, with a ſtrong caſtle, taken by the Imperialiſts, in the year 1686: thirty-two miles SSW. Buda, and 85 SbE. Vienna.

Simori, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: thirteen miles NE. Squillace.

Sinnorre, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of L'Iſle en Jourdain: 4½ leagues SE. Auch, and 5 E. Mirande.

Simplon, a mountain of Swiſſerland, over which is a paſſage from the Valais, to the duchy of Milan: thirty-one miles E. Sion.

Simplon's Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean: four miles W. from Carteret's iſland

Sin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: nine miles SW. Fong-tchang.

Sin, or *Barneſin*, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Senegal, which extends about ſeven leagues along the coaſt. Joal is the capital. The land produces abundance of maiz, rice, fruit, and cotton.

Sinderova, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: twelve miles E. Nicopoli.

Sinai, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, celebrated in ſacred hiſtory: 144 miles ESE. Suez.

Sinbach, or *Simpach*, a town of Germany in Lower Bavaria: five miles S. Landſhut and nine ESE. Dingelſingen.

Sin-tſai, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan, on the river Yu: thirty-two miles ESE. Yun-hing.

Sincapoura, or *Sincapura*, an iſland, with a town of the ſame name, near the ſouth coaſt of Malacca, which gives name to the narrow ſea, called the *Straits of Sincapoura*. *Long.* 103. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 12. N.

Sin-carpou, a town of Chineſe Tartary, 556 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 144. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 23. N.

Sincbo, or *Cuncbo*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Ningo, on the Gold Coaſt: the inhabitants are principally employed in fiſhing.

Sinckel, a river of Germany, which runs by the Wertach, about two miles SSW. from Augſburg.

Sinde, ſee *Indus*.

Sindelfingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: ſix miles SW. Stuttgard, and 30 S. Baden. *Long.* 26. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 41. N.

Sinderingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Hohenlohe: ſix miles N. Ohringen.

Sindion, a town of Egypt, on the weſt branch of the Nile: 15 miles SE. Foua.

Sindſchar, or *Sinja*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Moſul: 70 miles S. Moſul.

Sindy, a country of Aſia, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the river Indus, from its mouth to the frontiers of Moultan; and may be reckoned at leaſt 300 Britiſh miles in length that way. Its breadth is very irregular, but may be about 160 miles in the wideſt part. On the north-eaſt lie the territories of the Seiks, and on the north, thoſe of the king of Candahar; on the weſt, is Mecran, a province of Perſia, whoſe prince is tributary to the king of Candahar. A ſandy deſart bounds Sindy on the eaſt, and extends the whole way from the territory of Cutch to the confines of Moultan; being near 200 Britiſh miles in length, and from 100 to 150 wide. The province of Sindy, in many particulars of ſoil and climate, and in the general appearance of its ſurface, reſembles Egypt; the lower part of it being compoſed of rich vegetable mould, and extended in a wide *delta*; while the upper part is a narrow ſlip of country, confined on the Perſian ſide by a ridge or ridges of mountains, and on the other by a ſandy deſart; the river Indus, equal at leaſt to the Nile, winding through the midſt of this level tract

...annually overflowing it. During great ...of the south-west monsoon, or at least, ...the months of July, August, and part of ...tember (which is the rainy season in most ...parts of India) the atmosphere is here ...ally clouded; but no rain falls, except ...near the sea. Indeed, very few showers ...during the whole year. Captain Hamil... ...s, that no rain had fallen during the ...years preceding his visit to Tatta. ...ing to this and to the neighbourhood of ...sandy deserts, which bound it on the ...nd are not far removed from it, on ...north-west, the heats are so very vio... ...and the winds from those quarters so ...ous, that the houses are contrived so ...be occasionally ventilated, by means of ...ures on the top of them, resembling the ...ls of small chimnies. Nadir Shah, in ...year 1739, obtained from the great ...al, Mahomed Shah, a cession of the pro... ...of Sindy, as well as the rest of the ...n provinces, lying on the west of the ...: and he even visited Tatta. Ab... ...when he seized on the provinces ...compose his empire, retained the so... ...ty of Sindy also: and the prince ...province is, accordingly, tributary to ...king of Candahar. The prince is a ...omedan, and of Abyssinian extraction: ...al place of residence is at the fort of ...abad, situated on the Indus, not far ...the head of the Delta; and in the ...bourhood of the city of Nusserpour. ...Hindoos, who were the original inhabi... ...of Sindy, and were reckoned to out... ...ber the Mahometans, in the proportion ...to one in captain Hamilton's time, are ...ed with great rigour by their Maho... ...governors; and not permitted to ...any pagodas, or other places of worship: ...his severity drives vast numbers of them ...her countries. Tatta is the capital.

...es, a seaport town of Portugal, in the ...ce of Estramadura, containing about ...inhabitants: 13 leagues S. Setuval. ...9. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

...ela, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the ...nce of Diarbekir: 80 miles E. Rabba.

...fong, a town of China, of the third ...in the province of Kiang-si: twenty... ...miles S. Kan-cheou.

..., a town of Venetian Dalmatia, built ...Turks, in opposition to Clissa; the ...ions, indeed, are not much in the ...taste, but on three sides of it the ...almost inaccessible, and the fourth ...fortified with a thick wall, and two ...trenchments, to which the advance ...ders. Here are two large cisterns, ...kept filled with fine fresh water. ...tians, after taking this place in the ...6, in order to secure it to them-selves, greatly strengthened its fortifications: 16 miles N. Spalatro, and 8 N. Clissa.

Sing, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, and province of Kan-chan: 153 miles SSE. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 145. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 27. N.

Sing, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: 25 miles SE. Long Kouang.

Sin-gan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chen-si. Next to Peking this is the largest and finest city of China; it is built in a great plain, and is the residence of the Tsong-tou of the two provinces of Chan-si and Se-tchuen, as also the governor of the eastern part of this province. There are in its jurisdiction six cities of the second order, and thirty-one of the third. This city, for several ages, was the seat of the Chinese emperors, and is yet very populous, and a place of great trade, especially in mules, which they breed up in great numbers and send to Peking. The walls of this city, which are well fortified with towers, and surrounded with a deep ditch, are about four leagues in circuit, and are very near a square, the sides being almost equal. Some of the gates are very magnificent, and remarkable for their height. There is a strong garrison of Tartars in this city, commanded by a Tsian-kun, or general of their nation, which are in a separate quarter of the city, from which it is parted by a strong wall. There are a great number of Mandarins here, who are mostly Tartars: 510 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 14. N.

Sin-gan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty-two miles ENE. Pao-ting.

Singarpilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country: 23 miles ESE. Chinna Balabaram.

Singesecken, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 46 miles SSW. Drontheim.

Singiliev, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, on the Volga: twenty-four miles S. Simbirsk. *Long.* 66. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 1. N.

Singon, an island near the coast of Sweden, at the entrance into the Gulf of Finland. *Long.* 18. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 8. N.

Singor, a seaport town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, on the coast of Malacca. *Long.* 119. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 6. 40. N.

Singrowla, a circar of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad, situated to the south-west of Bahar.

Sing-y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: seventeen miles N. Kao-tcheou.

Sin-hiang, a town of China, of the third rank;

rank, in the province of Ho-nan, on the river Ki: 12 miles SW. Oue-kiun.

Sin-bing, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea: three miles S. Tſong-ming. *Long.* 138. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 32. N.

Sin-bing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 27 miles S. Tchao-king.

Sin-bing, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1232 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 30. N.

Sin-bo, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: fifteen miles SW. Khi.

Sin-boa, a ſeaport town of Aſia, in Cochin-china. *Long.* 106. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. N.

Sin-boa, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Lo: 32 miles NNW. Pao-king.

Sin-boei, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: forty miles NW. Macao.

Sin-boei, town of China, of the third rank, in the provinces of Quang-tong: forty-five miles SSE. Tchao-king.

Sinia, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby, fifty-two miles N. Berezov, *Long.* 84. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 65. N.

Sinia Stanitz, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena. *Long.* 143. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 15. N.

Siniawade, a river of Poland, which riſes in the palatinate of Podolia, and joins the Bog: forty miles ESE. Koniecpole.

Sinica, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina, on the Keowe: forty-three miles NW. Peterſburg.

Sinigaglia, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Urbino, on the Adriatic. It contains four churches, and ſix convents: 28 miles ESE. Urbino.

Sinjiar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: twenty miles W. Moſul.

Sin-ing, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty-five miles ESE. Long-Kouang.

Si-ning, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: eight miles NE. Sing-tcheou.

Si-ning, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 670 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 119. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

Sining, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty-five miles NW. Yu-tcheou.

Sining, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: fifteen miles SW. Te-king.

Sinion, a river of China, which runs into the Kialing: 15 miles S. Oei-tcheou.

Siniſi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata. miles SW. Turſi.

Sin-lo, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, on Chao river: forty-two miles SW. Pao-fou.

Sinn, a river of Germany, in the of Franconia, which runs into the M with the Saal, near Gemunden, in t ſhopric of Wurzburg.

Sinn, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, province of Diarbekir: forty miles Diarbek.

Sin-ngan, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Ho-nan: ſeve miles W. Ho-nan.

Sin-nbing, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Hou-quang miles SSW. Ou-kiang.

Sinning, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Quang-tong miles S. Tcho-kiang.

Sin-ning, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Se-tchuen miles ESE. Ta.

Sinning, a town of China, of the cond rank, in the province of Quan 1162 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 12 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 34. N.

Sino, or *Scuno*, a river of Italy, in kingdom of Naples, which runs in Gulf of Tarentum: ſeven miles E. in the province of Baſilicata.

Sinob, or *Sinope*, a ſeaport town of tic Turkey, in the ſangiacat of Kiut tuated near the coaſt of the Black S the iſthmus of a peninſula, ſix miles cumference, which ends in a conſi cape, with two good harbours. It native place of Diogenes, the fame nic. Within the walls inhabited o Turks. The Greeks inhabit one fauxbourgs, with a metropolitan, dep on Conſtantinople. In the environ ſome mines of copper. The ancient was *Sinope*, and it owes its flouriſhing to a colony of Mileſians: 280 mi Conſtantinople. *Long.* 52. 52. E. *Lat.* 41. 6. N.

Sinogu, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bednore country: 90 miles NW. Se patam, and 50 SE. Bedanore. *L* 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

Sinopoli, a town of Italy, in the k of Naples, and province of Calabria five miles SW. Oppido.

Sin-ping, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 3 N. Yuen-kiang.

Sin-ſa, a town of Aſia, in the k of Corea: thirty miles NNE. King-

Sin-ſin, a town of Perſia, in the p of Irac: forty leagues N. Iſpahan.

[illegible], a province of Africa, in the king- [illegible] of Angola.

[illegible], a town of China, of the third [illegible] in the province of Chan-tong: thir- [illegible] miles SE. Taj-ngan.

[illegible]-touka, a town of Chinese Tartary. [illegible] 133. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 16. N.

[illegible], a town of China, of the third [illegible] in the province of Se-tchuen; ten [illegible] SSE. Han.

[illegible]tchang, a town of Asia, in the king- [illegible] of Corea: 45 miles E. Haimen.

[illegible]tchang, a town of China, of the third [illegible] in the province of Kiang-si. thirty- [illegible] miles WSW. Choui-tcheou.

[illegible]tchang, a town of China, of the third [illegible] in the province of Tche-kiang: 42 [illegible] NNW. Tai-tcheou.

[illegible]tchang, a town of China, of the se- [illegible] rank, in the province of Yun-nan: [illegible] miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 15. [illegible] *Lat.* 29. N.

[illegible]tcheou, a city of China, of the first [illegible] in the province of Quang-si: 1175 [illegible] SSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 15. E. [illegible] *Lat.* 23. 26. N.

[illegible]chim Hotun, a town of the kingdom [illegible]: 657 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 57. N.

[illegible]tcin, a town of China, of the third [illegible] in the province of Pe-tche-li: 32 [illegible] NE. Pao-ting.

[illegible]tcin, a town of China, of the third [illegible] in the province of Chan-tong: 30 [illegible] NW. Tcin-tcheou.

[illegible]tcing, a town of China, of the third [illegible] the province of Kiang-si: 22 miles [illegible] Kien-tchang.

[illegible]tcing, a town of China, of the third [illegible] in the province of Tche-kiang: 30 [illegible] NNE. Yen-tcheou.

[illegible]tcing, a town of China, of the third [illegible] in the province of Se-tchuen: 17 [illegible] E. Xun.

[illegible]ing, a town of China, of the third [illegible] the province of Ho-nan: twenty [illegible] N. Hiu-tcheou.

[illegible]chu-am, a town of Chinese Tartary. [illegible] 135. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 5. N.

[illegible]tcheun, a town of Asia, in the king- [illegible] Corea: 48 miles SW. Hoang-tcheou.

[illegible]tcin, a town of China, of the third [illegible] in the province of Hou-quang: [illegible] miles WSW. Koue-yang.

[illegible]en, a town of China, of the second [illegible] in the province of Yun-nan: 1107 [illegible] SW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 40. E. [illegible] *Lat.* 25. 36. N.

[illegible]tcenise, a town of Chinese Tartary. [illegible] 139. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 16. N.

[illegible], a town of China, of the third rank, [illegible] province of Kiang-si, on the river [illegible] thirteen miles from Lin-kiang.

[illegible], a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ten miles S. Han.

Sintzheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine. This town was burnt by the French, in the year 1689: thirteen miles SSE. Heidelberg, and eighteen E. Spire.

Sin-yan, a river of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, which runs into the Eastern Sea, seventeen miles ENE. Yen-te-hing.

Sin-yang, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: forty-five miles S. Koang-tcheou.

Sin-yang, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 490 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 131. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 12. N.

Sin-ye, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty-seven miles SSW. Nan-yang.

Sin-yu, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si: twenty-five miles WSW. Lin-kiang.

Sio, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Sarand, near Simontornya.

Sio, a river of Spain, which runs into the Segra, a little above Balaguer.

Siocotticlay, a town of the island of Ceylon: 25 miles NNW. Trinkamaly.

Siomaly, a town of the island of Ceylon: 34 miles NNW. Trinkamaly.

Sion, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Châteaubriant: three leagues W. Châteaubriant.

Sion, a mountain of Asia, situated in the south of Jerusalem, of much celebrity in sacred history.

Sion, or *Sitten*, a town of Swisserland, and capital of the Valais, situated on a river of the same name, which, soon after, runs into the Rhône. The see of a bishop, the most ancient in all Swisserland, and said to have been originally founded at Martinach. The bishop, who styles himself count and vogt-governor of the Valais, is elected by the chapter of the cathedral, and the representatives of the tythings, and is a suffragan of the archbishop of Moustiers, in Savoy. It contains six churches, with some convents, a college, and no less than three palaces of the bishop, all standing one above the other. The lowest of these palaces is called Die Majorey; the middle one, the Valleria; and the highest, Tourbillon. In the years 1384 and 1416, Sion was destroyed by fire; and, in the year 1475, vigorously besieged by the Savoyards and forces of Geneva, which, however, were repulsed, with great loss: 48 miles E. Geneva, and 48 S. Berne. *Long.* 24. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 11. N.

Sioring, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland: six miles NNW. Tisted.

Sioto, a river of North America, which rises in the north-west territory of the United States;

States; about *Long.* 83. W. Greenwich, *Lat.* 40. 40. N.; and runs into the Ohio, twelve miles W. from Waſhington, in Kentucky.

Sioteſta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: forty-nine miles ESE. Gothenburg.

Siouen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: thirty-two miles S. Louy.

Sioule, a river of France, which runs into the Allier: two miles N. St. Pourçain, in the department of the Allier.

Siou-ouen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: fifteen miles NNW. Koei-yang.

Sip, or *Fort Elizabeth*, a fortreſs of Servia, on the ſouth ſide of the Danube: at a ſmall diſtance farther lies the Demikarpi, that is, the iron-gate, commonly called Cataractæ Danubii, which is alſo the name of the neighbouring country, where the Danube enters a ſtrait betwixt mountains, purſuing its courſe over a rocky bottom. The waves and agitations cauſed by the frequent obſtructions of the ſtream, which is very rapid, will toſs a ſhip with ſuch violence, that, unleſs a ſteerſman be very expert, and well acquainted with the place, it is highly dangerous; and ſtill more ſo in going upwards, which can only be done by the help of ſails. In the year 1737, the Imperialiſts were obliged to ſink their ſhips here for want of wind to waft them againſt the ſtream. In this narrow paſs the houſes ſtand, with paliſades, and are ſaid formerly to have been barricaded with an iron chain, which has given riſe to the appellation of iron-gate: four miles E. Orſova.

Sipgion-couten, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Hami. *Long.* 113. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 10. N.

Siphanto, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently *Sphinos*, about twelve leagues in circumference. This iſland, though covered over with marble and granite, is one of the moſt fertile, and beſt improved in the Archipelago, and yields corn enough for its inhabitants. The ſilk produced is very good, but not in any conſiderable quantity. The chief articles of commerce are callicoes, figs, onions, wax, honey, ſeſamum, ſtraw-hats, oil, and capers. It contains four ports. Anciently it was celebrated for its gold and ſilver mines, at preſent, thoſe only of lead are known, which are abundant. Siphanto, contains five villages, and about 5000 inhabitants. *Long.* 42. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 37. N.

Siptas, a town of Aſia, in the county of Mingrelia, ſituated on a river which runs into the Black Sea: 200 miles WNW. Teflis, and 220 NNW. Erivan.

Si-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: thirty miles NNW Yun-hing.

Siquet, a rock, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: 3¼ miles SW. St. Helier.

Sir, or *Syr*, a river which riſes in the mountains of Tartary, about 160 miles W. Kaſhgar, and runs into the lake of Aral, in *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

Sir Biby's Iſland, a ſmall iſland in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 93. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 55. N.

Sir Charles Hardy's Iſland, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Carteret, in the year 1767. It is of conſiderable extent, and appears to be fine, green, and pleaſant. *Long.* 153. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 50. S.

Sir Charles Saunder's Iſland, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Wallis, in the year 1767. The iſland is about ſix miles in length, and has a mountain of conſiderable height in the centre, which appeared to be fertile. The inhabitants did not appear to be numerous. *Long.* 151. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 28. S.

Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, a large bay in the north part of Hudſon's Bay.

Siracuſa, ſee *Syracuſa*.

Siradia, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, on the Warta, with a caſtle. In the year 1136, the Tartars made themſelves maſters of the town; in the year 1292, it was plundered by the Bohemians; and in the year 1331 it fell into the poſſeſſion of the knights of the Teutonic order: 150 miles NNW. Cracow, and 110 SW. Warſaw.

Siraf, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan, on the north coaſt of the Perſian Gulf, chiefly inhabited by Arabians who have croſſed from the oppoſite ſhore ten leagues SW. Lar.

Siranina, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs: 56 miles S. Arkadinſkaia.

Siram Lafs, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, about eighteen miles in circumference, which communicates with the Teuckiri, by means of a river called *Siran-oſſa*: ſix leagues W. Lake Teuckiri.

Siran, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: five leagues SW. St. Pons.

Siran-oulofs, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: fifteen miles E. Hami.

Siravan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: ſixteen leagues NNE. Sufter.

Sire, a town of Abyſſinia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, ſituated on the brink of a ſteep and narrow vally; all the houſes are of clay, and thatched. It is famous for a manufacture of coarſe cotton cloths, which paſs for money through a part

vince of Tigré: the province is about 25 miles square, and considered as a part of Tigré. *Long.* 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. N.

Siret, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Danube, 4 miles S. Galacz.

Sirgai-jenfai-po, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 135. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. N.

Sirgan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman, celebrated for its beautiful porcelain, and a manufacture of ſtuffs: ſixty miles E. Schiras, and 105 SE. Iſpahan.

Sirgulin, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 137. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 53. N.

Sirhind, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a country ſo called, north of Delhi: 140 miles SE. Lahore, and 148 NW. Delhi. *Long.* 75. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 54. N.

Sirin, a mountain of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: thirteen leagues NE. Tarengaſong.

Sirin, or *Dſiri*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 15 leagues E. Tarengaſong. *Long.* 93. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 5. N.

Sirja, or *Sirja*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Aleppo: ſeventy miles N. Aleppo.

Siriam, a ſeaport town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Pegu, on the river Appoo, and in poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe a place of great trade. Before them it had a king of its own, it is now frequented by French, Engliſh, and Dutch: ſeventy-two miles S. Pegu, and 116 E. Perſaim. *Long.* 96. 50. N. *Lat.* 16. 54. N.

Sirmagar, a town of Aſia, and capital of Sirmor, in the country of Thibet: 210 miles NNE. Delhi, and 70 ENE. Hurdwar. *Long.* 78. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 24. N.

Sirmaur, a name ſometimes given to Sirmore.

Sirmata, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 162. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. S.

Sirmium, or *Sirmich*, a town of Sclavonia, where the emperor Probus was born and died. It is now in ruins, though the ſee of a biſhop, founded, it is ſaid, in the reign of Trajan. In the year 270, the emperor Claudius died here of the plague. In the year 1688, the Imperialiſts drove the Turks out of the town, but the latter retook it ſoon after: forty miles NW. Belgrade.

Sirod, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poligny: one league SSW. Poligny, and four SE. Poligny.

Sirpour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere: 48 miles NW. Cheitore, and 60 SW. Agimere. *Long.* 74. 23. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 1. N.

Sirpur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: thirty miles SE. Chitteldroog, and ſixty N. Seringapatam.

Sirun, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: forty miles E. Zareng.

Sifal, a town of North America, in the province of Yucatan: eight leagues E. Cape Condecedo.

Siſcar, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: nineteen miles ENE. Balbaſtro.

Siſco, a town of the iſland of Corſica: two leagues N. Baſtia.

Siſibou, a town of Nova Scotia, on the weſt coaſt: 25 miles SSW. Annapolis.

Siſinilla, a town of the iſland of Cuba: twelve miles ENE. Trinidad.

Siſnovia, a town of Iſtria: three miles SE. Pedena.

Siſoſsk (Uſt), a town of Ruſſia, at the union of the rivers Vim and Vitchegda, in the province of Uſtiug: 120 miles NE. Uſtiug, and 320 NE. Vologda. *Long.* 67. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 55. N.

Siſſa, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: eleven miles NNW. Parma.

Siſſan, a town of Iſtria: three miles ENE. Pola.

Siſſach, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bâle: thirteen miles SE. Bâle.

Siſſonne, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laon: 3½ leagues E. Laon, and 6½ N. Rheims.

Siſſopoli, or *Sizebolt*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, ſituated on a tongue of land in the Black Sea, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop: 105 miles NNW. Conſtantinople, and 75 NE. Adrianople. *Long.* 45. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 31. N.

Siſteron, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Alps, on the Durance, with a ſmall citadel on a rock. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Aix: five leagues NW. Digne, and ten NE. Apt. *Long.* 23. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 12. N.

Siſterſdorf, ſee *Ziſterſdorf*.

Siſy ſur Ourcq, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Meaux: 4½ leagues E. Dammartin, and 2½ NE. Meaux.

Siſzek, a town of Croatia, at the conflux of the rivers Save and Kulpa, fortified with a wall and moat. In the year 1591, 1592, and 1593, it was beſieged by the Turks, and in the laſt year taken, and burned by them in the year following. It has been rebuilt by the Hungarians: forty-eight miles S. Varaſdin, and forty E. Carlſtadt. *Long.* 39. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 48. N.

Sitang, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the branches of the Pegu ſo called, which runs into the Bay of Bengal.

Sitawaca, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: forty-four miles SSW. Candi.

Sitchevſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern-

ment of Smolenſk: 96 miles ENE. Smolenſk. *Long.* 52. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 34. N.

Si-tchua, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 33 miles NE. Han-tcheou.

Si-tchuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 55 miles W. Nan-yang.

Sitenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, near the Ilmen: twenty miles WSW. Kreſtzei.

Sitignak, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 195. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Sitjes, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 12 miles SW. Barcelona.

Sittart, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers; twelve miles S. Ruremond.

Sittenſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Verden: eighteen miles NE. Rottenburg.

Sitter, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the canton of Appenzell, and joins the Thur: nine miles W. from St. Gal.

Sittich, or *Sitizena*, a ciſtercian cloiſter in the duchy of Carniola: one mile ESE. Weixelberg.

Sittingburn, a town of England, in the county of Kent: ſixteen miles W. Canterbury, and forty E. London.

Sitzenberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles WSW. Tulln.

Sitzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: twelve miles SSE. Ladeinoepole.

Siuen-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 932 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 136. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 55. N.

Siun, a river of China, which runs into the Han river, near Siun-yam, in the province of Chen-ſi.

Siunſong, a town of the kingdom of Corea, near the ſea; thirty-eight miles WNW. Hoang-tcheou.

Siun-yam, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: twenty miles ENE. Hing-ngan.

Sivrey ſur Meuſe, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun: three leagues and a half N. Verdun, and two and a half S. Stenay.

Sivry la Perche, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun: one league W. Verdun, and 2¼ ENE. Clermont-en-Argonne.

Siut, or *Oſiut*, or *Sciot*, a town of Egypt, about two miles weſt from the Nile; the ſee of a biſhop, who has about 500 Chriſtians under his care. Siut is a large, populous, well-built town, where there is a lake dug, which ſerves to water the grounds. It gardens abound in vegetables and fr trees; and its ſituation on an artificial m denotes it occupies the ſite of an anc city: accordingly veſtiges of Nicopolis found, where the wolf was held to be a ſ animal: 157 miles S. Cairo. *Long.* 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 25. N.

Siutchen, one of the Kurile Iſlands, in North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 169. 40. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

Siwah, or *Siouab*, a town of Africa, in country of Tripoli, on the frontiers of E ſuppoſed to be the ancient Mareotis: ſe ty leagues W. Cairo. *Long.* 44. 30. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 45. N.

Siwas, a city of Aſiatic Turkey, and c tal of a government to which it gives n in the province of Caramania, the reſi of a pacha. In the year 1394, this cit taken by Bajazet, and ſoon after by Ta lane, who deſtroyed the town, and m terrible ſlaughter of the inhabitants. It ſurrounded with walls, and defended caſtle, which is not large: 375 miles E. ſtantinople. *Long.* 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

Sixfour, a town of France, in the de ment of the Var: 3 leagues SW. Toul

Six-men-fort, a fort of the Iſland of B badoes: 1 mile N. from Speight's Town.

Sixt, a town of France, in the dep ment of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief p of a canton, in the diſtrict of Redon: 1 leagues N. Redon, and 8¼ SSW. Rennes.

Sizeboli, a town of European Turkey the province of Romania: fourteen mile Burgas.

Sizran, a town of Ruſſia, in the go ment of Simbirſk, on the Volga: 72 m Simbirſk. *Long.* 66. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53.

Sizun, a town of France, in the d ment of the Finiſterre, and chief pla canton, in the diſtrict of Landerneau: leagues SE. Landerneau, and two S. L veſiau.

Sizzela, a town of Iſtria: nine m SSW. Capo d'Iſtria.

Skaalholt, a town of Iceland, and th of a biſhop, with a cathedral and a ſc

Skaare, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Fun miles S. Svenborg.

Skager, a town of Sweden, in the vince of Weſt Gothland: eighty-five ENE. Uddevalla.

Skager, a lake of Sweden, in the pr of Warmeland; 5 miles E. from the W ner Lake.

Skalholt, a village of Iceland, the ſe biſhop, ſuffragan of Drontheim.

Skalka, a river of Sileſia, which north-weſt into the Morawka; two SSE. Morawka.

5.

Skall, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw: 4 miles NNW. Turnau.

Skallerud, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: thirty miles NNE. Uddevalla.

Skaloe, a small island of Denmark, near the north coast of Laaland. *Long.* 11. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 1. N.

Skanderborg, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, where the kings of Denmark have a royal palace, the chief trade of the inhabitants is in the produce of the country and agriculture: ten miles SSW. Aarhuus. *Long.* 9. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 55. N.

Skaneateles, a lake of the United States of America, in New York: twenty-five miles SSE. Lake Ontario.

Skankheadhaw Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 90. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 45. N.

Skanor, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: twenty miles SSW. Lund. *Long.* 12. 49. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 24. N.

Skantze, a town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland: nine miles N. Stroemsholm.

Skara, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, the most ancient town of the country; formerly, the capital of the kingdom of Gothland, and the residence of many of its kings. It had also several churches and convents, the ruins of which are still to be seen. This town was totally destroyed by fire, in the year 1719, so that at present, the number of its inhabitants does not exceed 400. Here is a gymnasium or seminary which was erected in the year [illegible]; and the cathedral is one of the largest structures of that kind in the whole kingdom. The royal palace, which stood near this town, and was built in the year 1545, was laid in ashes by the Danes, together with the whole town, in the year 1611. At a distance from it stands Brunsbo, an episcopal see: 50 miles E. Uddevalla.

Skarluponen, a town of Prussian Lithuania: [illegible] mile NW. Stalluponen.

Skaro, a town of Norway: thirty-two miles N. Stavanger.

Skarsta, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: forty miles E. Uddevalla.

Skede, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 42 miles SE. Jonkioping.

Skeen, a town of Norway, in the province of Christiania: 38 miles SSW. Christiania.

Skelboo, a town of Norway, on the Glanden: 12 miles NE. Frederichstadt.

Skeldness, a cape of Scotland, on the south-west coast of the Island of Shetland. *Long.* [illegible]. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 12. N.

Skell, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Ure, near Rippon.

Skellflete, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Humber, twelve miles W. Hull.

Skellinge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: 20 miles SSE. Konsback.

Skelligs, islands on the south-west coast of Ireland, about six or seven miles SW. from Bohus Head.

Sker Point, a cape of South Wales, in the Bristol Channel, on the south-west coast of the county of Glamorgan. *Long.* 3. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

Skereniz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: five miles N. Hohenmaut.

Skern, a river of England, in the county of Durham, which runs into the Tees.

Skerping, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 38 miles N. Upsal.

Skerrie, a small island among the Shetlands: *Long.* 1. 4. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 41. N.

Skerries, rocks on the north coast of Ireland, near the mouth of the river Bann.

Skerry, a small island with a lighthouse, near the north-west coast of the island of Anglesea, in the Irish Sea. *Long.* 4. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Skersta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: ten miles NNE. Jonkioping.

Skesmo, a town of Norway, in the province of Christiania: fourteen miles ENE. Christiania.

Skethye, a river of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, which runs into the Irish Sea: 3 miles NNW. from Barmouth.

Skibbereen, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork: ten miles SE. Bantry.

Skicie, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: forty miles W. Jassy.

Skiddaw Hill, a mountain of England, in the county of Cumberland, whose summit is upwards of 3000 feet above the level of the sea: three miles N. Keswick.

Skierendal, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: twenty miles NW. Christiania.

Skiern, a river of Denmark, which runs into the sea, 12 miles S. Ringkiobing.

Skillinge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen: 4 miles W. Carlscrona.

Skillings, a river of United America, in the district of Main, which runs into the sea, four miles W. New Bristol.

Shilskioer, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, situated on a bay, which communicates with the Great Belt: 48 miles SW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 11. 27. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

Skinosa, a desert island, or rather rock, in the Grecian Archipelago, about 12 miles in circumference: five miles S. from the island of Naxia.

Skinskatteberg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland: twenty-five miles NNW. Stroemsholm.

Skiolds, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: 32 miles N. Stavanger.

Skion, a town of Sweden, in the province of Medelpadia, near the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia. The church here was formerly a castle, and the steeple is full of loopholes for arms: thirty miles S. Hernosand.

Skipness, a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle: 22 miles N. Campbeltown.

Skippon, a river of England, in the county of Lancaster, which runs into the Wyre.

Skipsilar, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: seventy-two miles E. Emboli.

Skipton, a town of England, in the county of York, situated near the great inland navigable canal, with a weekly market on Saturday: twenty-two miles N. Halifax, and 219 N London.

Skirky, a cluster of small islands, in Kinmare River, on the south-east coast of Kerry: 5 miles NE. Lamb's Head.

Skirrid Vawr, a mountain of England, in the county of Monmouth: two miles N. Abergavenny.

Skirries, a rock in the North Sea, near the east coast of Scotland: two miles S. from Peterhead, in the county of Aberdeen.

Skive, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland: fifteen miles NW. Viborg. *Long.* 8. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 41. N.

Skleno, or *Glass Huts*, a town of Hungary, celebrated for its warm baths: 5 miles N. Cremnitz.

Skobeleka, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk: forty-eight miles SSW. Kirensk.

Skofde, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: sixty-two miles E. Uddevalla.

Skoham, a small island near the west coast of South Wales, and county of Pembroke. *Long.* 5. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 41. N.

Skohlen, or *Schkohlen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: eight miles S. Naumburg.

Skoloschia, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk: 44 miles NNE. Kirensk.

Skomar, a small island, near the west coast of Wales, and county of Pembroke, on the south side of the entrance into St. Bride's Bay. *Long.* 5. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Skone, see *Schonen*.

Skongen, a town of Norway, on the coast of Drontheim Bay: twenty-six miles NNE. Drontheim.

Skopia, or *Uskup*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, on the river Varda, the see of an archbishop: fifty-four miles N. Akrida, and fifty-[illegible] SSW. Nissa.

Skopin, a town of Russia, in the gover[illegible]ment of Riazan: forty-four miles S. Ri[illegible] *Long.* 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Skorby, a town of Sweden, in the provi[illegible] of Schonen: 22 miles SE. Lund.

Skula, a mountain of Sweden, in the p[illegible]vince of Angermanland: ten miles N. H[illegible]nosand.

Skuoe, one of the smaller Faroe Island[illegible]

Skupoping, a lake of the United State[illegible] America, in North Carolina, twelve m[illegible] long, and five wide: ten miles S. Albem[illegible] Sound.

Skurup, a town of Sweden, in the p[illegible]vince of Schonen: sixteen miles SE. Lu[illegible]

Skuterad, a town of Norway, in the p[illegible]vince of Aggerhuus: twenty-two miles [illegible] Christiania.

Skusch, a town of Bohemia, in the c[illegible] of Chrudim: eight miles SE. Chrudim.

Skydsjora, a town of Norway, in the p[illegible]vince of Aggerhuus: fourteen mil[illegible] Christiania.

Skye, a small island near the west co[illegible] Scotland, and one of the largest of those [illegible] the *Western Islands*, being forty-seven m[illegible] length, from north to south, and from tw[illegible] to twenty in breadth, from east to west [illegible] rated by a narrow channel from the c[illegible] of Inverness. Towards the south-w[illegible] a chain of rude mountains, black and which, according to Mr. Pennant, ap[illegible] as if discoloured by fire, and on the [illegible] long extent of lofty hills: there is, howe[illegible] a considerable quantity of level ground, [illegible] affords pasture, and is capable of till[illegible] the mountains are found quarries [illegible] and limestone; with some appear[illegible] mineral ores. Dr. Johnson, who [illegible] Skye, says, "as this island lies in th[illegible] degree, the air cannot be supposed [illegible] much warmth. Skye lies open on th[illegible] and north to a vast extent of ocean, [illegible] cooled in the summer by perpetual [illegible]tion, but by the same blasts is kept wa[illegible] winter. Their weather is not pl[illegible] Half the year is deluged with rain. [illegible] the autumnal to the vernal equinox, [illegible] day is hardly known, except wh[illegible] showers are suspended by a tempest. U[illegible] such skies can be expected no great [illegible]rance of vegetation. Their winter [illegible] takes their summer, and their harvest upon the ground, drenched with rain. [illegible] autumn struggles hard to produce [illegible] our early fruit. He gathered gooseberr[illegible] September; but they were small, a[illegible] husk was thick. Their winter is [illegible] such as puts a stop to the growth of plan[illegible] reduce the cattle to live wholly on the plusage of the summer. In the year [illegible] they had a severe season. The snow

on the ground, a calamity hardly known ...ere. Part of their cattle died for want, ...t were unſeaſonably ſold to buy ſuſtenance ...the owners. The ſoil, as in other coun... has its diverſities. In ſome parts there ...ly a thin layer of earth ſpread upon a ...k, which bears nothing but ſhort brown ...g and, perhaps, is not generally capa... of any better product. There are many ...or moſſes of greater or leſs extent, ...ere the ſoil cannot be ſuppoſed to want ...h, though it is too wet for the plough. ...vallies and the mountains are alike ...ered with heath. Some graſs, however, ...here and there, and ſome happier ...of earth are capable of tillage. Their ...ulture is laborious, and, perhaps, rather ...than unſkilful. Their chief manure ...weed, which, when they lay to rot ...the field, gives them a better crop than ...of the Highlands. They heap ſea... upon the dunghill, which in time ...into a fertiliſing ſubſtance. When ...d a vein of earth where they cannot ...ther dig it up, and add it to the ...at a more commodious place. Their ...ounds often lie in ſuch intricacies ...the craggs, that there is no room for ...e of a plough. The ſoil is then ...p by manual labour, with an inſtru... called a crooked ſpade. The grain ...they commit to the furrows, thus ...formed, is either oats or barley. ...o not ſow barley without very copious ..., and then they expect from it ten ... an increaſe equal to that of better ... When their grain is arrived at ...e which they muſt conſider as ripen... ...do not cut, but pull the barley: to ...they apply the ſickle. Wheel-car... have none, but make a frame of ...which is drawn by one horſe, with ...ints behind preſſing on the ground. ...ney ſometimes drag home their ...ut often convey them home in a ...der or frame of ſticks upon the ...back. Their rocks abound with ...-plant, of which the aſhes are ...into glaſs. They burn kelp in great ..., and ſend it away in ſhips, which ...ularly to purchaſe them. The ...Skye are not ſo ſmall as is commonly ...d. Since they have ſent their beeves ...numbers to the ſouthern marts, they ...probably taken more care of their ... Their horſes are, like their cows, of ...ſize. The goats and the ſheep ...like their cows. A ſingle meal ...a quart, and of a ſheep a pint. ...are in Skye neither rats nor mice; ...e weaſel is ſo frequent, that he is ...in houſes rattling behind cheſts or ...rats in England. The inhabitants ...and of the other iſlands which I have ſeen, are commonly of the middle ſtature, with fewer among them very tall or very ſhort, than are ſeen in England." In the year 1746, the unfortunate prince Charles Stuart concealed himſelf in a cave on this iſland for two nights. *Long.* 2. 20. to 3. 40. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 48. to 58. 45. N.

Slabeda, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: forty miles NW. Braclaw.

Slagelſe, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: forty-two miles WSW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 11. 29. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 26. N.

Slammerſdorp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ſeven miles NE. Segeborg.

Slanetz, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tobol, ſixty miles S. Tobolſk.

Slaney, a river of Ireland, which runs into Wexford Harbour.

Slangerup, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: ſixteen miles NW. Copenhagen.

Slarudia, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-eight miles NNW. Eſkir Shehr.

Slate Mount, a mountain of the United States of America, in Virginia: ſix miles W. Richmond.

Slatina, a town of Walachia, on the eaſt ſide of the river Aluta: two miles NE. Brancovan, and fifty W. Buchoreſt.

Slatina, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: eighteen miles NW. Niemecz.

Slave Coaſt, a name given to a tract of country in Africa, bordering on the Atlantic, ſituated between the Gold Coaſt and Benin, and comprehending the kingdoms of Ardra, Koto, Popo, and Whidah. In politics, religion, and manners, the inhabitants greatly reſemble the inhabitants of the Gold Coaſt. See *Ardra*, *Whidah*, &c.

Slave Falls, a cataract of North America, in Winnipeg River, 100 yards wide, and 20 feet in height. *Long.* 95. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 6. N.

Slave Lake, a lake of North America, rather more than 200 miles in length, and about twelve in breadth. *Long.* 115. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 20. N.

Slave River, a river of North America, which runs from Lake Athapeſcow to the Slave Lake.

Slavenſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Dnieper: 48 miles S. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 52. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 24. N.

Slawaticze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc, near the Bug: ſixteen miles S. Brzeſc.

Slawentitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: one mile and a half SW. Ujeſt, and 5½ SE. Leefnitz.

Slawkow,

Slawkow, ſee *Schlakanwald*.

Sleaford, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Monday. King Henry I built a caſtle here, of which only a ſmall part of the wall remains: ſeventeen miles S. Lincoln, and 115 N. London.

Sleamore Point, the ſouthern extremity of Iniſherkan Iſland, at the entrance of Baltimore Harbour, near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland.

Sledge Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, at the entrance of Beering's Straits. *Long.* 166. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 35. N.

Sledingen, a town of Flanders: five miles N. Ghent.

Sleniſh Mountains, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Antrim: twelve miles NNE. Antrim.

Sleſwich (Duchy of), a province of Denmark, bounded on the north by Jutland, on the eaſt by the Baltic, on the ſouth by the duchy of Holſtein, and on the weſt by the North Sea; about ſeventy-two miles in length, and from thirty to fifty-ſix in breadth, without including ſeveral iſlands on the coaſt. The country is well ſupplied with corn, cattle, and fiſh; mountains there are none, and but few eminences which deſerve the name of hills. The ſoil is, in general, well cultivated, and great encouragement given to the huſbandmen and farmers by the crown. It is not unfrequently called *South Jutland*, but takes the name of Sleſwick from its capital. Sleſwick has from time immemorial been united to Denmark, but has ſometimes been given to a brother of the reigning king, as a fief, but this has been attended with great diſputes, eſpecially in the laſt century, when the duke in poſſeſſion attempted to become an independent prince. In 1720, it was recovered to the crown. The adminiſtration is veſted in a governor, chancellor, vice-chancellor, and counſellors: the governor reſides at Gottorp. The inhabitants are a mixture of Danes, Saxons, Friſchians, and Hollanders, all which languages are ſeverally ſpoken. The prevailing religion is Lutheran. Sleſwick contains ſeveral towns, and 1500 villages. Sleſwick is the capital.

Sleſwick, a city of Denmark, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, ſituated on a river or gulf of Sley. It was formerly called *Hetheby*, from queen Hetha, who was the founder. In the 9th century, it flouriſhed on the ruins of Mecklenburg; in the 10th it was deſtroyed and rebuilt; in the 15th it was burned down; it afterwards became rich and flouriſhing till the year 1713, after which, in loſing its dukes, it loſt its conſequence. It is at preſent no longer a port; the Sley being choked up with ſand. Sleſwick is an irregular town, of great len[gth] and contains about 5630 inhabitants. [The] houſes are of brick; and, like thoſe of the other towns in the country, retain neatneſs and manner of building [of] Holland: the inhabitants dreſs alſo [like] Dutch; and many of them ſpeak [the] tongue, though the uſual languages are German and the Daniſh. Cloſe to Sle[s]wick is the old palace of Gottorp, former[ly] ducal reſidence, at preſent inhabited [by] ſtadtholder or governor, prince Char[les] Heſſe Caſſel, who married Louiſa, prince Denmark. It is a large brick edifice, rounded with a rampart and moat: [in] this caſtle the ducal line, formed by [Adol]phus, ſon of Frederic I, king of Denmark, was denominated Holſtein Gottorp, which ſtill ſubſiſts in the perſon of the preſent grand duke of Ruſſia: ſixty miles N. Hamburg. *Long.* 9. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 33. N.

Slickenborch, a town of Frieſeland, ſituated on the river Linde, at its union with the river Kuynder: twenty-eight miles E. Lewarden, and twenty SE. Staveren.

Sliebh-an-erin, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim: thirteen miles N. Carrick.

Sliebh-baugh, mountains of Ireland, on the counties of Monaghan and Tyrone: three miles S. Clogher.

Sliebh-baughta, mountains of Ireland, on the counties of Clare and Galway: ten miles SE. Galway.

Sliebh-bearna, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Down, near the ſea coaſt: fourteen miles E. Newry.

Sliebh-bloom, mountains of Ireland, in King's and Queen's Counties. The high ſteep mountains of Sliebh-bloom form a practicable barrier between King's and Queen's Counties, that in a range of ſeveral miles, they afford but one, and that a difficult and narrow paſs into the latter County, called *The Gap of Glandine*. In this great ridge are the ſources of the Barrow and the Nore.

Sliebh-bonn, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Roſcommon: eight miles W. Roſcommon.

Sliebh-buy, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Wexford: nine miles W. Newborough.

Sliebh-croobe, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Down: nine miles W. Downpatrick.

Sliebh dham, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: ſixteen miles SW. Sligo.

Sliebh-donard, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Down, near the ſea coaſt: riſing to above 3000 feet higher than the level of the ſea: fourteen miles E. Newry.

Sliebh-ean, mountains of Ireland,

...y of Antrim: eighteen miles N. An-...

...-en-ewr, mountains of Ireland, in ...orth-west part of the county of Lei-... ten miles NNE. Sligo.

...-gallan, mountains of Ireland, in ...unty of Londonderry: five miles W. ...rafelt.

...-gillen, mountains of Ireland, in the ...ern part of the county of Armagh: ...es N. Dundalk.

...-league, mountains of Ireland, in the ...y of Donegal: eight miles W. Killy-...

...-logher, mountains of Ireland, in ...ounty of Kerry: nine miles SE. Kil-...

...-mish, mountains of Ireland, in the ...y of Kerry, between Tralee and Mill-... four miles S. Tralee.

...-more, mountains of Ireland, in the ...f Mayo, near the western extremity ...l Island, near Achil Head.

...-na coiltra, mountains of Ireland, ...county of Wexford: two miles SE. ...Ross.

...-na-man, mountains of Ireland, in ...nty of Tipperary: seven miles NE. ...

...-russel, mountains of Ireland, in the ...f Cavan and Fermanagh: twelve ...S. Enniskillen.

...-snaght, mountains of Ireland, in ...ty of Donegal: thirteen miles N. ...erry.

... a town of Ireland, in the county of ...me, situated at the mouth of a river, ...runs from Lough Gill, into a bay ...ch it gives name, navigable for vessels ...tons, up to the quays. The trade ...own is considerable; the number of ... in the year 1788, was 916, and the ... of inhabitants 8000: sixty-six miles ...Galway, and ninety-four NW. Dub-... Long. 8. 30. W. Greenwich. Lat. ...N.

... a county of Ireland, in the pro-... Connaught, bounded on the north ...sea, on the east by the counties of ... and Roscommon, and on the south ...t by Mayo; about thirty-one miles ...n from north to south, and twenty-... greatest breadth from east to west. ...ains thirty-nine parishes, 11,509 ...and 60,000 inhabitants. The soil ...e parts, good, in others are found ...f coarse and unprofitable ground; ...me considerable hills, and towards ...t boggy. There are some consider-...s, and several rivers; the principal ...latter is the Moy. There is no ...consequence, except Sligo, which, ...e county, sends each two members ...Irish parliament. There are some considerable villages, in which the linen manufacture flourishes.

Slinck, or *Slinghe*, a river which joins the Berchel, near Borckeloe, in the county of Zutphen.

Slinger's Bay, a bay of the Eastern Indian Ocean, to the north coast of New Ireland. *Long.* 151. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. S.

Slire, a town of Norway, in the province of Christiania: sixty-eight miles NNW. Christiania.

Slishcarrow, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: four miles SE. Sligo.

Slitte, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tiviot, near Hawick, in the county of Roxburgh.

Slobodskaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav: sixty-four miles NE. Ekaterinoslav.

Slobodskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka: twenty miles NNE. Viatka. *Long.* 68. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 40. N.

Slonim, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: thirty-two miles SSW. Novogrodek.

Slooten, a town of Frieseland, situated in the country of Westergoe, of which it is the capital, near a large lake called *Slooter-Meer*. It was in some degree fortified by the confederates; but these works were destroyed by the Spaniards soon afterwards. The states of the province have since added to the fortifications, and the ramparts are defended by five bastions. The magistracy is composed of four burgo-masters and three senators: ten miles S. Bolswaert, and ten E. Staveren.

Slopan, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 52 miles NE. Lucko.

Sluchau, or *Tshluchow*, a town of Prussian Pomerelia: 44 miles SSW. Dantzig.

Sluck, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. Here are three Greek churches, one for Roman Catholics, one for Lutherans, and another for Calvinists: 68 miles ESE. Novogrodek, and 254 E. Warsaw.

Sluidenaia Kopi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. *Long.* 131. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 42. N.

Sluin, a town and fortress of Croatia, on the Korana: thirty-four miles S. Carlstadt, and thirty NNW. Bihacs. *Long.* 32. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat*, 45. 15. N.

Sludka, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm: eight miles S. Obvinsk.

Slupecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: sixteen miles N. Sandomirz.

Slupick, a town of Holland: one league NE. from Geude.

Sluys, or *Ecluse*, a seaport town of Flanders, and formerly one of the best ports on that

that coast, capable of receiving conveniently 500 vessels: but it has been daily growing worse, so as to be capable of receiving small vessels only. Its ancient name was Lammens Vliet. It belonged to the comtes of Nevers, the descendants of Guy de Dampierre, Comte of Flanders, who died in 1305. Philip the Hardy, duke of Burgundy, obtained it in exchange for Bethune, of William, comte of Namur, and surrounded it with walls, in the year 1385. In 1493, Philip de Cleves, lord of Ravestein, having revolted against Philip le Bel, retired to Sluys, which was besieged by Albert duke of Saxe. After a siege of four months, the city surrendered, and the lord of Cleves made an atonement. The city having taken part with the Hollanders, was besieged by the prince of Parma, in the year 1587; it had then an English garrison; Arnold Groevelt, the governor, sustained seven assaults, until provisions and warlike stores failing, he was compelled to surrender, but upon honourable terms. It continued in the possession of Spain, till the year 1604, when prince Maurice of Nassau besieged it in form, and compelled the garrison to surrender in about four months. General Spinola attempted, with part of the archduke's army, to raise the siege, but lost more than 200 men, in the different attempts. His brother, Frederick Spinola, attacked some vessels of Zealand and Holland, which blocked up the mouth of the harbour, and hindered the entrance of provisions, but was repulsed with the loss of 800 men, and himself killed, so that Don Mather Serano, governor of the place, was obliged to surrender it the 19th of August. Twelve Spanish vessels, which were in the harbour, remained, by the capitulation, in possession of the captors, with all their loading. It is furnished with sluices, by means of which they can lay the whole country under water, and from thence its present name is derived. Charles VI, king of France, in the year 1386, fitted out a grand fleet against the English, great part of which were dispersed by a storm, and the remainder fell into the hands of the English. In the year 1340, a severe battle was fought between the fleets of France and England, when the former were totally defeated. The garrison of Sluys was summoned by the French republicans in the month of July, 1794, but the commander Vander Dugn replied, "the honour of defending a place like Sluys, that of commanding a brave garrison, and the confidence they repose in me, are my answer." This brave man held out till the 25th of August, when the garrison were made prisoners of war; but marched out with the honours of war, in testimony, says the French general (Almain) of the noble defence they ma[illegible] miles NE. Ostend, and 8 N. Bruges. *L.* 20. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

Slype, a town of Flanders: five [illegible] NNW. Menin.

Slyret, a town of Norway, in th[illegible] vince of Christiania: eighty miles N. C[illegible] tiania.

Smaland, or *Smoland*, a province of [illegible] den, about 100 miles in length, a[illegible] breadth, formerly governed by ki[illegible] own. It was also, for a consider[illegible] included in East Gothland, and [illegible] same laws with that province. It w[illegible] bably called Smaland, that is, Sma[illegible] of Land, because, in ancient t[illegible] country was so over-run with w[illegible] wastes, that the inhabitants could [illegible] tivate a few spots here and there [illegible] them: and even to this day, large [illegible] stones are met with in the woods, [illegible] were thrown together by the firs[illegible] tants of this country, in order to [illegible] ground. Though Smaland is mo[illegible] those parts which are cultivated [illegible] proved by industry, are very fruit[illegible] is particularly remarkable for fin[illegible] which bring in great profits to t[illegible] Here are large forests of beech a[illegible] trees: and also silver, copper, [illegible] mines, a great quantity of iron or[illegible] found at the bottom of the lak[illegible] of gold ore has been likewise d[illegible] this province. The inhabitants a[illegible] pally employed in agriculture, [illegible] graziery. They also deal in plank[illegible] masts, tar, pot-ash, iron, grain, ca[illegible] ter, cheese, flesh, bacon, tallow, [illegible] fish. There are twenty-one lakes [illegible] province, but they afford nothing [illegible] able. The principal towns are [illegible] Wexio, and Jonkioping.

Smalkalden, a river of Germany, [illegible] circle of Franconia, which runs [illegible] Werra, twelve miles W. Schmalk[illegible]

Smalkalden, or *Schmalkalden*, a [illegible] Germany, in the circle of Franco[illegible] county of Henneberg, on a river [illegible] same name; large, thriving, and [illegible] Near it are salt-pits, and mines of [illegible] steel. The meetings which the [illegible] princes held here, in the years [illegible] 1531, 1533, 1535, 1540; the leag[illegible] they concluded here, in 1531; [illegible] theological articles drawn up by D[illegible] which they caused to be confirmed [illegible] teachers, have rendered this town [illegible] note in history: 27 miles NNE. S[illegible] furt, and 12 NNE. Hildburghau[illegible]

Small Key, a small island in th[illegible] Indian Sea. *Longe* 247. 16. W. G[illegible] *Lat.* 10. 37. N.

Small (The), rocks in the Irish [illegible] which a light-house is erected f[illegible]

...n of Seamen, about five leagues SW. ... St. David's Head. *Long.* 5. 33. W. ...wich. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

...*ovo*, a town of Russia, in the go...ment of Viatka, on the Kama: sixteen ... S. Sarapul.

...*den*, a town of England, in the ...ty of Kent, with a weekly market on ...: twenty-six miles ESE. Tunbridge, ...y-six ESE. London.

..., or *Szomolnok*, a town of Hun...: fourteen miles S. Kapsdorf.

...*ltz*, a river of Prussian Lithuania, ... runs into the Curish Haff, two miles ... Memel.

...*wick*, a village of Ireland, in the ... of Kerry. This place gives name ... bay called *Smerwick Harbour*, be...n Ballydavid Head, and Dunorling ...

..., a river of Germany, in the circle ...bia, which runs into the Danube, ... miles W. Sigmaringen.

..., a town of Bohemia, in the cir... Konigingratz: three miles N. Bie...

...*nje*, a town of Croatia: forty miles ...

... *Town*, a town of United America, ...te of New York, in Long Island.

...*field*, a town of the United States of ..., in Virginia: fifty-five miles SW. ...nd, and ten S. Jamestown.

..., a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the ...e of Caramania: eighteen miles ... Cogni.

... *Bay*, a large bay, on the west ... the entrance into Cook's River, be... Cape Douglas, and Point Banks.

..., a mountain of Bosnia: thirty-...es SSW. Zwornick.

..., an island on the north coast of ...y, in the North Sea, twenty-five ... circumference. *Long.* 8. 26. E. ...wich. *Lat.* 63. 24. N.

...*sk*, a town of Russia, and capital ...vernment, on the Dneiper. It is ...ence of a governor, and a bishop's ...d its commerce is very considerable. ...amous in history, as the subject of ...putes between the Poles and Rus...ing which it was often besieged ...en by both parties. Smolensk is ... two hills, with a vally and the ri...etween; and surrounded with walls ... feet high, and fifteen thick, the lower ... of stone, and the upper of brick, ... follow the course of the hills, and ... a space of about five miles: at every ... towns are erected. Most of the houses of common people are constructed of wood. ... number of inhabitants rather more ...000. The principal articles of trade, ... flax, hemp, timber, masts, planks, honey, wax, hides, hog's bristles, and Siberian furs: 420 miles ENE. Warsaw, 180 WSW. Moscow, and 328 SSE. Petersburg. *Long.* 50. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 40 N.

Smolenskoe, a government of Russia, bounded on the north by Psovskoe, and Tverskoe, on the east by Moscovskaia, and Kaluzskoe, on the south by Orlovskoe, and Novorgod Sieverskoe, and on the west by Polotzskoe and Mogilevskoe; 180 miles, where longest, from north to south, and 160 from east to west. This government contains White Russia, properly so called, and was ceded by Poland to Russia, as a duchy, by a treaty which was concluded in the year 1667, and confirmed in the year 1686. Smolensk is the capital. *Long.* 48. 20. to 53. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 20. to 56. 15. N.

Smotrzicz, a river of Poland, which runs into Dniester: eight miles S. Kaminiec.

Smynhusen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: six miles E. Lunden.

Smyrna, or *Ismir*, a city and seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, situated on a gulf of the Mediterranean which is capable of containing the largest navy in the world. The commodiousness of its harbour has rendered it the common rendezvous of the greatest merchants in all the four parts of the world, and the staple of their merchandise. It was very considerable in the time of the Romans, and has all along been famed for great commerce with all nations, especially the English, many of our considerable merchants residing in it, and having a consul to protect them. This city is reckoned to contain 15,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and near 2000 Jews, besides Armenians, Franks, and others. The whole trade here, as well as in all Turkey, is managed by the brokerage of the Jews, the Turks never transacting any bargain with Christians, in any case, but leave it to those subtle brokers, who are all wealthy, and live very handsomely, and some of them splendidly by it. The whole town is a continual bazar, or fair, where nothing that can be wished for is wanting, either for clothing, sustenance, or pleasure; because all the best commodities of Asia and Europe are brought hither, and sold at cheap rates. The territory about Smyrna is very fertile, with fine olive-trees and vines; and the wine that is made is excellent. The European consuls live here in great state and magnificence. This city suffered by a very extensive and devouring fire on the 6th of August, 1763, which, by some fatal accident, broke out at midnight, and lasted twenty-six hours, involving, in its progress, the whole Frank quarter, inhabited entirely by the different factories of the foreign nations, particularly the English,

liſh, French, Dutch, Venetians, Imperial, Swediſh, Daniſh, and Raguſan. Not one merchant's, nor conſul's, houſe was left ſtanding, except the Engliſh conſul's, and that not entire, nor without ſuffering great damage; even the magazines, which before had been looked upon as fire-proof, burſt through the intenſe violence of the flames. The ſcene of deſolation was, on all ſides, terrible; and the loſs ſuſtained reckoned at a million and a half of Turkiſh dollars, or near two hundred thouſand pounds ſterling: 176 miles SSW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 44. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 28. N.

Snauſen, a lake of Norway, in the province of Drontheim; twenty-four miles long, and three wide: fifty-four miles NNE. Drontheim.

Snackenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneberg Zell: fifty-two miles ESE. Luneberg, and ſixty-eight ENE. Zell.

Snafield, the loftieſt mountain in the Iſle of Man; its height, as taken by an exact barometer being about 1880 yards, the mercury ſubſiding two inches and one-tenth. From the top of this mountain, they have a fair proſpect of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

Snaſſen, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: forty-ſix miles NE. Drontheim.

Snaith, a town of England, in the county of York, at the conflux of the rivers Don and Aire, with a weekly market on Friday: 24 miles S. York, and 174 N. London.

Snecken, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: eight miles WSW. Tilſit.

Sneeck, a city of Frieſland, ſituated in the country of Weſtergoo, called, by the natives of the country, *Sutz*. It is a well-built town, ſurrounded with ditches and ramparts. Several learned men have had their education in the Latin ſchool of this town. In the year 1574, the Jeſuits obtained permiſſion of the king of Spain to build a college here for the inſtruction of youth; but not being approved of by the magiſtrates and people, they retired to Iſt, where they continued till the general revolt: thirty-eight miles WSW. Groningen, and thirteen S. Lewarden.

Sneirne, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac, in the road from Moſul to Amadan: nineteen leagues WNW. Amadan.

Sneiſham, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Friday: thirteen miles N. Lynn, and 111 NNE. London.

Sniadyn, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 88 miles E. Pinſk.

Sniſnitza, a mountain of Boſnia: eight miles W. Boſna.

Snov, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Deſna, near Beriezin, in the government of Tchernigov.

Snowdon, a mountain of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, which occupies the centre of the county: the height is ſaid to be upwards of 3500 feet above the level of the ſea.

Snowhill, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland: 112 miles S. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 30. W. Greenw. *Lat.* 38. 11. N.

Snug Bay Point, a cape in the Straits of Magellan: eight miles WNW. from Cape Froward.

Snug Corner Cove, a bay of the north Pacific Ocean, on the eaſt ſide of Prince William's Sound, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 146. 30. W. Greenw. *Lat.* 60. 50. N.

Snyte, a river of England, in the county of Leiceſter, which runs into the Dean, Nottinghamſhire.

Soa, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ſix miles N. St. Yago.

Soana, a mountain of Piedmont: ſix miles S. Aoſta.

Soane, a river of Hindooſtan, which has in the country of Allahabad, about ſix miles SE. from Sohagepour, and runs into the Ganges, near Patna.

Soangur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat: fifty miles S. S. and fifteen W. Noopour.

Soapey Rock, a rock of the Engliſh Channel, cloſe to the Cornis ſhore: four miles NW. Lizard Point.

Soave, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, ten miles E. Verona.

Soay, one of the ſmaller weſtern iſlands of Scotland, near Icolmkill.

Sob, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Obv: thirty-two miles SW. Obdorſk.

Sobatz, a town of Sclavonia, on the Save: thirty miles WSW. Belgrade, eighty SW. Temeſvar.

Sobernheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim: ten miles WSW. Creutz, and thirty WSW. Mentz. *Long.* 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 49. N.

Sobieſlau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin: ten miles E. Bechin, and forty-eight SSW. Czaſlaw.

Sobinka, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: five miles SW. Jung Bu[n]

Sobotka, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 11 miles ENE. Jung Bu[n]

Sobrada, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: nine miles ESE. Lugo.

Sobradillo, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty-four miles NW. Civdad Radrigo.

Socerga, a town of Iſtria: ſeven miles SE. Capo d'Iſtria.

... Islands, a cluſter of iſlands in the ... Pacific Ocean, ſo named by Captain ..., in the year 1769. They are Ulietea, ... Bolabola, Huaheine, Tubai, and ...; the two laſt are very ſmall: Cap... Cook ſays he called them thus, becauſe ... contiguous to each other, but did ... think it proper to diſtinguiſh them, ... by any other names than thoſe ... they were known to the natives. ... are ſituated between the latitude of ... and 16. 55. S. and between the ... of 150. 57. and 152. W. from the ... of Greenwich. Ulietea and Otaha ... about two miles of each other, ... both incloſed within one reef of coral ... that there is no paſſage for ſhipping ... them. This reef forms ſeveral ex... harbours; the entrances into them, ..., are but narrow, yet, when a ſhip is ..., nothing can hurt her. The inha... climate, and produce are ſimilar, in ... reſpects, to thoſe of Otaheite, from ... they are not above fifty leagues ... towards the north weſt. Huaheine ... a month forwarder in its produc... than Otaheite. Of the cocoa-nuts the ... make a food which they call poe, ... them with yams; they ſcrape ..., and having incorporated the pow... they put it into a wooden trough, with ... of hot ſtones, by which an oily ... haſty-pudding is made, that the ... ſeamen reliſhed very well, eſpecially ... it was fried. Mr. Banks found not ... than eleven new plants; but he ob... ſome inſects, and a ſpecies of ſcor... which he had never ſeen before. ... inhabitants ſeem to be larger made, and ... ſtout, than thoſe of Otaheite. Mr. ... meaſured one of the men, and found ... to be ſix feet three inches and a half ... yet they are ſo lazy, that he could not ... any of them to go up the hills with ... they ſaid, if they were to attempt it ... rue would kill them. The women ... very fair, more ſo than thoſe of Ota... and, in general, we thought them ... handſome, though none that were ... to ſome individuals. Both ſexes ... to be leſs timid, and leſs curious. ... Cook ſays, while we were employed ... theſe iſlands, we expended very little ... ſhip's proviſions, and were very plen... ſupplied with hogs, fowls, plantains, ... ms, which we hoped would have ... great uſe to us in our courſe to the ... ward; but the hogs would not eat ... grain of any kind, pulſe, or bread... ... that we could not preſerve them ... and the fowls were all very ſoon ... with a diſeaſe that affected the head ... they continued to hold it down be... their legs till they died: much dependance, therefore, muſt not be placed in live ſtock taken on board at theſe places, at leaſt not till a diſcovery is made of ſome food that the hogs will eat, and ſome remedy for the diſeaſe of the poultry. *Long.* 150. 57. to 152. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 10. to 16. 45. S.

Sackia, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 75 miles S. Medina.

Soconuſco, a province of North America, in the audience of Guatimala, bounded on the north by the province of Chiapa, on the eaſt by Vera Paz and Guatimala, on the ſouth by the Pacific Ocean, and on the weſt by the Pacific Ocean and Guaxaca. The climate is very hot; the rainy ſeaſon long, namely, from April to September; and ſtorms are very frequent; ſo that the country is very far from being either healthy or pleaſant; nor does the ſoil produce much corn, but great quantities of indigo and cocoa-nuts, which are ſent by ſea to all the other parts of New Spain. There are few Spaniards in this part of the country, but very rich.

Soconuſco, or *Cuevetlan*, a town of North America, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the audience of Guatimala, on a river near the north Pacific Ocean: 148 leagues SE. Mexico, *Long.* 76. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 24. N.

Socorro, an iſland in the north Pacific Ocean, about twenty miles in circumference, uninhabited and barren; ſeventy leagues W. from the coaſt of Mexico. *Long.* 91. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Socotai, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam. *Long.* 117. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 30. N.

Socotara, or *Socotra*, an iſland in the Arabian Sea, ſituated about twenty-five leagues from Cape Guardafu, about twenty-four leagues in length, and ſixteen in breadth. All the ſurrounding ſhore is bold, every where affording ſafe anchorage, and good ports; it has, in particular, two fine bays and ſecure harbours, where the ſhipping ride ſafely againſt every wind that blows: theſe are called the harbours of Benin and Cora. It is amazing that a place, ſo much frequented by all the trading nations, ſhould be ſo variouſly and contradictorily deſcribed by different authors; ſome affirming that it has only one town, called *Tamari*, or *Tamary*; others, that it has three, the former being the chief; and others, that there is neither a town, village, or houſe, on the whole iſland, the natives living in dens and caves, and burrows dug underground, the more effectually to ſhelter them againſt the ſcorching beams of the ſun. It is agreed, however, that the iſland is populous and fruitful, under the government of a prince (*Soltan*) who was tributary to the ſheriffs of

Arabia. Moſt of the inhabitants are Mahometans, ſtyling themſelves Arabs; and, indeed, their manners and language bear a ſtrong reſemblance to thoſe of the Arabians, if they be not altogether the ſame. The whole country abounds in cattle and fruit, with which, and ſome other commodities, they trade to Goa, where they are better received than the native Arabs, who are not permitted to enter that town without paſſports. The produce of the iſland conſiſts chiefly in aloes, frankincenſe, amber-greaſe, dragon's blood, rice, dates, and coral, which are tranſported from Goa over many parts of the Indies, and to all the kingdoms in Europe. Formerly they had a more immediate intercourſe with Europe, by means of the Eaſt India ſhipping, which frequently ſtopped here, when diſappointed of their paſſage, either by being too early, or too late, for the monſoons; but now the ſtated periods of thoſe winds are ſo well aſcertained, that this port is entirely neglected. *Long.* 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 15. N.

Soda, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hedjas: 180 miles E. Medina.

Sodbury, (Chipping), a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, with a weekly market on Thurſday: eleven miles NE. Briſtol, and 112 W. London.

Soden, a free and imperial village of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: ten miles WNW. Frankfort, on the Maine.

Soderhamn, a town of Sweden, in the province of Helſingland, ſituated at the mouth of a river, near the gulf of Bothnia, firſt built by gunſmiths and copperſmiths, and erected into a town in the year 1620. The houſes are mean, but the church handſome. The trade of this place is conſiderable in arms, linen, butter, timber, flax, &c.: twenty miles N. Geffle.

Soderkioping, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland. This is a ſtaple town, ſituated on a navigable river, and one of the moſt ancient cities in Gothland. It had formerly its own municipal laws, and was in a much more flouriſhing condition than it is at preſent. Two kings were crowned, and, in 1595, a diet was held in this town. It has, at preſent, but two churches: ten miles SSE. Nordkioping.

Sodertelge, or *Soder Telge*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, ſituated between the ſea and the Maeler Lake. About two miles and a half diſtant from this town, at a place called *Aegelſtowyk*, is a good harbour. Sodertelge was formerly a ſtaple town, and in a flouriſhing condition; and there is ſtill a manufacture of worſted and ſilk ſtockings in this town. In the year 1719, Sodertelge was burnt by the Ruſſian army, but has been ſince rebuilt: ſixt miles WSW. Stockholm.

Sodra Barken, a town of Sweden, in province of Darlecarlia: 40 miles S. F.

Sodus (Great), a bay on the ſouth co Lake Ontario: 24 leagues W. Nia

Sodus (Little), a bay in Lake Onta two leagues W. Great Sodus.

Soeborg, a town of Denmark, in the i of Zealand, ſituated on an iſland in a fr water lake. Not far from this town triangular pillar, with Latin, Danish, German inſcriptions, erected in honour of Frederic IV and Chriſti for having put a ſtop to the pro the flying ſand, which, like a rapid ri overwhelmed one tract of land and after another, and threatened the beſt of Zealand with deſolation; but, for a time, no means could be deviſed to p end to this devaſtation, till, at laſt, reigns of the two monarchs abovemen a remedy was found out for this evil, executed under the inſpection of the p Frederic von Gram, by the addreſs Ubr. Rohl. At preſent this ſands covered with verdure, and looks like meadow: nine miles WNW. Helſing

Sælbo, a town of Norway, in the vince of Drontheim: twenty miles E. I theim.

Sælbo, a lake of Norway, in the pr of Drontheim: eighteen miles SE. I theim.

Soelengat, a town of Norway, in the vince of Bergen: 113 miles N. Berg

Soeſt, a town of Germany, in the ci Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, for one of the Hanſe towns, and enjoying rial privileges, and the right of coining It is of large extent, and contains churches. Several of the ſucceſſ Charlemagne reſided here. In th 1444, it was given to the duchy of C with a reſervation of the ancient pri the appointment of its own magiſtrate; it preſerved till the year 1752, ſince time the king of Pruſſia has appointed manent magiſtracy. In the year 16 was miſerably laid waſte by the Imper In the year 1721, the emperor, Char demanded of it 36,000 rixdollars fo Roman months, as a ſubſidy towards Turkiſh war: twenty-two miles E. D mund, and twenty-ſeven SE. Munſter.

Soetervoer, a town of Holland: miles E. from the Hague.

Sofala, or *Zofala*, or *Quiteve*, a co and kingdom of Africa, bounded on north and weſt by the ſtates of Monom on the eaſt by the Mozambique Ch and on the ſouth by Sabia; about 350 from eaſt to weſt, and 120 from no

L

... Sofala, the capital, was, at the ar- ... of the Portuguese, but an inconsiderable ..., neither large nor walled, fenced only ... thorny hedge; but it hath been since ...ed, and in every respect very much im- ... by them, and called *Cuama*, as well ... fort, which they built for its defence. ... name, however, hath been since obli- ...ed, and both pilots and geographers have ... its old appellation of Sofala. It is ...iently situated on a small island, at the ... of the Cuama above-mentioned. ... are besides two towns on the coast, ...ed *Haulema*, and the other *Dardema*, ... the villages of Savona, Bocha, and ..., and some others, all of them mean, ... worthy of no farther notice. The ... of Sofala are, for the most part, ..., with short curled hair, there being ... very few tawny or brown among them. ... shape is taller and more genteel than ... the negroes of Mosambique, Quiloa, ... Their common dress is a piece of silk ...ton, wrapped round the middle, cover- ...m down to the knees, all the rest of ... being naked, except the head, the ... wearing a kind of turban. All ... adorn their necks, arms, wrists, ... ancles, with rings of gold, silver, ... or coloured beads, according to their ... These stuffs and trinkets are ... brought to them from Bombay by the ...se; and those of the better sort ... wear swords, with handles of ivory. ... coasters speak the Arabic tongue, ... their natural language; for they are ... original natives, but the descendants ... Arabs, who left their native country, ...ed more or less upon this western ... They cultivate rice and millet, which ...m for bread, and eat the flesh of ...s, large and small cattle, besides ... which both the sea and rivers yield a ...enty and variety. They have like- ...r, made of rice and millet, and ...r liquors made of honey, palm, and ...ts: the honey is here in such plen- ... a great part of it lies neglected, no ...ng gathered by the indolent people ...es that purpose, or for extracting so ...ax out it as will procure them paint- ...n or silk, and other cloths in ex- ... Their chief commerce here is ... inhabitants of Mozambique, Quiloa, ..., and Melinda, who came hither ... tambucs or small barges, which are ...d with variety of the above-men- ... cloths of all colours, and they ex- ...em for gold, ivory, wax, or amber- ... But besides the gold which they ... from Monomotapa, the kingdom of ... hath some very considerable mines of ... metal, which, by the report of ...guese inhabitants, yield to the value of above two millions of metigals yearly, each metigal valued at about fourteen French livres. Many learned men venture to affirm that it was from this mine Solomon had his gold which is so highly commended by the sacred historian; and that the kingdom of Sofala is the celebrated Ophir, the gold being allowed to be the purest and finest in all Africa. The Mahometan religion is, according to Pigafeta and the generality of Dutch writers, that of the king and court, and of a great part of the people; but it is more likely that the original natives live wholly without any religion, good or bad; and that the Arabs alone, who settled on this coast, are the only Mahometans, except some few proselytes they have made among those negroes for the sake of commerce, seeing all the merchants who come hither from Quiloa, Mombaso, and Melinda, are of that religion. *Long.* 28. to 33. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. to 22. S.

Sofia, see *Sophia*.

Sofregam, a town of the island of Ceylon: 54 miles S. Candi.

Sofroi, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and province of Chaus; the principal commerce is in oil: four leagues E. from Fez.

Sogunlik, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: eight miles E. Varna.

Sogesta, a town of Sweden, in the province of East Gothland: six miles NNW. Linkioping.

Soggendaal, a town of Norway: thirty-two miles S. Stavanger.

Soglab, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: twenty-four miles SE. Beishehri.

Soglio di Bari, an island near the coast of Naples, situated in the Gulf of Tarento: 11 miles W. Alessano.

Sogne, a town of Norway, in the province of Christiania: near Christiania.

Sogne Bay, a wide river of Norway, forty miles in length, and about two in breadth, which runs into the North Sea, *Long.* 5. 20. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 61. 2. N.

Sogno, or *Songo*, or *Sonbo*, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, situated on the south side of the Zaire, along the coast of the Atlantic: the inhabitants chiefly profess to be Christians.

Sohagepour, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a district, in the country of Allahabad: 120 miles S. Allahabad, and 230 SW. Patna.

Sohag, a town of Egypt, on the west side of the Nile: three miles N. Achmim.

Sohal, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 72 miles SW. Mascate.

Soham, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge, on the river Cam, called *Monk's Soham*, from a rich monastery situated

ated there. This place is celebrated for its cheese. Near it is a large lake to which it gives name. It has a weekly market on Saturday: ten miles NW. Newmarket, and seventy N. London.

Sobar, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: fixty-four miles NW. Mascate.

Sohaun, a river of Asia, in the country of Lahore, which runs into the Indus, fixty miles S. Attock.

Sohner, a town of Norway, in the province of Christiania: twenty-five miles S. Christiania.

Sohrau, or *Zyory*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Ratibor: 10½ miles WNW. Ples, and nine ENE. Loslau.

Soiatoi, a small island of Russia, in the Caspian Sea: 148 miles SE. Astrachan. *Long.* 68. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

Soignies, a town of Hainaut, on the Senne, near a forest to which it gives name: two leagues NNE. Mons.

Sonidro, a town of the island of Cuba: seventy-five miles ESE. Havanna.

Sojowiz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau: four miles S. Benatek.

Soissons, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aisne, on the Aisne. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Rheims, and the capital of a district, called *Soissonnois*. This town was considerable in the time of Julius Cæsar, and then called *Noviodunum*. It afterwards took the name of *Suessiones*, from the people, and remained among the last subject to the Romans. At the death of Clovis I, his son, Clothaire, made it the place of his residence. In the year 922, a battle was fought here, between Charles the Simple, king of France, and Robert duke of France; in which the latter lost his life, though his party under his son and the count of Vermandois obtained the victory: six posts and a half NW. Rheims, and 12½ NNE. Paris. *Long.* 20. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 23. N.

Sonto de Rebordoins, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: two leagues N. Barcelos.

Sokallen, a town of Russian Lithuania. nine miles S. Ragnit.

Sokalpoge, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: four miles NE. Oakfuskee.

Sokciv, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: 24 miles SW. Romsdal.

Soker, a small island in the Red Sea: one league E. Dsiabbel.

Soko, a district of Africa, on the Gold Coast, extending about a league along the sea coast, on the coast of the river Volta. The land is fertile; the inhabitants are in general poor, their chief employment is in fishing.

Sokolwod, or *Knezdo*, a mountain of C atia: thirty-two miles E. B hacs.

Sokolow, a town of Poland, in the tinate of Podolia: fifty-four miles N Kaminiec.

Sokolowka, a town of Poland, in the latinate of Lemberg: 20 miles S. Lem

Sokor, a fortress of Russia, in the of the Cosacs: twenty-four miles N Tzaritzin.

Sol Galiczk, a town of Russia, in th vernment of Kostrom: ninety-six NNE. Kostrom. *Long.* 60. 10. E. *Lat.* 59. N.

Sol Vitchegodsk, a town of Russia, river Vitchegra: thirty-six miles N. *Long.* 64. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 30. N.

Sola, a small island in the Caribbean S ten leagues E. Margarita.

Solander's Island, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, near the south coast of N Zealand, discovered by captain Cook, in year 1770. It is nothing but a barren r about a mile in circuit, remarkably and lies full five leagues distant from main. This island he named after Dr. lander. The shore of the main lies n east-by-south and west-by-north, and f a large open bay, in which there is no pearance of any harbour, or shelter for s ping against south-west and southerly w the surface of the country is broken craggy hills, of a great height, on the mits of which are some patches of sn it is not, however, wholly barren, wood was seen not only in the vallies, upon the highest ground; yet no appear of its being inhabited. *Long.* 192. 49. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 31. S.

Solanillos, a town of Spain, in New C tile: twenty-three miles E. Guadala

Solanta, a town on the north coast o island of Sicily; which gives name to a and a bay: eight miles E. Palermo. *L* 31. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 9. N.

Solarosa, a town of the island of S nia: nine miles NE. Oristagni.

Salars, three small islands in the F Indian Sea, under the power of the D with provisions of every kind, and the dlemost is said to have a good harbo shipping, situated to the east of Ende I

Solca, a town of Italy, in the duchy Modena: seven miles N. Modena.

Solck, a town of Germany, in the du of Stiria: 16 miles WNW. Oberwolt

Soldau, or *Dziadorf*, a town of Pr in the province of Oberland: eighty-s miles S. Konigsberg.

Soldin, a town of Germany, in the c of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of B denburg, the capital of a circle, and merly the capital of the New Mark, si on a lake to which it gives name also

…length, noted for its lampreys: it …ns about 200 houſes, and two …s, with ſome manufactures of cloth: …s N. Franckfort on the Oder, and …. Berlin.

… a town of Norway: ſix miles S. …ger.

…, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 56 …SE. Havanna.

…, a town of Hungary: thirteen …ENE. Gros Wardein.

… a town of Germany, in the circle …er Saxony, and duchy of Magde… ſix miles SSW. Magdeburg.

…ſen, a town of Germany, in the …of Franconia, and principality of An… 29 miles S. Anſpach.

…ee, a lake of Suſſia, in the govern… of Kolivan: 104 miles S. Kolivan. …. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 45. N.

…ee, a lake of Ruſſia, ſixty miles long, …enty broad, with two iſlands, be… Lake Aral, and the Caſpian Sea. … 74. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 50. to 44. …N.

…es, a town of France, in the de… of the Sarte: one league N. Sablé.

…es, a town of France, in the de… of the North, and chief place of …, in the diſtrict of Le Queſnoy: …leagues ENE. Cambray, and two and … WNW. Landrecy.

…re, or *Soloturne*, a town of Swiſſer… and capital of a canton of the ſame … on the river Aar. This town is very …, having been one of the towns of …, burned in the time of Julius Cæſar. … one of the principal towns of the …m of Burgundy, and frequently the …ce of the kings; it afterwards came … empire, and obtained the privilege of … its own magiſtrates. A little after …ndation of Berne, a treaty was en… to between the two cities, which has …een interrupted. In the year 1318, … years after the battle of Morgarten, …d, duke of Auſtria, undertook the … of Soleure. During the ſiege, the … Aar being ſwelled by rain, carried … the bridge, which the duke had im…ly loaded with troops. By the hu… and aſſiſtance of the beſieged, a great … were ſaved, and the duke was ſo … with this generoſity, that he imme… raiſed the ſiege, and retired with … of his army. In the year 1481, it …dmitted into a perpetual alliance with … of the cantons. It is ſituated at … of Mount Jura, in a fertile and … plain. It is well fortified and con… ſix churches, an abby, a convent, and …inal. The town-houſe is a handſome …g. Soleure is the uſual reſidence of …French ambaſſador to the cantons: twen… ty-ſix miles SSW. Bâle, and eighteen S. Berne. *Long.* 24. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 15. N.

Soleure, a canton of Swiſſerland, ſituated between the canton of Berne, and the canton and biſhopric of Bâle, about eleven leagues in length, and from four to eight in breadth. The ſoil is generally fertile, in the plains eſpecially, in corn and fruit, of which the inhabitants raiſe enough for exportation: they likewiſe export horſes, cattle, and ſkins. In the mountainous parts are found iron, lead, alabaſter, marble, and coal. The population of the whole canton is eſtimated at 45,000 or 50,000 ſouls. Almoſt the whole of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The government is ariſtocratic; the military force conſiſts in one regiment of dragoons, and ſix regiments of infantry.

Soleure, a town of Luxemburg: four miles NE. Longwy.

Solfatara, a mountain of Italy, abounding with ſulphur to the ſouth of the city of Naples. The mountain appears to have been a volcano, at preſent extinct, or whoſe eruptions have ceaſed for want of metallic matter to mix with the ſulphur, which is here very abundant. The earth in the vally is warm and white, and if opened to ſome depth, inſupportable from the heat and exhalations. The ground is almoſt every where hollow, and is ſuppoſed to have a ſubterraneous communication with Mount Veſuvius. Here are manufactures of ſulphur, alum, and vitriol.

Solfatara, or *Lago di Bagni*, a lake of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, containing ſeveral moveable iſlands of matted ſedge and herbage, which may be puſhed about with poles. The water is chalky, and ſulphureous; towards the ſurface, ſcarcely lukewarm, but deeper, hot and continually boiling. Bathing in it is recommended for cutaneous diſeaſes: from this lake a river of the ſame name runs into the Tiber, eleven miles SE. Rome.

Solferina, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 17 miles NW. Mantua.

Solfwitzburg, or *Sylvisborg*, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. This town is almoſt environed by the Baltic Sea, and was formerly in a more flouriſhing condition than it is at preſent. It has a harbour, with a ruinous caſtle. Solfwitzberg is ſaid to have been the place where the Lombards aſſembled, when they left this country, in order to go in ſearch of new habitations: thirty-three miles WSW. Carlſcrona. *Long.* 14. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 2. N.

Soli, or *Aſhaja Tuſla*, a town of Boſnia: twenty miles WNW. Zwornick.

Soli, or *Jokuri Tuſla*, a town of Boſnia: ſixteen miles WNW. Zwornick.

Solianoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch. *Long.* 93. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

Solianoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: twenty miles NNW. Selenginſk.

Solianſkoi Stanitz, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: ſixteen miles NE. Olekminſk.

Solifo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: nine miles E. Nardo.

Solignac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy-en-Velay: five miles S. Le Puy.

Soligny, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortagne: two leagues N. Mortagne.

Solikamyk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, on the Kama, famous for its ſalt-works: 112 miles N. Perm. *Long.* 74. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 36. N.

Soliman, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis. The environs are inhabited by the deſcendants of Moors, driven out of Spain, who preſerve their ancient manners and language, and are more honeſt than other Africans.

Solingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: twelve miles ESE. Duſſeldorp, and fourteen N. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 11. N.

Solitary Iſland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Mindana, in the year 1595. This iſland is low, round, and planted with trees, the coaſt ſurrounded with rocks. *Long.* 210. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 40. S.

Sollam Moſs, or *Solway Moſs*, a tract of country of England, in the county of Cumberland, ſituated to the north of the Eſk, in that tract which is now reckoned Engliſh ground; though, before the union of the two kingdoms it was called bateable or debateable ground, the inhabitants on both ſides always contending for it, and yielding it to neither. In 1543, the Engliſh, not above 300, under Sir Thomas Wharton, lord warden of the weſt marſhes, took 1000 men priſoners here, for which, it is ſaid, king James V died ſoon after of grief. Solom or Solway Moſs, conſiſts of 1600 acres, raiſed a little above the cultivated tract, a maſs of thin peaty mud, with a cruſt too weak in the drieſt ſummer, to bear a man's weight. In December 1769, it burſt its banks by the exceſſive winter rains of three days' continuance preceding, and the too near approaches of the peat-diggers, which had weakened the cruſt at a gap, about fifty yards wide. About 300 acres of moſs diſcharged themſelves in a black ſ
charged with large maſſes of pea
ſurrounded the cottages, and cover
acres of cultivated land. Many cat
drowned, but not one human life
filled the whole vally, leaving
great heaps of turf from three to fi
thirty feet, memorials of its height,
laſt reached and fell into the Eſk. T
face of the moſs was reduced near tw
five feet, ſunk into a hollow form.

Solles le Pont, a town of France,
department of the Var, and chief pla
canton, in the diſtrict of Hyeres: 4½ l
S. Brignolle, and 2 NE. Toulon.

Solms, a principality of Germany, f
in the Wetterau. The counts of So
ſuppoſed to be deſcended from the h
Naſſau, and are divided into ſeveral h
as Solms Braunfels, Solms Hohen
Solms Laubach, Solms Rodelheim
Solms Lich. The matricular aſſeſſ
all the branches is 251 florins, and th
the Imperial chamber 133 rixdollars ſi
ſix kruitzers.

Solms Hohen, ſee *Hoben Solms*.

Solms, or *Burg Solms*, a town of Ge
in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ar
cipality of Solms Braunfels, where
ancient caſtle which gave name to the
ty: one mile E. Braunfels.

Solnan, a river of France, which
Seille at Louhans, in the departmen
Saône and Loire.

Solniz, a town of Bohemia, in the c
Konigingratz: 15 miles E. Konigin

Solofra, a town of Italy, in the k
of Naples, and province of Principato U
eighteen miles S. Benevento.

Sologne, before the revolution, a d
the government of Orleannois, in
about twenty leagues in length, and
breadth, of which Romorantin w
capital.

Solor, an iſland in the Eaſtern Ind
ſituated to the ſouth of the iſland of C
Long. 123. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.*

Solotkova, a town of Ruſſia, in the
ment of Irkutſk, on the Ilmin: fift
SW. Orlenga.

Solovetzkoi, a ſmall iſland of R
the White Sea. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro.
64. 55. N.

Solre le Château, a town of France,
department of the North, and chief
a canton, in the diſtrict of Aveſne
leagues NE. Aveſnes, and 2½ SE. M

Solſona, or *Salſona*, a town of Spain,
province of Catalonia, the ſee of a
ſuffragan of Tarragona: ninety-ſeve
E. Saragoſſa, and 48 NNW. Barcelon
18. 7. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 4

Soltau, a town of Germany, in th
of Lower Saxony, and principality of

...r Zell. The principal part of the in-...tants are clothiers. Near this town, in ...1519, a battle was fought between Erich ... of Calenberg, and Henry duke of ...enbuttel on the one ſide, and Henry ... Luneburg, and John the Turbulent, ...p of Hildeſheim, on the other: 29 miles ...W. Zell, and 29 WSW. Luneburg.

... *amp*, a town of Groningen: thirteen ... NW. Groningen.

... *ernagen*, a town of Germany, in the ... of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pome-...: eight miles E. Zachan.

... *ch Bay*, a creek of South Wales, on ...rth ſide of St. Bride's Bay: three ... E. St. David's.

... *burg*, ſee *Solfwitſborg*.

... *ar Frith*, a large bay or arm of the ... between Scotland and the north-weſt ... of the county of Cumberland. The ...h is ſituated, *Long*. 3. 26. W. Green-...h. *Lat*. 54. 53. N.

... *har*, a town of Perſia, in the province ...: thirty-eight leagues SW. Amadan.

... *ernon*, a town of France, in the de-...ment of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place ...uton, in the diſtrict of Arnay-le-Duc: ...gues W. Dijon, and 4½ N. Arnay-le-...

... *brera*, a ſmall iſland in the Weſt ...s. *Long*. 63. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. ...0. N.

... *brere Channel*, a channel between the ... Iſlands. *Long*. 94. E. Greenwich. ...32. to 7. 50. N.

... *chan*, a town of Chineſe Tartary. ...138. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 41. 2. N.

... *ll*, a river of Wales, which runs ...the Lug, below Preſteign in Radnor-...

... *rgem*, a town of Flanders: nine ... NW. Ghent.

... a town of United America, in ...chuſetts: 12 miles SSE. Springfeld.

... *Iſlands*, ſee *Bermudas*.

... *ſet*, a county of the State of New ...

... *ſet*, a county in the State of Mary-...

... *ſetſhire*, a county of England, bound-...d the north by the Briſtol Channel and ... county of Glouceſter, on the eaſt by ...ſhire, on the ſouth-eaſt by Dorſetſhire, ... on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by Devon-..., and on the north-weſt by the Briſtol ...nel. Its form is oblong, being in length ... north eaſt to ſouth-weſt upwards of ...y miles, in breadth from eaſt to weſt ...ween thirty and forty, and in circum-...rence 200. The ſea coaſt is extremely ...gular, in ſome parts projecting into large, ..., and rocky promontories, and others ...ing into fine bays, with flat and level ...d. It is divided into forty hundreds, and ſeven liberties, which contain two cities, Bath and Wells, thirty-three towns, and 482 pariſhes. In vegetable and animal productions, Somerſetſhire is by no means deficient; the hills, plains, vallies, rivers, and ſeas, abound with commodities uſeful to mankind, and adequate to the neceſſary wants of life. The vallies whether diſtributed into meads, paſture, or tillage, are in general very rich, and many of the hills, a few years ſince unacquainted with the plough, are now, by the improvements in huſbandry, brought to ſuch a ſtate of cultivation as to produce large crops of grain. Hemp, flax, teazels, and woad, are cultivated in conſiderable quantities. The plains are remarkable for their luxuriant herbage, particularly the moors, on which are fattened great numbers of nearly the largeſt cattle in England. The cheeſe made in this county is eſteemed remarkably fine. The ſheep are generally of the ſmaller kind; the Mendip mutton is well known for its peculiar ſweetneſs. The hills produce various ſorts of valuable ore; in thoſe of Mendip are dug immenſe quantities of lead and lapis calaminaries, and ſome copper: the Quantock-hills alſo produce lead and copper; the Broadfield Downs, and other wilds, have their mines of calamine; and iron ore has been found, though little worked, in various parts of the county; on the rocks near Porlock, ſilver in ſmall quantities is diſcoverable. The coal mines in the northern part, are valuable treaſures to the neighbourhood, and ſupply great part of the cities of Bath and Briſtol with moſt excellent fuel. The former city has in great meaſure been raiſed by the fine free-ſtone of its neighbouring quarries. The blue Kenton ſtone is admirable for paving. The rocks on the coaſt contain marble, alabaſter, and talk; and thoſe in the inland parts are generally compoſed of lime-ſtone, and abound with pyrites, ſpar, lava, and curious petrifactions. In this county are found yellow ochre, and that ſpecies of red ochre commonly called ruddle, ſo well known for its uſe in marking ſheep; of this there are three different ſorts, the firſt of which is that in general uſe for the above purpoſe; the ſecond is much harder, makes an indifferent kind of paint, and is frequently ſubſtituted by druggiſts for Armenian Bole; the third is peculiar to a very confined ſpace, on the top of Winford hill, about five miles from Briſtol, and differs materially from either of the other kinds, in the brightneſs of its colour, the evenneſs and ſmoothneſs of its texture, in its weight, its not crumbling between the fingers, and in being indiſſoluble in water. It is found at about the diſtance of ſix fathoms from the ſurface of the ground, in a ſtratum of four feet, lying on a bed of black marle, beneath ſtrata of ſoft reddiſh

reddiſh earth, clay, rock, and loam. It affords a moſt excellent and ſplendid colour, and is in every reſpect equal to that ochrous earth which is dearly imported under the denomination of Terra Perſica. There are ſeveral mineral ſprings beſides thoſe of Bath. The principal rivers are the Avon, Ax, Brew, Parret, Chew, Ex, and Frome. The towns are Taunton, Bridgewater, Minehead, Ivelcheſter, Milbourne-Port, Axbridge, Bruton, Caſtle-Cary, Chard, Crewkern, Dulverton, Dunſter, Frome, Glaſtonbury, Ilminſter, Keynſham, Langport, Milverton, Nether Stowey, North Curry, Norton St. Philip, North Petherton, South Petherton, Porlock, Shepton Mallet, Somerton, Stogumber, Watchet, Wellington, Wincaunton, Wivelſcombe, Wrington, and Yeovil. Of theſe the five firſt ſend each two members to the Britiſh parliament, as likewiſe the county, and the two cities of Bath and Wells, to which if we add the city of Briſtol, a county of itſelf, part of which is in Somerſetſhire, the whole number of members will be eighteen.

Somerton, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, which formerly gave name to the whole county, containing about 250 houſes, and in the whole pariſh about 1500 inhabitants. In the year 877, this town was plundered by the Danes, ſoon after which it was fortified with a citadel or caſtle, whither John king of France was removed from Hartford caſtle, in the reign of Edward III. The common gaol of the county has been erected out of the ruins of this caſtle: it has a weekly market on Tueſday: 13 miles S. Wells, and 123 W. London.

Somerviere, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Dizier; five leagues S. St. Dezier, and 7½ NW. Chaumont-en-Bailigny.

Somlio, a town of Hungary: twenty-nine miles S. Zatmar.

Somma, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, near which is annually produced between 7000 and 8000 pounds of ſilk of the beſt quality: ten miles E. Naples.

Sommariva del Boſco, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 4½ miles SE. Carmagnola, and 7 NW. Cheraſco.

Sommariva di Peraſo, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: ſeven miles ESE. Carmagnola, and ſix N. Cheraſco.

Somme, a river of France, which riſes near Fontomme, in the department of the Aiſne, paſſes by or near to St. Quentin, Ham, Peronne, Bray, Corbie, Amiens, Pequigny, Abbeville, St. Valery, &c. and runs into the Engliſh Channel, about five miles WNW. from St. Valery.

Somme, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Straits of Calais, on the eaſt by the department of the Aiſne, on the ſouth by the department of the Oiſe, and on the weſt by the department of the Lower Seine and the Engliſh Channel, about ſixty miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and thirty from north to ſouth. Amiens is the capital.

Sommerda, or *Sommern*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the territory of Erfurt: 11 miles NNE. Erfurt, and 12 NW. Weimar.

Sommerdyck, the principal town of the iſland of Overflakee: twenty miles WSW. Dort, and ten W. Willemſtat.

Sommereux, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandvilliers: one league NE. Grandvilliers.

Sommerfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and ducby of Croſſen: fifteen miles S. Croſſen, and forty-two SE. Berlin.

Sommerſhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and lordſhip of Speckfeld, on the Maine: four miles S. Wurtzburg, and forty-one WSW. Bamberg.

Sommieres, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gard: four leagues SW. Niſmes, and five NE. Montpellier. *Long.* 21. 44. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 47. N.

Somorejtro, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, ſituated on a bay of the Atlantic: thirteen miles NW. Bilbao.

Sompil, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: fifteen leagues ESE. Pa.

Sompy, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Menehould: two leagues NW. St. Menehould.

Somſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirge, ten miles E. Freyberg.

Sonax, a town of the duchy of Savoy, four miles NNE. Chambery.

Soncino, a town of Italy, in the Cremaſco on the Oglio, eight miles ENE. Crema, and twenty N. Cremona.

Sondau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, fifty miles NNE. Magdeburg.

Sondely, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: 30 miles SSW. Bergen.

Sonderborg, a ſeaport town of Denmark, ſituated on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Alſen, with a royal palace, and one of the beſt harbours in Denmark. In this palace Chriſtian II, king of Denmark, was confined a priſoner for thirteen years. The inhabitants are chiefly ſeamen: 16 miles ENE. Apenborg. *Long.* 9. 49. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 57. N.

Sonderſhauſen, a town of Germany, in the

circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg, to a branch of which house it gives name, situated on the Wipper. On an eminence without the town, stands the palace, where the ruling prince of the Sondershausen line usually resides. In the armoury of which stands an image of Pastrich, one of the Wendish idols. In the thirteenth century the counts of Schwarzburg and Hohnstein came to an open rupture, about the lordship of Sondershausen, in consequence whereof the former in 1248 made themselves masters [illegible], and sacked the town. In 1347, the [illegible] Henry and Gunther of Schwarzburg, [illegible]ned from their father-in-law, Henry [illegible] of Hohnstein, the reversion both of [illegible] town and lordship, which was confirmed [illegible] them by Frederick landgrave of Thu[illegible], and the emperor Charles IV: 20 [illegible] NE. Mulhausen, and twenty-six N. [illegible]rt.

Sondre Grout, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 143. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* [illegible] S.

Sondrio, or *Sonders*, a town of Swisserland, [illegible] capital of the Valteline, and residence [illegible] governor, built partly in a plain, and [illegible] on the side of a rock, in a romantic [illegible]on, at the extremity of a narrow vally, [illegible] small river which runs into the Adda: [illegible]en miles E. Chiavenna, and twenty-two [illegible]SW. Bormio.

Sonega, a town of Friesland: nine miles E. Kuynder.

Sonegnera, a town of North America, in [illegible] country of Mexico, and province of [illegible]duras. *Long.* 69. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. [illegible] N.

Sonenberg, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Pludentz: 4 miles N. Pludentz.

Sonenberg, a town of Germany, in the cir[illegible] Upper Saxony, and New Mark of [illegible]enburg: six miles E. Custrin.

Sonergong, or *Sunnergaun*, once a large city [illegible] Hindoostan, at present a village on a [illegible]ch of the Burrampooter: fifteen miles [illegible] Dacca.

Sonepour, a town of Hindoostan, in the [illegible]ry of Orissa, on the Manhanada: 38 [illegible] S. Sumbalpour, and 30 W. Boad.

Sonewaldt, a town of Lusatia: eight miles [illegible]ekau, and fifty-six NW. Gorlitz.

Song, a town of China, of the third rank, [illegible] the province of Ho-nan: thirty-seven [illegible] SSW. He-nan.

Songari, a river of Chinese Tartary, which [illegible] the Amur or Saghalien.

Songari, a town of Chinese Tartary: ten [illegible] NW. Foe Petouné Hotun.

Songeons, a town of France, in the de[illegible]ment of the Oise, and chief place of a [illegible]n, in the district of Grandvilliers: 2½ [illegible]gues SSW. Grandvilliers, and four NW. [illegible]uvais.

Song-hoa, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: fifty miles SW. Hoang.

Songieu, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Belley: 4½ leagues N. Belley.

Song-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: forty miles NNE. Kien-nhing.

Song-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, situated in the midst of several rivers or canals, near the sea, by which means the Chinese jonks approach it every way. It has a large trade in cotton cloth, which the inhabitants send to different parts of the empire. It has four towns in its jurisdiction: 560 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 138. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. N.

Song-men-chan, a small island near the coast of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. *Long.* 139. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 22. N.

Songo, or *Sango*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Mandinga, near the coast of the Gambia.

Song-tchoui, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: forty miles NE. Ou-tchang.

Song-tsi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty-seven miles W. King-tcheou.

Song-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty-two miles W. Tchu-tcheou.

Son-hoit, a standard of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 132. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 48. N.

Sonnebeck, a town of Flanders: five miles NE. Ypres.

Sonneberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 12 miles SSW. Laab, and 22 NW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 29. N.

Sonneberg, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of Austria, which gives name to a county vested in the house of Austria: twenty-three miles S. Bregentz.

Sonneberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg: six miles NE. Coburg.

Sonnecque, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Senne, five miles above Halle.

Sonneg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: two miles S. Eberndorff.

Sonnen Kogel, a mountain of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles S. Stevr.

Sonnenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Nassau Saarbruck Ussingen: two miles NE. Wisbaden.

Sonnengberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Grotkau: 5½ miles SE. Grotkau.

Sonnenſtein, a fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, near Pirna, between which, and the fortreſs of Konigſtein, the Saxon army, conſiſting of 17,500 men, encamped and entrenched itſelf in the year 1756; but, on their endeavouring to paſs the Elbe into Bohemia, were compelled by the Pruſſians, who held it cloſe blocked up at Ebenheit, below Lilienſtein, to ſurrender priſoners of war.

Sonnewalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: ten miles S. Lukau, and forty-eight S. Berlin.

Sonora, a province of North America, in New Navarre, ſituated on the coaſt of the gulf of California: little known, but probably the diſcovery of ſome mines of gold and ſilver, in the year 1771, may lead to farther diſcoveries.

Sonſbeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: eleven miles SSE. Cleves.

Sonſeca, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: eight miles S. Toledo.

Sonſino, ſee *Soncino*.

Sonſonate, ſee *La Trinidad*.

Sontag, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles NW. Fridau.

Sontagberg, a town and cloiſter of Benedictines of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles N. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Sontheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and lordſhip of Limburg: 5 leagues SE. Hall, in Swabia.

Sontbofen, or *Sunthofen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Augſburg: fifty-ſix miles S. Augſburg, and eighteen W. Fueſſen.

Sontbonnax de la Montagne, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantua: two leagues NW. Nantua, and two E. Treffort.

Sontra, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Rhinfels: twenty-eight miles S. Caſſel, and twenty-two WSW. Mulhauſen. *Long.* 27. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 52. N.

Sonzay, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: four leagues N. Tours.

Soo, one of the Philippine Iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about thirty miles in length, and ten in breadth, and containing 60,000 inhabitants, who are Malays, governed by a king. The Engliſh Eaſt India company have an agent in this iſland. On the neighbouring ſea are ſome excellent pearl fiſheries; and abundance of edible bird-neſts are found, eſpecially in a ſmall iſland, or rock, to the ſouth-weſt of Sooloo, but the principal production is ſago. The ſituation is between Borneo and Mindanao; fourteen leagues SW. from the latter. *Long.* 120. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 58. N.

Soonam, or *Sunnam*, a town of Hindoſtan, in the country of Delhi: 130 miles WNW. Delhi.

Soonda, a ſmall country of Hindoſtan, near the weſt coaſts, between Canara and Concan; about forty miles from north to ſouth, and thirty from eaſt to weſt.

Soor, or *Shoor*, a name given to the river Indus, between Attock and Moultan.

Soor, or *Sur*, or *Tſur*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 280 miles SW. Maſcare.

Soorangur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Oriſſa country, near the river Mahanada. The burial place of an Engliſhman, of the name of Elliot, who died on his way to Calcutta, to Nagpour, in the year 1[illegible]. M. Haſtings cauſed a monument to be erected on the ſpot, to his memory: 200 miles E. Nagpour, and 275 W. Calcutta.

Sopetran, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: ten miles NE. Guadalaxara.

Sophia, or *Sofia*, a city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, built by the emperor Conſtantinian, on the ruins of the ancient Sardica: it is the capital of Bulgaria, and a ſangiacat. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and of a Roman biſhop. It is commercial, populous and well built, but without walls, and the ſtreets are narrow, uneven, and dirty: 200 miles WNW. Conſtantinople, and 120 WNW. Adrianople. *Long.* 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 53. N.

Sophiai, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg: 16 miles SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 40. N.

Sophiana, a town of Perſia, in the government of Adirbeitzan: eight leagues N. Tauris.

Sophienberg, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſituated near the coaſt of the Sound, with a royal palace: three miles N. Copenhagen.

Sopolo, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Epire: thirty-two miles SSE. Valona.

Sopron, or *Edenburg*, a town of Hungary: ſee *Edenburg*.

Sor, a river of France, which runs into the Agout: two leagues below Caſtres.

Sor le Château, a town of Hainaut: ſeven miles ENE. Aveſnes.

Sora, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope: three miles NNW. Sezza, and ſixty N. Naples.

Sora, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Ratibor: eight leagues SE. Ratibor.

Soragna, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: thirteen miles NNW. Parma.

Soria, a town of Luſatia, and one of the moſt ancient in the country, ſurrounded with walls in the year 1207. In it are manufactures of cloth, and conſiderable trade in linen and yarn: twenty-five miles SSE. Guben, and eight W. Sagan.

Sorbon, or *Sorbonne*, a village of France, in the department of the Ardennes, remarkable for being the birth-place of Robert Sorbon, confeſſor to St. Louis, who founded the celebrated college at Paris, called after his name: two leagues N. Rethel.

Sorcerers' Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa, where the negroes come yearly to ſacrifice to their gods, near the mouth of the river Grande.

Sorcy, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, on the Meuſe: one league from Commercy.

Sorde, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: ſix leagues E. Bayonne, and four S. Dax.

Sordun, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Provins: one league SE. Provins, and 2½ WNW. Nogent-ſur-Seine.

Sore, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: eleven leagues NNE. Tartas, and nine N. Mont-de-Marſan.

Sorel, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: ſeven miles NNE. St. Helier.

Sorento, or *Sorrento*, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra; the ſee of an archbiſhop, ſituated on a peak of land, in the bay of Naples: fifteen miles S. Naples. *Long.* 31. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 47. N.

Sorey, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Commercy: 1½ league SSE. Commercy, and two N. Vaucouleres.

Soreze, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres: four leagues SSW. Caſtres, and ſix SE. Lavaur.

Sorgano, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: forty-eight miles E. Boſa.

Sorgenfrey, or *Sans Souci*, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: ſix miles N. Copenhagen.

Sorgue, or *Pont de Sorgue*, a town of France, on the river Sorgue: two leagues E. Avignon.

Sorgue, a river of France, which riſes in the fountain of Vaucluſe, and runs into the Rhône, by ſeveral mouths, at and near Avignon.

Sori, a town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa: nine miles ESE. Genoa.

Soria, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, near the ſource of the Duero, built near the ruins of the ancient Numantia: 116 miles NNE. Madrid, and 70 E. Saragoſſa. *Long.* 14. 21. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 47. N.

Soriano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ſeventeen miles ENE. Nicotera.

Soriboa, a town of South America, in the biſhopric of Truxillo, and juriſdiction of Chacapoyas.

Sorin, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, at Roanne.

Soro, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Tagus, near Salvaterra, in the province of Eſtremadura.

Sorochinſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Samara: eighty miles NW. Orenburg.

Soroe, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſurrounded by three freſh-water lakes; here is a royal academy, endowed with the revenues of a rich convent, which was diſſolved at the revolution: eight miles W. Slagelſe, and 35 SW. Copenhagen.

Soroto, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 70 miles WNW. Cha-tcheou.

Sorrel, a river of North America, which riſes in the ſtate of New York, and runs into the river St. Laurence.

Sors, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: ten miles NNE. Saſſari.

Sorſoken, a ſeaport town in the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland of Luçon.

Sort, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: eighteen miles W. Urgel.

Sortinſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk: ſeventy-two miles SSW. Berezov.

Sorundo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: twenty miles SSW. Stockholm.

Sorut, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat.

Sos, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nerac: 3½ leagues SW. Nerac, and 1½ WSW. Mezin.

Sos, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: thirty miles W. Jaca.

Sos, a river of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, which runs into the Sinca, near Monçon.

Soſe, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Rhine, nine miles E. Nordheim.

Soſes, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: ſix miles SW. Lerida.

Soſninſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Novgorod: 32 miles N. Novgorod.

Soſnitza, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverſkoi: thirty-two miles SSW. Novgorod Sieverſkoi. *Long.* 50. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Soſnopa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 48 miles S. Oſa.

Soſnowoi, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the river Angara: 96 miles NNW. Ilimſk.

Soſnovſkoi

Sofnovſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan. *Long.* 103. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

Soſpello, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice, divided into two parts by a ſmall river. The French took it in 1692, but reſtored it again to Savoy in 1696. It is the ſee of a biſhop, united with Vintimiglia; contains four churches, one of which is a cathedral; two convents; and about 5000 or 6000 inhabitants: ten miles NE. Nice, and ſix and a half NW. Vintimiglia.

Soſti, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ten miles S. Squillace.

Soſva, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the government of Tobolſk, *Long.* 77. 30; *Lat.* 61. 10. ſoon after it enters the province of Ekaterinburg, and takes a ſouthern courſe to *Lat.* 59. it then bends its courſe eaſterly, and loſes itſelf in Lake Phelim, in the government of Tobolſk, *Long.* 81. 40. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 59. 15. N.

Soſva, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby, forty miles S. Beresov.

Sota de Palana, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 100 miles SW. Havanna.

Sotran, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: forty-four miles SSW. Saade.

Sotcheou, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 403 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 142. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 9. N

Sotello, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: thirty miles S. Burgos.

Sotern, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Nericia: fourteen miles SE. Orebro.

Sottevaſt, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: three leagues W. Valognes.

Sotteville, a town of France, on the ſouth ſide of the Seine: one league S. Rouen.

Sou, or *Se-tcheou*, a town of China, of the ſecund rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 837 miles W. Peking. *Long.* 116. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

Soually, or *Suady*, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Nile: twenty-three miles S. Abu Girge.

Sovana, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, the ſee of a biſhop: forty-five miles NNW. Rome, and 55 S. Florence.

Soubes, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodeve: one league N. Lodeve, and 3½ NW. Gignac.

Soubize, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marennes: one league W. Rochefort, and two and a half NNE. Marennes.

Sovic, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 120 leagues NNE. Laſſa. *Long.* 112. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 18. N.

Soulou, a mountain of Aſia, in the country of Thibet. *Long.* 102. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 18. N.

Soucy, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: ſix leagues and a half S. Provins, and one N. Sens.

Soude St. Croix, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry le François ten miles W. Vitry.

Soue-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: twenty miles SW. Hoa.

Soverdem, a town of Italy, in the county of Friuli: five miles N. Belluno.

Souf, or *Voſiani*, the middle diſtrict of Egypt, between the Bahira and Said.

Souffel, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, one league and a half below Straſburg.

Souffriere Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 31. N.

Sou-fong, a town of China, of the fifth rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty-ſeven miles SW. Ngan-king.

Soubaitou, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Thibet: twenty-eight miles W. Yolotou Hotun.

Soui, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 527 miles W. Peking. *Long.* 130. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 48. N.

Soui-cheou, a town of Aſia, in the country of Hami. *Long.* 112. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Soviefe, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: forty-four miles W. Berlat.

Soui-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: twenty miles N. Louy.

Soulliac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Ceré: three leagues NNE. Gourdon, and ſix E. St. Ceré. *Long.* 19. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 53. N.

Souilly, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun: 2½ leagues SSW. Verdun, and 3 ESE. Clermont in Argonne.

Soun-hing, a town of China, of the fifth rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty miles ESE. Tſin.

Soui-ping, a town of China, of the fifth rank, in the province of Honan: ſeven miles WNW. Yunhing.

Soui-tcheou, a city of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, at the conflux of the rivers Yan and Kincha: 122 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 9. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 40. N.

Soui-te, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on

...n River: 337 miles WSW. Peking, ... 127. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 38. N.

...*yang*, a town of China, of the third ... in the province of Se-tchuen: twenty ... NNE. Tſun-y.

...*apura*, a kingdom on the ſouth coaſt ... iſland of Java.

...*aerte*, a town of Flanders: five miles ... Bruges.

...*ſie*, a town of China, in the province ...-quang, on the river Lo: fifty-five NNW. Pao-king.

...*nes*, a town of France, in the depart- ... the Aube, and chief place of a can- ... the diſtrict of Bar ſur Aube: nine ... E. Troyes, and four N. Bar ſur ...

...*ecourt*, a town of France, in the de- ...ent of the Upper Marne, and chief ... a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourmont: ...gue and a half E. Bourmont.

... before the revolution, a ſmall coun- ...rance, between Bearn and Navarre, ... Maulon was the capital, now in ...rtment of the Lower Pyrennées.

...*ere*, a town of Savoy, in the county ...rienne: twenty miles E. St. Jean ...rienne.

..., a town of Aſia, in Thibet: ...iles ESE. Coucour Hotun.

..., a town of France, in the depart- ...f the Lower Rhine, and chief place ..., in the diſtrict of Wiſſembourg: ... NNE. Haguenau, and 2 S. Wiſ- ...

...*ſac*, a town of France, in the de- ...t of the Lot and Garonne, and chief ... canton, in the diſtrict of Lauſun: ... NW. Lauſun, and 4¼ NNE. ... *Long.* 17. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

..., or *Oreſound*, the ſtrait or narrow ... in Denmark and Sweden, through ... paſs out of the North Sea into ..., and return by the ſame channel. ... is about four miles over, and the ...ke a toll of all ſhips that paſs through ...

...*Holm*, one of the ſmaller Shetland ... near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Yell.

...*men Harbo Hotun*, or *Soumen Char*, a ... Chineſe Tartary, in the country of ... fifteen miles NW. Hami Hotun.

...*-tchan*, a town of Aſia, in the ...n of Corea: thirty miles NW. ...ang.

..., a town of France, in the de- ...nt of the Landes: two leagues SE. ..., and 3¼ SW. Mont de Marſan.

... a river of Germany, which enters the ... at Waſſerbillich.

... *Oulan*, a town of Africa, in the ...n of Algiers, ſituated near the moun- ...t Jurjura.

Soura, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac, on the Euphrates: 153 miles NW. Baſſora.

Soure, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, ſituated on the river Soure: 2¼ leagues SSE. Montemor o Velho.

Souran, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 85 leagues N. Herat.

Sourapata, a kingdom on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Java.

Souratau Houtchin, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 132. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 54. N.

Sourdeval de la Barre, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortain: one league and a half N. Mortain, and two S. Vire.

Soure, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Mondego, four miles S. Montemor o Velho.

Souri, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan, in the Perſian Gulf: thirty-eight leagues SW. Ormus.

Sourman, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 123 leagues NE. Laſſa.

Sournat, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſſel: three leagues NNW. Uſſel.

Sournia, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Prades: two leagues and a half N. Prades, and ſeven W. Perpignan.

Sourtou, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 112. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 51. N.

Souſel, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, containing about 1300 inhabitants: two leagues NNW. Eſtremoz.

Souſou, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-four miles N. Satalia.

Souſoughberlik, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty miles SE. Balikeſri.

Sou-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, on a river which communicates with the lake Tai. This is one of the moſt beautiful and agreeable cities of the whole empire. Europeans who have ſeen it compare it to Venice, with this difference, that the latter is built in the ſea, and Sou-tcheou is interſected by canals of freſh water. There is not, perhaps, in the univerſe a country more delightful, either by the pleaſantneſs of its ſituation, or the mildneſs of its climate; the air is ſo temperate, proviſions ſo plentiful and cheap, the ſoil ſo fruitful, and the manners of the people ſo gentle, that this city is conſidered the paradiſe of China. Above (ſay the Chineſe authors) is the celeſtial paradiſe; but the paradiſe of this world is Sou-tcheou.

To ſee the continual motion of its immenſe number of inhabitants, and the confuſion cauſed every where by their commercial intercourſe with ſtrangers, one would be induced to believe, that the trade of all the provinces centered in it. The brocades and embroideries made here are in great requeſt throughout the whole empire. Its juriſdiction extends over only eight towns, one of which is of the ſecond claſs, and the reſt of the third: 562 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 137. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 22. N.

Soutello, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 2¼ league W. St. Joao do Peſqueira.

Souterraine (La), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Creuſe: 5¼ leagues W. Guret, and 9 NNE. Limoges. *Long.* 19. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 15. N.

South Bay, a bay in Hudſon's Straits, on the north coaſts of Labrador, weſt of Cape Chidley.

South Cape, a cape at the ſouthern extremity of New Holland. *Long.* 146. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 42. S.

South Downs, downs of England, in the county of Suſſex, between Brighthelmſtone and Lewes.

South Friar's Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's: three miles ESE. Baſſeterre.

South Hams, a tract of land in the county of Devon, celebrated for cyder, in the neighbourhood of Torbay.

South Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the north Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 141. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 22. N.

South Mountains, a part of the Allegany Mountains, in America, which croſſes the ſtate of New Jerſey, in *Lat.* 41. N.

South Point, a cape at the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of Barbadoes. *Long.* 58. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. N.

South River, a river of the iſland of Antigua, which runs into the ſea, a quarter of a mile N. Young Point.

South Weſt Cape, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of New Holland, on the ſouth Pacific Ocean, NW. of South Cape. *Long.* 146. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 37. S.

Southaker Ledge, a reef of rocks, near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 60. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

Southam, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Monday: ten miles E. Warwick, and eighty-three NW. London.

Southampton, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

Southampton, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Hants, or, as it is ſometimes called, the county of Southampton, ſituated at the union of two rivers, which run into a bay of the Engliſh Channel, called *Southampton Water*: near this ſpot was formerly a town, called *Hamton*, which was plundered by the Danes, in the year 980; and, in the reign of Edward III, it was burnt down by the French; after which it was rebuilt in the ſituation it now ſtands, which was firſt ſurrounded with walls, ditches, battlements and towers, and, for its further defence, a ſtrong caſtle was built by order of Richard II, on a mount, or artificial hill; and a fort was erected in the reign of Henry VII. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade with Portugal for wine and fruit, likewiſe with the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey, to which iſlands they ſend a certain quantity of wool, allowed by act of parliament: here are manufactures of ſilk and carpets. The town chiefly conſiſts of one broad well-built ſtreet, with ſome ſmall branches, and contains five pariſh-churches and an hoſpital. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and was made a county of itſelf, in the reign of king John. The corporation is compoſed of a mayor, aldermen, recorder, ſheriff, two bailiffs, common-council, &c. There are for the town eleven juſtices of the peace, viz. the bailiffs of Winchester, the recorder, the mayor, the laſt mayor, five aldermen, and two burgeſſes; all who have paſſed the chair are aldermen. The mayor is admiral of the liberties. The reſort of company here, during the ſummer months, for the purpoſe of ſea bathing, has occaſioned conſiderable improvements in the town, and a regular maſter of ceremonies has been appointed to regulate the amuſements. The town is well ſupplied with good ſpring water, from diſtant ſprings, by pipes, and adjacent to the town is a chalybeate well. Packets ſail regularly, in time of peace, from Southampton to Cherburg: packet boats ſail every morning, except Monday, to the Iſle of Wight. In time of war, a cutter is ſtationed here, by government, which ſails every fortnight for Guernſey and Jerſey, which convey paſſengers, or parcels; and veſſels, of from twenty-five to forty tons, continually trade to thoſe iſlands; the number of which, there are about thirty veſſels employed in foreign commerce, and upwards of one hundred in the coaſting-trade. The river is deep enough for the largeſt ſhips. Southampton has three markets weekly, on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, 25 miles SE. Saliſbury, and 75 SW. London. *Long.* 1. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

Southampton, a town of the united States of America, in Virginia: thirty miles from Suffolk.

Southampton Water or *Triſſanton Bay*, a bay of the Engliſh channel on the coaſt of Hampſhire, extending from about three miles above Southampton to the channel, to

...tes the Isle of Wight from the conti-
...

...bury, a town of the United States of ..., in Connecticut: eight miles NNE. ...ry.

...ld, a town of United America, in the ... New York, in Long Island.

...wark, or *The Borough*, that is, *the ... of Southwark*, a town of England, ... county of Surry, on the right side of Thames, opposite the city of London, ...ich it may be considered as a faux-... or suburb. It contains four parishes, ... its number of houses and inhabitants ... to many cities. Southwark was go-... by its own bailiffs till the year 1327. ...city however found great inconvenien-... its neighbourhood, malefactors es-... thither out of the reach and cogniz-... of the city magistrates. This made ... long desirous of getting Southwark ...ter subjection, and a grant was made ... town to the city in the last mention-...ed, when the mayor of London was ...ted bailiff of Southwark, and im-...ed to govern it by his deputy. The ...ants some time after recovered their ... privileges, but in the 4th year of the ... f Edward VI. the crown granted it ... city of London, for the sum of ... 2s. 1d. and within about a month af-... passing of that patent, in considera-... the farther sum of 500 marks, paid to ...wa by the city, Southwark was made ... the city wards, named Bridge Ward ...ut; when the number of aldermen be-...reased from twenty-five to twenty-six; ...ne was chosen to govern that borough. ...e of the above grant, Southwark has ...ace been subject to the Lord Mayor, ... under him a steward and bailiff; the ... of whom holds a court of record ... Monday at St. Margaret's-hill, for all ... damages and trespasses, within his li-... There are several prisons in South-... and two hospitals, that of St. Tho-... Guy's. It is mentioned in history, ...ar 1052, when earl Godwin arrived ...h a powerful fleet, and having cast ... the return of the tide, passed Lon-...dge without opposition, in order to ... the royal navy, which consisted of sif-... of war, and then lay opposite to ...ster; but matters being accommo-...between the king and earl Godwin, ...er returned, and repassed the bridge, ...was then of wood. Southwark sends ...mbers to the British parliament.

...well, a town of England, in the coun-... Nottingham. Its church is Collegiate, ...as founded in the 7th century. There ... to it sixteen prebendaries or canons, ...ear, choral, an organist, six singing-... six choristers, besides six boys, who at-tend as probationers, a register to the chapter, a treasurer, an auditor, a verger, &c. It was surrendered at the dissolution, but Henry VIII refounded it, and appointed it a bishop in 1534, and restored it to its ancient privileges, which were confirmed by queen Elizabeth and James I. The custos rotulorum and justices of the peace, who are nominated by the archbishop of York, and constituted by a commission under the great seal, hold their session both at Southwell and Scroby, and perform all other judiciary acts distinct from the county. Here are the ruins of a very grand palace, demolished in the civil wars, which belonged to the archbishops of York, who had three parks here, which, though disparked, still retain the name. Here is a weekly market on Saturday; twelve miles NE. Nottingham, and 135 N. London.

Southwold, a seaport town of England, in the county of Suffolk, situated on a point of land at the mouth of the river Blythe, in a bay of the German ocean, almost surrounded by the sea at high water. It is fortified with two batteries, and has a weekly market on Thursday. In the year 1747, the haven was cleared by act of parliament. The bay, vulgarly called *Solebay*, is remarkable for the famous fight in the year 1666, between the English fleet of 114 men of war and frigates, and the Dutch fleet of 103 men of war, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of near seventy ships, two admirals and 6000 men; while the English lost only one ship and some gallant officers. This fight was off the bay to the north: but that in 1672, was in the bay, between the Dutch fleet of ninety-one men of war, and the combined fleets of England and France of 101, commanded by the duke of York, afterwards James II, the issue of which day was rather uncertain. The French being remiss in their duty, we lost four ships, the earl of Sandwich, and several other officers of note, and the Dutch three: thirty-five miles NE. Ipswich, and 104 NE. London. *Lat.* 52. 18. N.

Souto Major, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 4½ leagues NW. Pinhel.

Souverabo, a town of Africa on the Grain coast.

Souvigny, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Moulins: two leagues W. Moulins.

Sow, a river in England, in the county of Stafford, which runs into the Trent, about three miles E. Stafford.

Sow, a river of England, in the county of Warwick, which runs into the Avon, four miles N. Warwick.

Sow and Pigs, rocks in the German sea, near the east coast of England, and the coun-

ty of Northumberland: three miles ENE. Blythe.

Soyde, a town of Norway: thirty-ſix miles N. Stavanger.

Soyon, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, on the Rhône: 2 leagues S. Valence.

Sozi, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Dnieper: ſixteen miles S. Bilitzi, in the government of Mogilev.

Spa, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and biſhoprick of Liege, ſituated in the marquiſate of Franchimont, on a ſmall river which runs into the Ourte; it was only a ſmall village before the diſcovery of its mineral waters, about the year 1326; it now conſiſts of one large ſtreet, or rather two joined by a bridge over the ſtream that runs through it, with ſeveral ſmaller ſtreets and rows of houſes; the older houſes irregularly built, and moſtly of wood and plaſter, the more modern of brick and ſtone. The ſoil about the town is rocky, gravelly, or loamy, with ſome mixture of iron ore of one kind or other, more or leſs viſible every where; the country about it is not fertile in grain, on account of the hills and woods with which it abounds; but they have plenty of ſheep, kine, and poultry, with great quantities of game, and the ſtreams abound with fiſh, trout, eels, cray fiſh, &c. During the water drinking ſeaſon, the town is furniſhed like a fair with a variety of toys, &c. There are beautiful and healthful rides on every ſide, with great variety of pleaſant and romantic walks. For evening diverſions, there are public rooms for aſſemblies every night, and balls two or three times a week. The medicinal waters of Spa, are by ſome ſuppoſed to have been known to Pliny, while others ſuppoſe that the waters which Pliny mentions in his natural hiſtory, were thoſe at Tongres. The chief ſprings are called, 1. Pouhon, 2. Sauveniere, 3. Groiſbeeck, 4. Geronſter, to which Dr. Lucas has added the 5. Pouhon Pia, and 6. Barriſar. The waters have been deemed the property of the community of Spa, till a late biſhop of Liege thought proper to ſeize them into his own hands; but by an appeal to the Imperial chamber at Wetzlar, in the year 1745, the waters were reſtored to the ancient proprietors, who impoſe a ſmall duty on every flaſk exported under their ſeal. The magiſtracy is compoſed of a mayor, two burgomaſters, ſeven echevins and a greffier, appointed by the biſhop of Liege and changed every year: ſixteen miles SE. Liege, and twenty-one E. Huy. *Long.* 23. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 29. N.

Spada, a cape of the iſland of Candia: twenty-four miles NW. Canea.

Spain, a country of Europe, bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the eaſt by France, from which it is ſeparated by the by the Pyrennées; on the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth by the Mediterranean, the Straits of Gibraltar and the Atlantic; and on the weſt by Portugal and the Atlantic. Its greateſt extent from north to ſouth, 460 miles; from eaſt to weſt, in the northern part, about 520 miles; towards the center 300, and near the ſouth-eaſt rather more than 200. Spain at preſent divided into fourteen provinces, which are Navarre, Biſcay, and Aſturias to the north; of which Biſcay is ſubdivided into the provinces of Alva, Guipuſcoa, and Biſcay, properly ſo called: to the weſt are Galicia and Eſtramadura: to the ſouth Upper and Lower Andaluſia, containing Grenada, Jaen, Cordova and Seville, and the kingdom of Murcia: to the eaſt that of Valencia, Aragon and Catalonia; and in the middle of the monarchy, the kingdom of Leon and Old and New Caſtiles. The number of rivers is ſaid to be above 150, but the principal are: Ebro, Guadalquivir, Tagus, Duero, Guadiana, Guadalaviar, and Segura. The air of moſt of the provinces is pure and dry, but in June, July and Auguſt, the days are unſupportably hot, eſpecially in the middle of the country; while in the night a traveller is ſometimes ſhivers with cold. Towards the north, in the mountainous parts, the air, as in Italy, is cooler than in the ſouth, and near the ſea contracts a moiſture. It ſeldom rains, but the winter froſts are never ſuch as to break up the ground; want of temperature in the heat, and coolneſs of the air is the reaſon that ſeed lies a long time in the ground before it ſhoots up: ſometimes, indeed, a cool breeze, by the Spaniards called Gallegos, iſſues from the mountains of Galicia; this without great precaution, occaſions violent and frequently fatal colds. The country in general labours under a great ſcarcity of corn, which is chiefly owing to their neglect of agriculture; for though the ſoil is in many places extremely dry, and the growth of grain and other fruits very much obſtructed in the day-time by the exceſſive heats, yet in the night by an intenſe cold; yet, by the hiſtorians and geographers, Spain appears to have formerly enjoyed a great plenty of corn, ſo that the preſent ſcarcity of that commodity muſt proceed from the neglect of tillage: on the other hand, it abounds with moſt delicious fruits, ſuch as pears, peaches, olives, figs, grapes, almonds, cheſnuts, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, &c. It produces alſo very good ſaffron. The Spaniſh wines are greedily bought up by foreign nations. The value of the wine and fruit annually exported out of the country, from Malaga alone, amounts to one million and a half of piaſtres. Several parts of the country alſo produce ſugar canes. Spain enjoys likewiſe great plenty of exquiſite honey, and wax in abundance, but little flax and hemp. eſpe-

eſpecially towards the ſea coaſt, is ſo plentifully procured, that conſiderable quantities thereof are exported; a great deal of ſea ſalt in particular is made in the maritime parts of Andaluſia, Catalonia, and Valencia; likewiſe on the iſlands of Majorca, Jviça, and Formentera; where the ſun ſerves inſtead of fire. But the principal ſalt-works are in Valencia; the kind of ſalt procured from the plant kali, which grows on the ſea ſhore, and is called ſoude de Barille, and de Bourdine, it being uſed alſo in the making of ſoap and glaſs, is produced in ſuch plenty in Murcia and part of Grenada, that Alicant alone has exported in one year 4,111,664 pounds of ſoude de Barille; and 770,960 pounds of the ſoude de Bourdine, excluſive of a better kind of ſalt called agua azul; beſides no inconſiderable quantities exported from other ports. In this country are alſo to be ſeen, innumerable flocks of fine ſheep, part of which during winter feed in the lower and in ſummer are driven up again into the mountains; from theſe ſheep called Overo Merines, is procured the beſt wool: theſe are kept always in one place: and the ſecond kind make the fat ſheep. Aſtariz computes the number of ſhepherds at forty thouſand. The beſt wool is that of Old Caſtile; though the Spaniſh wool in general is extremely fine and valuable. Andaluſia and Murcia are particularly famous for their horſes; there are alſo great numbers of mules, but few horned cattle. In Andaluſia are brought the wild bulls for the bull-fights. Among the many mountains in Spain, the Pyrenées are the moſt remarkable, which ſeparate Spain from France. The mountains of Spain, according to ancient writers, are very rich in gold and ſilver; but the Spaniards rather chooſe that theſe metals ſhould be imported from America, than that they ſhould have the trouble of ſearching for them in their own country; and thus theſe treaſures lie buried in the mountains: but the mines are worked here with great ſkill and induſtry. Spain wants not alſo other minerals, ſuch as lead, tin, cinnabar, quickſilver, alum, vitriol, copperas, lapis calamiris, &c. and likewiſe cryſtal, diamonds, turquoiſes and other jems: mineral ſprings are found in many parts. The kingdom of Spain is eſtimated to contain about ſeven millions and a half of inhabitants, though it would eaſily contain twice that number if properly cultivated, if its manufactures were encouraged, and its mines worked. In the times of the Goths and the Moors, it contained between twenty and thirty millions of people. The uſual reaſon aſſigned for this difference is the expulſion of the Moors. It is ſaid, that when Ferdinand the Pious took Seville from them, in the year 1248, the ſeveral diſtricts of the kingdom contained 100,000 towns and villages, all very populous; and when Ferdinand the Catholic reduced the kingdom of Grenada, it conſiſted of fifty fortified towns, beſides an infinite number of leſſer places, the greater part of which were afterwards demoliſhed: this extirpation of the Moors was indiſputably one principal cauſe of the preſent thinneſs of its inhabitants. But this affected Andaluſia and Grenada only, and yet the other provinces are not much more populous than theſe. That America has ſtripped the kingdom of its inhabitants, Uſtariz will not allow, who ſays, that the greateſt part of thoſe who went to America were of Biſcay, Navarre, Aſturia, the mountainous parts of Old Caſtile and Galicia, and yet that theſe countries are ſtill the beſt peopled. Amidſt the great decreaſe of the inhabitants in Spain, the body of the clergy has ſuffered no diminution, but has rather been gradually increaſing; inſomuch, that Uſtariz computes the number of eccleſiaſtics, and their ſervants, at 250,000. In this country there is a want even of the moſt neceſſary trades; and of the few to be met with here, the greateſt part are in the hands of the French, who are very numerous in Spain; the natives, themſelves, beſides their averſion to work, diſdaining to ſtoop to handicrafts. They are not, however, wholly without manufactures, eſpecially of ſilk and wool; but theſe fall far ſhort of that flouriſhing condition they might be brought to. Spain was anciently called Iberia, Heſperia, and afterwards Hiſpania. A modern traveller ſays, it is, by nature, placed in the moſt happy ſituation: ſurrounded by ſeas and mountains, and enjoying a temperature of climate the moſt conducive to health, and the moſt favourable to pleaſure. The kingdom contains immenſe riches; gold, precious ſtones; and iron, ſtill more uſeful, wait but for the hand of the workman to recompence his labours. The ſoil, without requiring a fatiguing cultivation, is naturally fertile, and produces every neceſſary of life: the men who inhabited it were, according to hiſtorians, robuſt and warlike. By what means, then, has this vaſt monarchy, which could never be ſubjugated by want, ſo often become the prey of its neighbours? The ſolution of this curious problem muſt be ſought in the inteſtine wars of the coloniſts, and the native inhabitants. This country, unfortunate by the beneficence of nature, was long a ſcene of bloodſhed, and ever diſputed and envied: theſe ſeem to have been the unhappy conſequences of its mild and fertile climate, which became the nurſery of rival and inimical nations. Spain, from its poſition, climate, and fertility, has been the victim of hoſtile nations. The Phœnicians are the firſt of which we find

traces in hiſtory; this people landed upon the coaſts of Spain, and their firſt ſettlement was, it is ſaid, at Cadiz. The natives did not think themſelves ſufficiently powerful to repel the new comers, or theſe, at firſt, treated them with mildneſs, and thereby gained their eſteem and admiration, and were even aided by them in ſome of their firſt enterpriſes. The Phœnicians founded a colony upon that coaſt, which nature had marked out to become the centre of commerce. The Phœnicians, at firſt, made ſeveral voyages, with the conſent of the natives: they acquired, in exchange for their merchandiſe, certain portions of land, which they were deſirous to occupy, and the firſt years of this alliance were for them equally peaceful and lucrative; but becoming more avaricious, and the old inhabitants better underſtanding their true intereſts, they ſoon ſtained with blood a country, inhabited by people whom they were come to civilize. Their ſettlements extended to the ſouthern coaſts, and into the country as far as Cordova. Much about the ſame time, the Greeks, or Phœnicians, after having founded Marſeilles, went to Spain, and planted there ſeveral colonies; they poſſeſſed a part of the kingdoms of Valencia and Catalonia; their ſettlements were afterwards extended to Aragon; and, according to Strabo, as far as Galicia. The Carthaginians, not leſs deſirous of profit and of plunder, and being merchants and navigators as well as their rivals, thought proper to diſpute with them a ſoil leſs ſcorched, and more fertile, than that of Africa; they alſo founded colonies, but not without firſt having ſhed much blood. The ancient inhabitants having but few other wants than thoſe of nature, and not diſcovering their future tyrants in the new coloniſts, and poſſeſſing but little knowledge of commerce and navigation, they left the care and profits of theſe, and with them all diſputes, to the Greeks and the Carthaginians. The Romans took the firſt opportunity of driving the Carthaginians from Spain. This kingdom became the theatre of two of the moſt famous wars of antiquity: by the firſt, which laſted twenty-four years, Rome obliged Carthage to cede to her a part of her conqueſts; and by the ſecond, which continued but for ſeventeen years, Carthage was entirely ſtripped of her poſſeſſions and her power. Under the Romans, Spain was divided into Bætica, Luſitania, and Tarraconenſis. Bætica, ſo called from the Bætis, now the Guadalquivir, comprehended all the country between Grenada and the mouth of the Guadiana, properly ſpeaking, Upper and Lower Andaluſia, and a part of New Caſtile; Luſitania extended from the Guadiana to the Douro; and Tarraconenſis, as extenſive as the other two diviſions, comprehended the reſt of the kingdom. The Romans poſſeſſed this rich and extenſive peninſula about 600 years. Towards the fifth century, a ſwarm of barbarians fell upon the fine provinces of the empire; the Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, invaded Spain, after having paſſed through Gaul, conquered a part of it, and divided their conqueſts among them. The Vandals inhabited Andaluſia, and gave it their name; the Alans had Portugal; and the Suevi, Galicia. Theſe barbarians thus eſtabliſhed, and war becoming one of the number of their wants, turned their arms againſt themſelves. The Suevi, having ſubjugated the Alans, would next fought to conquer the reſt of Spain, had not the Viſigoths, who had eſtabliſhed their throne in Narbonne, and held the ſovereignty of Rouſſillon, Catalonia, and Aragon, oppoſed their attempt, and driven them back to Galicia. Theſe Goths found no difficulty in driving the Romans almoſt entirely out of Spain: they ruined the little kingdom of Suevi alſo, and remained undiſturbed poſſeſſors of a monarchy there 131 years. Roderic was the laſt of their kings; the famous battle of Xeres, in 712, put the Moors in poſſeſſion of the greateſt and finest part of Spain. Other Moors, Arabs, Saracens, or Africans, ſucceeded to the firſt, reconquered, without difficulty, all the fine provinces of Spain, except thoſe of the north, where ſteep and barren mountains were always an aſylum of liberty for the inhabitants, and ſerved as a nurſery to that race of kings, who were one day to be the avengers of Spain and religion, for the invaſion and oppreſſion of the Moors. Nothing can be more confuſed than the dynaſties of the Moors, or Arabs, who reigned in Spain. That of the Chriſtian monarchs who diſputed with them the kingdom, and, taking advantage of their diviſions, drove them out of it, is not leſs ſo; their glory was at its greateſt height, when civil wars, treaſon, and frequent aſſaſſinations, diſturbed the peace of theſe powerful kingdoms, jealous of each other. The Chriſtian monarchs, long accuſtomed to conquer the Moors, thus divided, and within a little more than a century, took from them Toledo, Cordova, Seville, and Murcia. Grenada ſtill flouriſhed, and was become their only ſtrong hold, when Caſtile and Aragon, united in the perſons of Ferdinand and Iſabella, formed too great a power to be reſiſted by a kingdom, enfeebled by inteſtine commotions: Grenada was reduced, in the year 1492, after a ſiege of two years. The Moors had reigned in Spain about eight centuries, and were totally routed by this defeat; perſecuted, deſpoiled, burned, or converted and baptized by thouſands, they were, at length, driven from the kingdom

…m in the reign of Philip III. The …n of Spain is that of the church of …, and the king is nearly abſolute.

…, a town of Africa, in the king… f Tunis: according to Dr. Shaw, one …e moſt remarkable places in Barbary, …e extent and magnificence of its ruins. …here is, firſt of all, a ſumptuous triumphal …f the Corinthian order, conſiſting of …arge arch, with a leſſer one on each ſide …; from this arch, all along to the city, …s a pavement of large black ſtones, …a parapet wall, raiſed breaſthigh on each …t, intended, perhaps, to hinder the …ce from incommoding the emperor in …triumphant entrance into the city. …the end of this pavement, we paſs …a beautiful portico, built in the …and manner with the triumphal …which conducts us afterwards into a …court: here are the ruins of three …ous temples, whoſe ſeveral roofs, …s, and facades, indeed, are broken …, but the reſt of the fabric, with its …e columns, pediments, and entabla… remain perfect and entire. There is …of theſe temples a nich, fronting the …; and behind that of the middlemoſt, …e a ſmall chamber, which might have …for the veſtry. Spaitla is pleaſantly …upon a riſing ground, ſhaded all over …ruper-trees: thirty-one leagues SW. …and thirty-four SSE. Bona.

…, a ſeaport of Venetian Dalmatia, …a good harbour, ſituated on a penin… …ſee of an archbiſhop. The har… …large and deep, and well frequented. …t the walls is a ſulphureous ſpring, …derable ſervice in chronical diſeaſes. …. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 56. N.

…, a town of England, in the …f Lincoln, ſurrounded by rivers and …the Welland, which is navigable …ſels of fifty or ſixty tons, and the …es up to the town: It has a weekly …on Tueſday: twenty-three miles E. …and 100 N. London.

…, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian …ago, between the iſland of Scio and …ent of Aſia.

…, a town of Germany, in the circle of …a, and biſhopric of Aichſtat: eigh… …s N. Aichſtat, and ſixteen ESE. …ch.

…, a town of Germany, in the …of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark …enburg, ſituated on the Havel, at …with the Spree. This town is not …t flouriſhing and populous, with a …ble foundery of arms. It was taken …Swedes, in the year 1631, but reſtored …n again, in 1634: eleven miles NE. …m, and eight W. Berlin. *Long.* 30. …. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 33. N.

Spangenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſe.: ſeventeen miles SE. Caſſel, and ſeventeen E. Fritzlar.

Spaniſh Cove, a creek of Ireland, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Cork, a little to the north-eaſt of Browhead.

Spaniſh Point, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. *Long.* 61. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 24. N.

Spaniſh Town, ſee *St. Jago de la Vega.*

Spaniſh Town, ſee *Virgin Gorda.*

Spannberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles S. Ziſtersdorff.

Sparenberg, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg: two miles SE. Bielefeld.

Sparneck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: three miles SSE. Munchberg.

Spartenburg, a county of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina.

Spaſa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: forty miles SW. Mezen.

Spaſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan, on the Volga: forty miles S. Kazan. *Long.* 67. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. N.

Spaſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riazan, on the Oka: thirty-two miles ESE. Riazan. *Long.* 57. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 32. N.

Spaſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov: 92 miles NNE. Tambov. *Long.* 60. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 2. N.

Spaſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of Coſacs, on the Don: fifty-two miles SSW. Arkadinſkaia.

Spaſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upſa: eight miles S. Verchouralſk.

Spaſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug: twelve miles W. Yarenſk.

Spaſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan. *Long.* 104. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 38. N.

Spaſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk: twenty miles W. Narim.

Spaſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk: 36 miles N. Tomſk.

Spaſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: 60 miles NE. Pudoga.

Spatola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: fourteen miles S. Squillace.

Spean, a river of Scotland, which forms a communication between Loch Laggan and Loch Lochy.

Specia, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 41. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 11. N.

Speckfeld, a ruinous citadel of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which gives name to a ſmall lordſhip, united to the lordſhip of Limburg: 26 miles SW. Bamberg, and 18 E. Wurzburg.

Speight's Town, a ſeaport of the iſland of Barbadoes, ſituated on the weſt coaſt, near the northern part of the iſland, formerly much frequented by the Briſtol traders, and thence called *Little Briſtol*. It is a handſome town, containing about 350 well-built houſes, diſpoſed into four regular and ſpacious ſtreets, of which the longeſt is called Jew's-ſtreet, and, with the other three, leads down to the water ſide. The planters in that part of Barbadoes called *Scotland*, uſed to ſhip off their goods here for England, which occaſioned the building of ſtore-houſes, and a concourſe of people, to the great advantage of the town; but moſt of the trade is now removed to Bridge Town. It has a ſpacious church, dedicated to St. Peter, which gave name to its precinct, and is the place where the monthly ſeſſions are held. The town is defended by two forts, beſides another in Heathcote's Bay, ſome diſtance ſouth of the town. One of the above forts ſtands in the middle of the town, and is mounted with fourteen guns; the other, which hath thirty-two ſtands, is at the north end of it: but there are, beſides theſe, ſeveral platforms on the ſea ſhore. *Long.* 58. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 15. N.

Spello, a town of Italy, in the duchy of of Spoleto: ten miles SW. Nocera.

Speluncato, a town of the iſland of Corſica: twelve miles E. Corte.

Spenazzola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: thirteen miles E. Venoſa.

Spencer, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: forty-ſix miles W. Boſton.

Spene, or *Spenham Land*, a town of England, in the county of Berks, and conſiderable thoroughfare in the road from London to Bath. It appears as a ſuburb to Newburg, to which it is joined.

Spera, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: forty miles S. Iſmail.

Sperdillen, a lake of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania, thirty-two miles long, and twelve wide: four miles N. Chriſtiania.

Sperilen Lake, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: thirty-five miles N. Chriſtiania.

Sperlingen, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: ten miles S. Miſtretta.

Sperlonga, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: ſeven miles S. Fundi.

Sperone (La), a cape at the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the iſland of Corſica: four miles E. Bonifacio.

Spetker, a town of Swiſſerland, belonging to the abby of St. Gal: four miles E. St. Gal.

Spey, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the loch of that name, about eight miles ſouth-weſt from Fort Auguſtus, in the county of Inverneſs, and empties itſelf into the North Sea, in the Frith of Murray: 18 miles N. Forchabers.

Spezza, or *Spetia*, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, ſituated on a gulf of the Adriatic, to which it gives name. This gulf was anciently called *Portus Lunæ* from the neighbourhood is made ſome of the beſt oil of Italy. At the entrance of the gulf is a ſmall iſland, called *Palmaria*, which makes the harbour ſafe and large: 42 miles SE. Genoa, and 35 NNW. Piſa. *Long.* 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

Spezzano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: five miles S. Modena.

Spezzano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: four miles ENE. Coſenza.

Spice Iſlands, ſee *Moluccas*.

Spiegelberg, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county, to which it gives name, at preſent belonging to the prince of Orange, under the electorate houſe of Brunſwick Luneburg. The county is ſmall, and ſituated within the principality of Calenberg, with which it is joined in its mutual aſſeſſment. The tax to the imperial chamber is thirty-two rixdollars forty kreutzers. It takes its name from an ancient caſtle in which the counts formerly reſided. The lord of Homburg cauſed this citadel to be reduced to aſhes, and count Maurice, of Spiegelberg, at the ſame time to be ſeized treacherouſly, at the houſe of Lauenſtein, 21 miles SW. Hanover, and 10 E. Hamel.

Spielberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Oettingen, inſulated in the marggraviate of Anſpach: eight miles NE. Oettingen, thirteen SSE. Anſpach.

Spietz, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, ſituated on the weſt end of the Lake of Thun: 25 miles SSE. Berne, and 27 SE. Friburg.

Spigno, a town and marquiſate of Italy, on the Belbo, annexed to Savoy, in the year 1724: 6½ miles E. Gorzegno, and 8½ S. Acqui.

Spike Iſland, an iſland of Ireland, in Cork Harbour: ten miles below Cork.

Spilamberto, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: eight miles SE. Modena.

Spilembergo, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, on the Tajamento: 14 miles W. Udina, and 27 E. Belluna.

Spilkevy, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: eighty-eight miles SW. Romſdal.

Spilsby, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Monday: 17 miles N. Boſton, and 132 N. London.

Spinalunga, a ſeaport town and a citadel, ſituated near a cape of the ſame name, on the north of Candia, with a harbour: thirty miles E. Candia.

Spinagor, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: 40 miles SW. Elabuga.

Spire, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name. This city was founded before the birth of Chriſt, and received its name from the ſmall river Spirbach, which runs into the Rhine, about 500 paces weſt. It contains a cathedral, three collegiate churches, and ſeveral convents, beſides churches belonging to the Lutherans, of which religion the magiſtrates and the greater part of the inhabitants conſiſt. This city was taken from the Romans by the Franks, and was one of the original imperial cities. In the year 1529, a diet was held here, in which the reformers firſt obtained the name of Proteſtants. In the year 1689, it was deſtroyed by the French, and laid waſte for ſeveral years, and not rebuilt till after the peace of Ryſwick. Before this diſaſter, it was the ſeat of the imperial chamber. In the year 1792, it was taken by the French; and in the month of December, 1793, it ſurrendered to the republican troops of France. The particular aſſeſſment of the city of Spire for a Roman month is twenty-four florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber 118 rixdollars 14 kruitzers. The biſhopric of Spire is of conſiderable antiquity. The territories ſituated on the Rhine, between the Palatinate, the duchy of Wurtemberg, the margravate of Baden, and the principality of Deux Ponts; about eighteen leagues in length, and twelve in breadth. It is mountainous, and covered with foreſts, but produces nevertheleſs corn, wine, cheſtnuts, and almonds. The biſhop is ſuffragan of Treves, and reſides at Bruchſal. Biſhop Marquardus Frederick reſided eleven weeks in the city of Spire, and his ſucceſſors were forbidden making it their place of reſidence; but the city conſtantly oppoſed. A new biſhop, before his entrance into the city, receives all its complaints; and afterwards, ſits on horſeback in the open air, betwixt the two outermoſt gates, which during the ceremony are ſhut, with one hand in his left hand, he pronounces a bleſſing on the city, binds himſelf not to infringe the privileges of it, but rather to uphold and increaſe its liberties, and to live in quiet and harmony with it. He then makes his public entry, and the citizens pay homage to him. The particular aſſeſſment of the biſhop for the Roman month is 456 florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber 169 rixdollars: twelve miles SW. Heidelberg, and fifty NNE. Strasbourg. *Long.* 26. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 19. N.

Spirebach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine at Spire.

Spiritu Santo, or *Eſpiritu Santo*, a ſeaport of South America, in Brazil, and government of Rio Janeiro, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of a large bay, about three leagues from the ocean, but has neither walls nor fortifications, except a ſmall ruinated caſtle, ſo that its defence conſiſts in the bravery of its inhabitants, who amount to about 900. The port is a ſmall bay, opening to the eaſt, and interſected with many ſmall iſlands. On the top of a mountain, at ſome diſtance from the town, is a large white tower which the Portugueſe call *Noſtra Senhora de Pena*, and near it a ſmall church, ſurrounded with a wall. At the foot of the mountain are ſtill to be ſeen a few old houſes, the melancholy remains of a place once called *Villa Veja*, or the *Old City*. *Long.* 20. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 20. 30. S.

Spiritu Santo, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 155 miles ESE. Havannah. *Long.* 79. 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 15. N.

Spiritu Santo Bay, a large bay on the weſt coaſt of Eaſt Florida. *Long.* 82. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. N.

Spiritu Santo Iſlands, or *Andros*, a chain of Iſlands, ſituated to the ſouth-weſt of the Bahamas; the largeſt about forty miles in length, and eight in breadth. *Long.* 77. to 78. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. to 25. 12. N.

Spiſe, a town of Africa, in the interior part of the Gold Coaſt, in the kingdom of Ningo.

Spit (The), a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: fifteen miles SSE. Cape Fear. *Long.* 78. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 34. N.

Spital, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles S. Steyr.

Spital, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean: twenty-two miles NE. Tortoſa.

Spital, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles E. Muertzenſchlag.

Spital, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the Liſer, about a mile from the Drave: eight miles E. Saxenburg, and fourteen NW. Villach.

Spithead, a road for the navy of England, ſituated between Portſmouth and the Iſle of Wight.

Spitz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: ten miles above Krems.

Spitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: nine miles NE. Kamnitz.

Spitzberg, a conſiderable mountain of Sileſia, in the principality of Lignitz.

Spitzbergen, or *Eaſt Greenland*, an iſland in the Frozen Sea, ſuppoſed to have been firſt diſcovered by Sir Hugh Willoughby, in the

the year 1553, and received its name from its mountainous and rocky appearance. The ſun never ſets for three months, June, July, and Auguſt; for the reſt of the year it is hardly ſeen, light being chiefly produced by the aurora borealis. In the month of June it freezes; in July the heat is violent; the cold returns in Auguſt. Here are neither brooks nor ſprings, melted ſnow or ice is the only water to drink. In the vallies are found ſome plants, and ſome curious birds: the foxes are like thoſe of Greenland; the bears are of a different ſpecies. On the coaſts are found whales, ſea-dogs, ſea-cows, and ſea-lions, with other marine and amphibious animals. The inland parts are uninhabited, but the coaſts are frequented for the purpoſe of catching whales, and two harbours particularly uſed by the mariners during that ſeaſon. Some Dutchmen once paſſed a winter here. *Long.* 6. to 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 76. 30. to 79. 40. N.

Spitzebach, a river of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, which runs into the Eltzach, near Ober Winden.

Splugen, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the county of Chiavenna; eight miles NW. Chiavenna.

Splugen, a town of the Griſons, and principal place of a juriſdiction, in the Rhinwald: ſixteen miles NW. Chiavenna.

Spodden, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, wich runs into the Roch, at Rochdale.

Spohren, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic; two miles S. Zorbig.

Spoleto, a city of Italy, and capital of Umbria, or the duchy of Spoleto; the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope. It contains twenty-two churches, twenty-one convents, and ſeventeen hermitages. Here are ſeveral remains of Roman antiquities. The cathedral is built almoſt entirely of marble, and contains ſome good pictures: ninety miles S. Florence, and fifty-three N. Rome. *Long.* 30. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 45. N.

Spoleto (Duchy of), a province of Italy, in the ſtate of the church, bounded on the north by the Perugiano, and the duchy of Urbino, on the eaſt by the marquiſate of Ancona, on the ſouth by Abruzzo Ultra, and the Sabina, and on the weſt by Orvietan and Patrimonio, about forty miles in in length, and nearly as much in breadth. It was anciently called *Umbria*, and received the name of Spoleto, in the time of the Lombards, being erected into a duchy, under Duke Faroald. On the extinction of the Longobardian monarchy, it fell to the dominion of the Franks, ſtill retaining its former conſtitution, and afterwards was annexed to the papal territories.

Spoletto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ulterior, twelve miles SE. Teramo.

Sponheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county to which it gives name: ſeven miles W. Mentz, and forty-two Treves. *Long.* 25. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Sponheim, or *Spanheim*, a county of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ſituated between the Rhine and the Moſelle, formerly governed by particular counts, but preſent divided between the elector Palatine, the duke of Deux Ponts, and the margraviate of Baden. The matricular aſſeſſment of the whole, for the Roman months, is 28 florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber 108 rix-dollars, twenty kruitzers. The country is, in general, mountainous, but fertile. Game and fiſh are plentiful, and the wine eſteemed excellent. The hills towards the Moſelle and Nahe are covered with vineyards. Here are mines of copper, lead, iron, &c. and ſome medicinal ſprings. The principal towns are Creutznach, Sponheim, and Traarbach.

Sporkuvoi (Nos), a cape of Ruſſia, on the ſouth coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 78. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 30. N.

Sporow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: ſituated on a river, which it gives name: 28 miles W. Pinſk.

Spotico, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago: ſix miles WSW. Paros.

Spotsylvania, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

Spotted Iſland, an iſland in the North Atlantic Ocean, on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. N.

Sprangenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel: ſix miles S. Limpurg, and ſeventeen SE. Caſſel.

Spree, or *Sprebe*, a river which riſes on the frontiers of Bohemia, croſſes Luſatia, enters the marquiſate of Brandenburg, after paſſing by Berlin, joins the Havel at Spandau.

Spremberg, a town of Germany, in circle of Upper Saxony, and marggra of Meiſſen, on the Spree: twenty miles Stolpen.

Spremberg, or *Sprebenberg*, a town of Pruſſia, on the river Sprehe, which gives name to a circle or diſtrict: 29 miles SSW. Guben, and 42 NNE. Dreſden.

Spremont, a town of the duchy of Limburg, ſituated on a brook, which runs into the Ourt, and with a ſmall country, called the *Ban of Spremont*, inſulated within the biſhopric of Liege: thirteen miles from Liege, and five NW. Spa.

Singen, a town of Germany, in the ... of the Upper Rhine, and county of ...m: eight miles E. Creutznach, and ... WSW. Mentz.

...ava, a river of Bosnia, which runs ... Bosna.

... Bay, a bay on the north-east coast ... of Barbadoes.

... Island, an island in the Atlantic, ... south-east coast of South Carolina: ... SW. Beaufort Island. *Long.* 80. ... W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 20 N.

...ze, a town of Germany, in the cir... Lower Saxony, and principality of ... The chief trade is in beer: 22 ... Hildesheim.

... field, a town of the United States ... America, in the Massachusetts, on the ... Connecticut: 73 miles W. Boston, and ... NNW. New York.

...ngfield, a town of the United States America, in Jersey: seven miles SE. ... town.

...enstain, a town of Germany, in the ... duchy of Austria: 7 miles S. Aigen.

...e, a small island of Denmark, situat... the Great Belt: eight miles NW. ... Fyer. There is only one farm on the ... Vessels which pass the Great Belt ... winter, are often obliged to put in ... *Long.* 10. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... 22. N.

...au, a town of Silesia, in the princi... of Glogau, on a river of the same ... at its conflux with the Bober: twen... miles WSW. Glogau, and nine ESE. ...

...ee, a small lake of the United States America, in New Hampshire, near Chester.

... Harbour, a bay on the south-east ... of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 62. 40. W. ... Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

...gen, a town of the United States of ... America, in North Carolina: twenty-two ... NNE. Salisbury.

... Head, a cape of England, at the ... east extremity of the county of York, ... mouth of the Humber, on which is ... house. *Long.* 0. 22. E. Greenwich. ... 53. 38. N.

...ness, the south cape of Sanda, one ... the Orkney Islands. *Long.* 0. 39. E. ... burgh. *Lat.* 59. 3. N.

...ent, a river of England, in the county ... Westmoreland, which runs into the Ken.

... Steens, a town in the island of Voorn: ... miles east from the Brill.

... Cave Island, an island in the North Atlantic Ocean, near the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... 54. N.

... Stade, a seaport town of Italy, in the ... dom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Reggio, situated on a small brook, near a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name. It is very ancient, and was peopled by a colony of Athenians. It contains eleven parishes, and six convents: thirty-three miles SSE. Cosenza, and forty-nine S. Rossano. *Long.* 34. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 52. N.

Squnzano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: six miles NW. Lecce.

Srednei, an island in the Frozen Ocean, at the mouth of the Indigirda, about forty miles in circumference, of a triangular form. *Long.* between 172. and 173. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 50. N.

Srednie, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk: twenty miles NNW. Taffievskoi.

Sroda, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnania: 14 miles SE. Posen.

Sse-tchuen, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-three miles SW. Tsintcheou.

Staatsborough, a town of the United States of America, in New York: ten miles N. Poughkeepsie.

Staatz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: five miles W. Falkenstain.

Stabbia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany: eleven miles SSW. Pistoya.

Stavelo, or *Stavelo*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, situated on the river Rechte, which takes its name from an ancient abby so called, which was founded in the year 657, by Sigebert, king of Austrasia, at the desire of St. Remacle, bishop of Maestricht, who preferring solitude to his episcopal dignity, retired to Stablo, and became the first abbot. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in cloth and stuffs, and particularly in tanning of leather: eight leagues S. Aix-la-Chapelle, and two and a half ESE. Spa.

Stack (North), a cape on the west coast of the island of Anglesea: two miles N. Holyhead.

Stackpole Head, a cape on the south coast of Wales, in the county of Pembroke: four miles ENE. St. Gowen's Head.

Stacks of Burgh, rocks in the North Sea, near the east part of Scotland, and county of Caithness: one mile Duncansby Head.

Stacks of Duncansby, rocks in the North Sea, near the east part of Scotland, and county of Caithness: one mile and a half S. from the mouth of Wick river.

Stacks of Hempriggs, rocks in the North Sea, near the east part of Scotland, and county of Caithness: two miles S. from the mouth of Wick River.

Stade, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, with a ſtrong fort, on a ſmall river, about a mile from the Elbe; formerly the capital of a county, and reſidence of the counts. It is now the ſeat of the regency of the duchies of Bremen and Verden, as alſo of the chancery, chief court of juſtice, and conſiſtory, and contains in it three churches. The garriſon has a chaplain of its own, and lives in barracks. Its two burgo-maſters are alſo counſellors of ſtate. Stade was formerly a place of conſiderable trade, and from the year 1586 to 1612, had an Engliſh ſtaple, which was removed to Hamburg. In 1626, it was taken by the Imperial general Tilly: and in 1632, beſieged by the Swedes, and relieved by general Pappenheim, but taken by them in 1645. In 1659, it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by fire. In 1676, it was reduced by the troops of Luneburg, who in 1680 again quitted it. In 1712, the Danes took it by bombardment. In 1715, the Daniſh garriſon marched out, and was replaced by the troops of Brunſwick. In 1755, the king having approved of a plan for the better fortifying of Stade, and aſſigned the neceſſary ſums for it, in 1757, theſe improvements were completed, with all poſſible ſkill and care: 24 miles W. Hamburg, and 42 NNE. Bremen. *Long.* 26. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 42. N.

Stadecken, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: eleven miles W. Oppenheim.

Staden, a town of Flanders: 7½ miles SE. Dixmude, and ten N. Ypres.

Stadl, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles NE. Graz.

Stadlin, or *Stadlau*, a town of Siléſia, in the principality of Breſlau: nine leagues E. Breſlau.

Stadlkirk, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles N. Steyr.

Stadt Loen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 23 miles W. Munſter. *Long.* 24. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 3. N.

Stadt Oldendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel, containing about 200 houſes: fifteen miles WNW. Eimbeck, and thirty-two NW. Gottingen.

Stadt-am-Hof, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, oppoſite Ratiſbon, to which it is joined by a bridge. In this town are two convents and an almshouſe, the latter of which, both with reſpect to the poor who are admitted into it, and likewiſe of its governors, is one half Lutheran, and the other half Roman-catholic; its yearly income being ſaid to amount to 80,000 florins. The Lutherans have alſo a chapel here. In 1704, the Imperialiſts carried this place by aſſault, and in 1742, the Fren[illegible] entrenched themſelves here.

Stadtberg, or *Marſberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, [illegible] duchy of Weſtphalia, on the Dimel. In [illegible] year 1645, this town was taken by [illegible] Swedes, who razed the fortifications: [illegible] miles ENE. Brilon, and twenty S. Pa[illegible] born.

Stadthagen, a town of Germany, in [illegible] circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schaumburg, endowed with conſiderable privi[illegible] ſo early as the thirteenth century. It is [illegible] rounded with ditches, ramparts, wa[illegible] towers. This town ſuffered ſeverely dur[illegible] the thirty years' war, and has never ſince r[illegible] covered its former proſperity. It contai[illegible] palace of the prince of Schauenburg L[illegible] in the garden of which is a mineral ſpri[illegible] eight miles E. Minden. *Long.* 26. 2[illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 24. N.

Stadtſbugden, a town of Norway, in [illegible] province of Drontheim: ten miles NNW. Drontheim.

Stadts Steinach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: ſeven miles NE. Culmbach.

Staffarda, a town and abby of Piedmont in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, near which [illegible] French, under marſhal Catinat, gained a victory over the duke of Savoy and the [illegible] in the year 1690: three miles N. S[illegible]

Staffa, one of the ſmaller Hebrides, or Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, celebrated for its ſtupendous baſaltic columns: the whole ſouth-weſt end of the iſland is ſupported by ranges of theſe columns, above [illegible] feet in height, and ſome of them ſixty in thickneſs: ſix miles W. Mull.

Staffelſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg, on the Lauter: ſixteen miles N. Bamberg, and four SW. Lichtenfels.

Staffora, a river of Italy, in the Pa[illegible] which paſſes by Voghera, and runs into the Po, eight miles WSW. Pavia.

Stafford, a town of England, in a county to which it gives name. It is the county t[illegible] where the aſſizes and quarter ſeſſions are held. It was anciently ſurrounded by a wall, and had four gates. A caſtle was built here by William the Conqueror, which was garriſoned by the troops of K. Charles I, but being taken, was demoliſhed by order of the parliament. Here are [illegible] churches, and a county infirmary. It is ſituated on the river Sow, and near a navigable canal, which extends through ſeveral counties. The market is on Saturday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, the number of inhabitants is about 5000: ſeventeen miles NE. Lichfield, and 135 NW. London.

ford, a town of the United States of ...ica, in Connecticut: ten miles E. ...and.

ford, a town of the United States of ...a, in Pennſylvania: twenty-five miles W. Philadelphia.

fordſhire, a county of England, bounded on the north-eaſt by Derbyſhire, on the ... by Leiceſterſhire, on the ſouth-eaſt by ...wickſhire, on the ſouth by Worceſter... on the weſt by Shropſhire, and on the ...-weſt by Cheſhire, about fifty-four ... in length from north to ſouth, and ... eighteen to thirty-ſix in breadth. It is ... into five hundreds, which contain ... (Litchfield) twenty-one towns, and ... ſhes. Towards the north is a ridge ..., which under various names are continued through different counties into Scotland. The middle and ſouthern parts of the county are more level, with a few hills, ... ſome are compoſed of gravel, others ... ſtone, and other ſtones of a ... kind, fit for roads, rough walls, and ... The higheſt ground in the north... called the *Moorland*, is ſuppoſed ... above 1500 feet above the level ... river Thames, at Brentford. The ... various; from a ſtiff clay to a looſe ... marly, and in ſome places a thin light ... earth, with a gravelly bottom. This ... contains about 780,800 acres, of ... 700,000 are in a ſtate of cultivation. ... mines of Staffordſhire are rich and ex...; thoſe of coal are ſuppoſed to occupy ... of 50,000 acres: the beds of lime... alſo are numerous, and in ſome diſ... alabaſter is met with: iron ore is found ... quantities, particularly in the ſouth... part of the county. In theſe mines of ... ſays a late ſenſible writer, lime, and ... and in the founderies, blaſt furnaces, ... mills, and other branches of the iron ..., great numbers of workmen are em..., and the extenſion of the iron-trade ... circular is of great conſequence to the ... its of this kingdom. The extent of ... iron-trade in all its varieties, wrought ... unwrought, for agricultural and other ... purpoſes, and for home conſumption ... exportation, under its innumerable ... and forms, is now ſo very great, as ... even that of the great ſtaple, wool; ... make the ſuperiority of the latter ... not queſtionable; and from the abund... iron ore and fuel, with which this ... abounds, the trade, particularly ſo ... relates to the production of the metal, ... capable of being much extended; and there ... little doubt of the poſſibility that this ... may wholly ſupply itſelf with that ... The other minerals of the county ... principally thoſe of copper and lead, of ... which conſiderable quantities are raiſed in the northern part of the county, on the borders of Derbyſhire, with ſeveral ſmelting and braſs-works; and in the neighbourhood of Cheadle is a conſiderable ſalt work. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Manifold, Sow, and Tame. According to the agricultural report, the horned cattle, ſheep, and ſwine of this county ſeem to be of a quality equal, if not ſuperior to moſt other counties of the kingdom. The towns are Stafford, Newcaſtle under Line, Tamworth, Brewood, Bromley Abby, Burſlem, Burton upon Trent, Betley (the market diſcontinued) Cannock (market diſcontinued) Cheadle, Eccleſhal, Leek, Longnor, Penkridge, Rugeley, Stone, Tutbury, Uttoxeter, Walſal, Wedneſbury, and Wolverhampton. Of theſe the four firſt, the county and city of Litchfield ſend each two members to the Britiſh parliament. Stafford is the county town.

Staffort, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and marggravate of Baden, with an ancient caſtle, in which, in the year 1599, to gratify the Proteſtants, the liber Staffortenſis was compoſed, under the protection of the marggrave Ernſt Frederick.

Staffurth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Bernburg: nine miles NW. Bernburg, and twenty-one SSW. Magdeburg.

Stageborg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: fifteen miles SE. Nordkioping.

Stags, rocks on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, at the entrance into Cork Harbour.

Stags of Broadhaven, rocks in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo. *Long.* 9. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 22. N.

Stags of Caſtlehaven, rocks on the ſouthern coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork: 7 miles S. from Caſtlehaven. *Long.* 9. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

Stagno, a ſeaport town of the republic of Raguſa, on the Adriatic, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Raguſa: 30 miles NW. Raguſa. *Long.* 35. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 54. N.

Stain, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: two miles SW. Meran.

Stain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube. It conſiſts almoſt wholly of one ſtreet, and contains in it two churches. This place lies near Crems, and is governed by the ſame magiſtrates. For, in the three firſt years the burgomaſter reſides at Crems, and the judge at Stain; and in the three following, the judge at Crems and the burgomaſter at Stain. A long bridge joins this town with Mautern, which lies on the other ſide of the Danube: 34 miles ESE. Weitra, and 32 WNW. Vienna.

Stain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles N. Steyr.

Stainabrunn, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: six miles WSW. Ehrnsprunn.

Stainbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on the Teichel: six miles S. Steyr.

Staindrop, a town of England, in the county of Durham: 12 miles NW. Darlington, and 243 N. London.

Staines, see *Stanes*.

Stainhof, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: three miles SW. Vienna.

Stainkirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles N. Schwanastadt.

Stains, a town of France, in the department of Paris: two leagues N. Paris.

Stains, a lake of Prussia, in the province of Natangen: 48 miles SSE. Konigsberg, and eight NW. Strasborg.

Staintz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ten miles SE. Voitsberg.

Stainville, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, and chief place of a [illegible], in the district of Bar-le-Duc: 2¼ [illegible] S. Bar-le-Duc, and three ENE. St. [illegible]

S[illegible], a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 4 miles W. Voglabruck.

Stalbridge, a town of England, in the county of Dorset, with a weekly market on Tuesday: ten miles E. Sherborn, and 111 WSW. London.

Stalecke, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: one mile NNW. Bacharach.

Stalimene, anciently called *Lemnos*, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about fifteen miles in length, and eleven in breadth. It abounds with mountains and valleys, which in some places are cultivated, and produce a variety of fruit. The eastern part of the island is dry and barren; on the contrary, the west and south coasts are fertile, having a great number of springs. In it are two high mountains, by the ancients called *Moschetæ*, which being volcanos occasioned the name of *Æthalia*, to be given anciently to this island. It was formerly sacred to Vulcan, whom the inhabitants worshipped as their patron; and has always been famed for a certain kind of earth, or bole, which is called, from the place, *Terra Lemnia*, and from the seals or particular marks stamped upon it, bears likewise the appellation of *Terra Sigillata*. It was dug up formerly with many religious ceremonies, in all probability, first introduced by the Venetians, and consisting in this, viz. that the principal Turkish and Christian inhabitants of the island meet on the sixth of August, and on that day only, at a chapel called *Sotira*, half way betwixt the village of Cochino and the mountain where the earth is found, and from thence proceed in procession to the top of the mountain, where Greek priests read the Liturgy; after which, certain persons appointed for that purpose begin to dig, and as soon as they discover a vein of the desired earth, give notice of it to the priests, who fill small hair bags with it, and deliver them to the Turkish governor and other officers present. When they have taken up as much as they think proper, they fill up the place again, and return back in procession as before. Some of the bags are sent to the Turkish emperor, and the rest marked with his seal, or with these words, *Tin Imachin*, i. e. *the sealed earth*, and sold by the sanjak, or his deputies, to the inhabitants and foreign merchants. The sanjak must give an account to the grand sultan's treasury of the money annually produced from it, and the inhabitants are capitally punished if they keep this earth in their houses, export or any wise trade in it without his knowledge and permission. In this island formerly was a famous labyrinth, consisting of a [illegible] building, supported by forty pillars, of an uncommon height and thickness. The two principal places, and once towns, here are Cochino, formerly Hephestias, and Lemno or Stalimene, the ancient Myrina. It is the residence of a Greek bishop. *Long.* 43. [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 54. N.

Stalbali, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: one mile ESE. Squillace.

Stallupchonen, a town of Prussian Lithuania; the principal trade of this town is in cattle: 68 miles E. Konigsberg.

Stallwasser, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Lech: two miles S. Welzen, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Stambach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: twelve miles E. Culmbach.

Stambs, a cloyster of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: twenty miles ENE. Innspruck.

Stamford, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, on the borders of Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire, on the Welland, which is navigable for barges. There was formerly an university, and it at one time contained fourteen churches, which in Mr. Camden's time were reduced to seven, and at present to five. The Danes [illegible] this town in the beginning of their incursions; and in the reign of king Stephen there was a castle in the midst of the town, of which the foundation-plot is still visible. In the reign of Richard, the inhabitants murdered all the Jews here. At this place the barons met to levy war against king John. In the war between the houses of Lancaster and York, the Lancaster party [illegible]

... with fire and sword, since which ... never recover its former glory, ... it has all along maintained a con... trade. It is yet a large, populous, ... with a mayor, recorder, &c. Its ... is in malt, sea-coal, and free... here subsists the notable custom of ... English, by which the younger ... the lands and tenements of the ... intestate. There is a course ... The markets here are ... and Friday. It is a borough ... two members to the British ... forty miles S. Lincoln, and ... N. London.

... a town of the United States of ... in Kentucky: forty-four miles ... Kfort. *Long.* 84. 48. W. Green... *Lat.* 37. 22. N.

..., an island in the Grecian Archi... about sixteen miles in length, and ... breadth: about sixty miles W. from ... and ninety N. from the eastern ... Candia. *Long.* 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

..., a town of Hungary: fifteen miles ... Wardein.

..., an island in the Grecian Archi... anciently called *Cos* or *Coos*, about ... miles in circumference, and situated ... four leagues from the continent of ... The country is for the most part ... with some rising hills towards the east. ... unds with cypress and turpentine trees, ... great variety of medicinal plants. ... produced here was famous among ... for a purgative quality. This ... has one considerable town, situated in ... with a harbour defended by a castle. ... the see of a bishop. Hippocrates, the ... physician, and Apelles, the painter, ... th natives of Coos. *Long.* 44. 40. ... *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

..., a bay of Asiatic Turkey, on the ... west coast of the province of Natolia, ... the island of Stanchio. *Long.* 45. to ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 48. to 37. 4. N.

..., a town of Germany, in the ... of the Upper Rhine, and county of ... nine miles WSW. Creutznach, and ... two N. Deux Ponts.

..., a town of European Turkey, in ... province of Macedonia: fifty-six miles ... Edessa.

..., a small island, or rather rock, in ... Mediterranean: ten miles N. Candia.

..., or *Standlow*, a town of England, ... county of Herts, with a weekly ... on Friday: eight miles NE. Hert... and twenty-six N. London.

..., or *Stanes*, a town of England, in ... county of Middlesex, situated on the ... Thames, on the borders of Surry. In ... year 1009, an army of Danes after burning Oxford, returned along the Thames, and hearing that an army was coming against them passed the river at this town, and after ravaging the country all the winter, went into Kent, about Lent, to repair their ships: six miles ESE. Windsor, and seventeen W. London.

Stang, a river of Sweden, in the province of East Gothland, which runs into Lake Roxan, near Linkioping.

Stang, a town of Norway: twenty-four miles N. Berga.

Stangengrun, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzeburg: nine miles SW. Zwickau.

Stangenrod, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld: thirteen miles NNW. Eizleben.

Stangwyk, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 80 miles SW. Drontheim.

Stanhope, a town of England, in the county of Durham, on the river Were: seventeen miles W. Durham, and 264 N. London.

Stanitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: eleven miles N. Chrudim.

Stanley St. Leonard, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, with a weekly market on Saturday: thirteen miles S. Gloucester, and 107 W. London.

Stanovaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk: eight miles SW. Ischim.

Stanovitzkoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod: forty-eight miles NW. Tcherapovetz.

Stansted, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: five miles N. Falmouth.

Stanton, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln: seventeen miles ENE. Lincoln, and 146 N. London.

Stantz, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which runs into the river Muhr: two miles ENE. Luttenberg.

Stantz, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Unterwalden, of which it was formerly the capital: eight miles SE. Lucern, and forty-two E. Berne.

Stara Rusa, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, near lake Ilmen: fifty-six miles S. Novgorod. *Long.* 49. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

Starckenberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 13 miles NE. Landeck.

Starein, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles S. Hardegg.

Starenberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Wurmsee: fourteen miles NNE. Weilhaim.

Stargard, or *Starogard*, a town of Prussian Pomerelia, situated on the Fers. When this place was little more than a village, Subislaus, prince of Pomerania, granted it to the knights

knights of St. John, who founded St. John's church in this town, Stargard was rebuilt by the Teutonic knights, in the year 1339, on the spot where it now stands; but the knights of St. John were not pleased with the removal of the town. In 1456, it was taken by the Poles, and in 1654, it surrendered to the Swedes. It now belongs to Prussia: twenty miles S. Dantzig.

Stargard, or *Old Stargard*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a circle, in the duchy of Mecklenburg: fifty-five miles SE. Gustro, and sixty-three S. Stralsund.

Stargard, or *New Stargard*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a duchy, and likewise of all Hinder Pomerania. Its neighbourhood produces plenty of corn and esculent vegetables. This town lies on the Ina, by means of which it has a free communication with the Baltic, which was confirmed to it after a long process against Stettin. It is an immediate town, large, and well-built, containing two churches, with a third in the suburb, and a conventual church, where besides the Lutherans, the Germans, and French Calvinists, are allowed the public exercise of their religion. In this town likewise is a house of correction, having a chaplain of its own. At a small distance without the town is a noble college, founded in 1631, by burgermaster Peter Groning, and which, in 1714, received some amendments in its constitution; here is likewise a free-school, kept in a suppressed convent, and divers good manufactures: its trade is considerable. The court of regency, the chief tribunal, the exchequer, with other offices, both ecclesiastical and civil, have been removed to Stettin. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Stargard suffered very greatly by fire, war, and pestilence. In 1758, it was taken by the Russians: 74 miles NE. Berlin, and 44 N. Custrin. *Long.* 32. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 19. N.

Stari Besusitz, a town of Croatia: thirty miles W. Bihacs.

Starigard, a ruined town of Servia: 12 miles SSE. Novibasar.

Starikilia, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on a branch of the Danube: six miles E. Ismail.

Staritza, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver, on the Volga: 44 miles SW. Tver. *Long.* 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 24. N.

Starkenbach, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: eleven miles NNE. Gitschin.

Starkenberg, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim: one mile N. Traarbach.

Starkenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and bishopric of Mentz: one mile E. Heppenheim.

Starkstadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 8 miles W. Branau.

Starodub, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverskoe: 44 miles N. Novgorod Sieverskoe. *Long.* 50. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.

Staroselo, a town of Russia, in the government of Mogilev: twenty miles NNW. Rogatchev.

Start Bay, a bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire, between Dartmouth and Start Point.

Start Point, a cape of England, on the south-east coast of the county of Devon: nine miles S. Dartmouth. *Long.* 3. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 11. N.

Sartzova, a bay or gulf of the Frozen Ocean, on the coast of Russia. *Long.* 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 16. N.

Starvegut Bay, a bay on the south-west coast of the island of Jamaica, south of Starvegut Point.

Starvegut Point, a cape on the south west coast of the island of Jamaica. *Long.* [illegible]. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 58. N.

Starwitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Grotkau: three miles N. Patschkau.

Stasfurt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: twenty miles S. Magdeburg.

Stasida, a small island in the Mediterranean: eight miles NW. Scarpanto.

Stasnas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: twenty-two miles W. Carlstadt.

Staten Island, an island belonging to the United States of America, and forming the county of Richmond. It is about eighteen miles in length, and at a medium six or seven in breadth, and contains 3152 inhabitants. On the south side is a considerable tract of level good land; but the island in general is rough, and the hills high. Richmond is the only town of any note on the island, and that is a poor inconsiderable place. The inhabitants are principally Dutch and French.

Staten Land, an island at the extremity of South America, about twelve leagues in length, and five in breadth, separated from Terra del Fuego by the strait of Le Maire. The account in Anson's Voyage says, "that though Terra del Fuego had an aspect extremely barren and desolate, yet this island of Staten Land far surpasses it in the wildness and horror of its appearance: it seemingly be entirely composed of inaccessible rocks without the least mixture of earth or mold between them. These rocks terminate in a vast number of ragged points which spire a prodigious height, and are all of them covered with everlasting snow; the point themselves

themſelves are on every ſide ſurrounded with frightful precipices, and often overhang in a moſt aſtoniſhing manner; and the hills which bear them are generally ſeparated from each other by narrow clefts, which appear as if the country had been rent by earthquakes, for theſe chaſms are nearly perpendicular, and extend through the ſubſtance of the main rocks, almoſt to their very roots: ſo that nothing can be imagined more ſavage and gloomy than the whole coaſt of this coaſt." Captain Cook, who paſſed the Straits of Le Maire in the month of January, 1769, ſays, "in the appearance of Staten Land he did not diſcover the wildneſs and horror that is aſcribed to it in the account of lord Anſon's Voyage. On the north ſide are the appearances of bays or harbours; and the land, when he ſaw it, was neither deſtitute of wood nor verdure, nor covered with ſnow. *Long.* 65. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 40. S

Stanimaka, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: ſixteen miles S. of Philippopoli.

Stato della Chieſa, or *State of the Church*, the name given to the dominions of the pope in Italy; theſe dominions are bounded on the north by the Venetian States, on the eaſt by the Adriatic and part of the kingdom of Naples, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean, and on the weſt by the Mediterranean, the duchy of Tuſcany, and the duchy of Modena. They are compoſed of ſeveral other provinces, viz. the Bologneſe, duchy of Ferrara, Romagna, duchy of Urbino, marquiſate of Ancona, county of Caſtello, territory of Perugia, the Orvietan, duchy of Spoleto, or Umbria, Sabina, duchy of Caſtro, Patrimonio, or Patrimony of St. Peter, and Campania, or Campagna di Romi. The whole forming a country about 220 miles in length; the breadth is very unequal, being in the centre more than a hundred; towards the ſouth, where it borders on Naples, about forty; northward, near the Venetian States, not more than forty; and where it joins Tuſcany hardly twenty. Over this country the pope is the temporal as well as eccleſiaſtical prince. The eccleſiaſtical power is claimed by the popes, as ſucceſſors of St. Peter over all the Chriſtian church, and is acknowledged by all Roman Catholic ſtates; but this dominion is different in different countries. The temporal power has riſen from the grants of ſucceſſive emperors of Rome and Germany, as likewiſe from other princes. The pope is elected by the cardinals from among themſelves. The cardinals are the pope's privy council, and his miniſters, the chiefs of the tribunals, and princes of the church; the origin of their inſtitution is unknown. Before the 10th century, they were called prieſts and deacons, who aſſiſted the biſhop; a long time after that, they were conſidered as the only electors of the head of the church, their dignity being inferior to that of biſhops, and equal to that of abbots. After this, they became biſhops: and, in 1464, they were decorated with the purple: and inſenſibly they obtained the firſt rank after the pope. They are divided into ſix cardinal biſhops, fifty cardinal prieſts, and fourteen cardinal deacons. The Conclave is the place where the cardinals meet for the election of the pope, and is generally one of the galleries of the Vatican. The court of Rome is numerous and brilliant; the principal offices are occupied by cardinals, ſuch as the chamberlain, who is head of the finances, and acts as pope between the death of one and the election of another; the ſecretary of ſtate, who is at the head of the adminiſtration; the datary, who preſides over the appointment and inſtitution of benefices; the cardinal-vicar, who officiates as the biſhop of Rome, ſuperintends the morals of the inhabitants, examines the parochial clergy, and ſuperintends the preſs. Other cardinals are, vice-chancellor, auditor, ſecretary of briefs, &c. The conſiſtory is the ſupreme tribunal, and formed of cardinals, generally aſſembled in the palace once a week, or whenever the pope judges it neceſſary, when he himſelf preſides under a canopy. Here they deliberate on all affairs, temporal and ſpiritual, which concern the Holy See, and here they elect the cardinals, and thoſe biſhops which depend on the pope. The inferior colleges are called congregations, ſuch as that of the inquiſition and the conſultum, eſtabliſhed to receive the complaints of the people againſt their governors, and of vaſſals againſt their lords. The Rota is eſtabliſhed for the adjudication of all civil cauſes above the value of 500 Roman crowns (rather more than 100l.) This tribunal is compoſed of twelve judges, appointed by the different Roman Catholic countries, and are ſelected from among prelates of diſtinction, whoſe deciſions are laws. The revenues of the pope are very great; the military force ordinarily conſiſts of 6000 troops; but according to circumſtances are eaſily increaſed or diminiſhed. His body guard is compoſed of 400 Swiſs and 70 cuiraſſiers. Four gallies and two frigates at Civita Vecchia, conſtitute his naval force. Rome is the capital.

Stato degli Preſidi, a name given to a part of Tuſcany, which was ceded to Philip II, king of Spain, and belongs to Naples. It is ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, and conſiſts of the town of Orbitello, Porto, Hercole, the principality of Piombino, and the iſland of Elba, with a few villages.

Stavanger, a ſeaport town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand, ſituated on a bay of the North Sea. It was anciently the

ſee of a biſhop, but the town being burnt, in the year 1688, the ſee was removed to Chriſtianſand: 86 miles S. Bergen, and 85 NW. Chriſtianſand. *Long.* 6. 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 58. N.

Stavelo, ſee *Stablo*.

Stavenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Prignitz: ſeven miles NW. Perleberg.

Stavenhagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: 24 miles E. Guſtrow, and 16 NW. New Brandenburg.

Staveren, one of the moſt ancient towns of Frieſland, ſuppoſed to have been built a year before Chriſt, and to have taken its name from an ancient idol, worſhipped by the inhabitants, called Stavon. Great part of the ancient town having been deſtroyed by the ſea, the inhabitants rebuilt it in the place where it now ſtands, as being leſs expoſed. It was anciently a very rich, powerful, and populous city, with the beſt harbour in that country. The ancient kings of Frieſland made it their ordinary reſidence, in a palace built by Richolde, the firſt king, about the year 400. Radbode VI, after he had conquered all the country as far as Utrecht, called his conqueſts *the Kingdom of Staveren*, which ſhows the flouriſhing ſtate of the town at that time, and was the occaſion of its been included in the league of the German Hanſe towns. It was ſurrounded with walls and ditches about the year 339, by Obidalde VI, duke of Frieſland. It is ſince reduced very much from its ancient grandeur, the harbour being choked up; however, there remains ſtill enough of its former ſplendour to make it a conſiderable town; and they ſtill carry on ſome trade, eſpecially in fiſhing, and in paſſage-boats over the pools and lakes of the neighbourhood: forty miles N. Amſterdam, and 75 WSW. Embden.

Staveren, ſee *Frederickſvoorn*.

Stauff, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck Uſingen.

Stauff, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, with a citadel: thirty miles SE. Anſpach.

Stauffen, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, in the Briſgau, on the Mehlibach: twenty-four miles NNE. Bale, and eight S. Friburg. *Long.* 25. 29. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 55. N.

Stauffenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: five miles NNE. Gieſſen, and ten ENE. Wetzlar.

Staunton, a river of the United States of America, which unites with the Dan, and forms the Roanoke: fifty-eight miles WNW. Halifax. *Long.* 69. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 34. N.

Staunton, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: thirty miles WNW. Charlottſville.

Stavropol, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirsk, on the Volga: four miles SSE. Simbirsk. *Long.* 60. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 44. N.

Stavropol, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Volga: miles WNW. Ekaterinograd. *Long.* 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 56. N.

Stavros, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia: 46 miles ESE. Salonika.

Stanſtadt, a town of Swiſſerland, in canton of Underwald: ſix miles SE. Lucerne.

Staxigo Harbour, a bay of Scotland, the eaſt coaſt of the county of Caithneſs, one mile S. Noſs Head.

Steckborn, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, on the Lake of Conſtance, miles W. Conſtance, and fourteen Schaffhauſen.

Steckem, a town of Flanders: five S. from Hulſt.

Steczica, a town of Poland, in the tinate of Sandomirz, on the Wiſtula its union with the Viſtula: twenty Radom.

Steeberg, a town of Germany, in duchy of Carniola: eleven miles Cirknitz.

Steege, a ſeaport town of Denmark the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mo was formerly a place of great ſtrength in the year 1510, held out a ſiege the Lubeckers. Here was alſo a caſtle was deſtroyed by the burghers, in 1534: 38 miles SSW. Copenhagen. 12. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 3. N.

Steen, a town of Norway, in the p of Aggerhaus: 15 miles N. Chriſtia

Steenbergen, a town of Brabant: formerly a place of conſiderable conſ being ſituated on the ſea-ſide, wi venient harbour; but the ſea ha from it to the diſtance of a league: cumſtance, together with the calam has undergone by war, has reduc much, that it has hardly the appe a town: twenty-five miles N. A and five N. Berg-op-Zoom.

Steenbergen, a mountain of Afric the Cape Hope.

Steenhouſe, a town of Scotland, iſland of Pamona: ſeven miles W. wall.

Steenkeer, a town of Norway, in vince of Drontheim: thirty-ſix mi Drontheim.

Steenkirk, or *Steenkerque*, a vi Hainaut, ſituated on the river S where a bloody battle was fought the allies, commanded by William I of England, and the French under th

f Luxemberg, the 24th of July, 1692, in ch the latter were victorious. In the ench army were the duke of Chartres, in the fifteenth year of his age, Louis de bourbonne, grand nephew of the great Condé, d Armand, prince of Conti, all princes the blood, and rivals in reputation. The ng princes, to whose bravery this victory s attributed, were received in France dift the acclamations of the people, who ery where crowded the roads as they d. The ladies of the court contrived fashions of dress, which they called kirks; and the men, ever ready to the follies of the fair sex, wore cravats the same appellation. In this action allies were computed to lose 7000 men, ich were included the earl of Angus, al Mackay, sir John Launier, sir Ro- Douglas, with many other officers of and merit; and the French purchased dvantage dear, as, besides 3000 private the prince of Turenne, the marquis Bellefonds, Fermaçon, Tilladet, and ny other gallant officers lost their lives: miles and a half NW. Braine le Comte, hirteen N. Mons.

Steenkirk, or *Stevenskirk*, or *Steemkerk*, a of Flanders: 8 miles W. Dixmunde.

Steenworde, a town of France, in the de- ment of the North, and chief place of a n, in the district of Hazebrouck: 1¼ E. Cassel, and 3¼ W. Ypres.

Steenwyck, a town of Overissel, situated e river Aa, in the country of Zallant, n the confines of Friesland. It has churches. In the year 1522, the de Meurs besieged it for the duke of res, but was compelled to retire. In , the count de Rennebourg besieged it he king of Spain; but, after five , the English troops, under the com- of general Norris, obliged him e the siege. The year following, the of Parma took it by a stratagem of go, the governor of Friesland, who ela lad to understand by his means, th of the water in the ditch. The lad hat fall into the water, pointing out st shallow place, the Spaniards im- ely scaled the walls, took the town, ade slaughter of the inhabitants, be- they had profaned the Catholic reli- by insulting the images, and spoiling esiastical ornaments at Hasselt, a few ctore. It was retaken by prince , the 4th of July, 1592, after a six weeks, and has, since that time, d under the dominion of the States- fifty-five miles SW. Embden, -one N. Zutphen.

Stert, a small island in the Bristol el, about mid-way between the coast of England, and the coast of Wales. *Long.* 3. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

Steffi, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anspach: three miles SSW. Maynbernheim.

Stegeborg, a town of Sweden, in the province of East Gothland: eight miles N. Calmar, and eighteen E. Nordkioping.

Stegen, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim: 100 miles N. Drontheim.

Stegen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: fifteen miles SE. Braemsted.

Stein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, with a citadel, on the Drave: two miles S. Clagenfurt.

Stein, a town and fortress of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Worms, on the east side of the Rhine: four miles N. Worms.

Stein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordship of Schonburg: seven miles SE. Zwickau, and eleven S. Glauchau.

Stein, or *Kamnetz*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the Feistritz: ten miles N. Laybach, and 144 SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 22. N.

Stein am Reim, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, situated on the north side of the Rhine, at the west extremity of Lake Zell, with a bridge over the river. This town was surrounded with walls, in the year 966 by Burcard, the second duke of Swabia, who endowed it with several privileges. In the year 1005, a Benedictine convent, founded by his consort at Hohentweil, was removed to Stein, but continued under the government of an abbot, till the time of the reformation. In 1267, the town itself changed masters, and devolved to the barons of Hohenklingen, who had long before built the seat of that name, which is yet standing above the town. In 1443, both the seat and town were sold, with all appurtenances, to the Klingenberg family, but in 1457, the burghers redeemed themselves, and soon after entered into an alliance with Zurich, and Schafhausen. In the year 1484, with an entire reserve of their liberties and privileges, they put themselves under the protection of Zurich, in such a manner as they continue to this day. At the time of the reformation, Stein, in conjunction with most of its conventualists, embracing Protestantism; the convent was sequestrated, and in 1524, Zurich appointed a bailiff to superintend and collect its revenues. The high and low jurisdiction is lodged in the town, the magistracy of which is composed of burghermasters, and a

council, who are all natives, and of its own nomination, excepting the judge and his weibel or ſerjeant, who are appointed by the city of Zurich, though even theſe muſt be burghers of Stein. The above-mentioned ſeat of Hohenklingen has been converted into a hochwacht, or watch tower, and the caſtellan or klingen vogt, as he is called, reſides in it. On the other ſide of the Rhine, in a place called *Burg*, oppoſite to the town, is a church, ſeated on an eminence, and belonging to the town of Stein. Some are of opinion that this is the ſpot on which once ſtood the caſtle of a Celtic town called *Gaunodurum*, which is ſuppoſed to have reached to the village of Eſchenz: ten miles E. Schaffhauſen, and thirteen W. Conſtance.

Steinach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eleven miles W. Rottenmann.

Steinach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Neckar, near Tubingen, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Steinach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes ſouth of Neiffen, and runs into the Neckar, near Nurtingen, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Steinach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Maine, one mile S. Zeulen, in the biſhopric of Bamberg.

Steinach (Stadt), a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: thirty miles NE. Bamberg, and fifteen NNW. Bayreuth.

Steinach (Markt), a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: five miles ENE. Schweinfurt, and twenty-five NE. Wurzburg.

Steinakirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Little Erlaph: ten miles S. Ips.

Steinam Anger, or *Szombath Hely*, a town of Hungary, built on the ruins of an ancient Roman town, called *Sibaria*: forty-eight miles S. Vienna, and forty-three SSW. Preſburg.

Steinau, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a circle, in the principality of Wohlau, on a ſmall river near the weſt ſide of the Oder. It contains two churches, and ſome manufactures of cloth. In the year 1345, this town was burnt by the Polacks. In the year 1633, the Imperialiſts having ſurprized the Swedes and Saxons, who were encamped in the neighbourhood, and taken the greateſt part of them priſoners, ſacked and burned the town. The like misfortune has twice befallen it in ſucceeding wars: ten miles WNW. Wohlau, and twenty SE. Gros Glogau.

Steinau, or *Szynawa*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Wohlau: thirteen miles W. Ober Glogau, and ſix and a half N. Neuſtadt.

Steinau, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenburg: ſixteen miles SW. Fulda, and twenty-three ENE. Hanau.

Steinau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: twenty-four miles NE. Carlſburg.

Steinbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles S. Stein.

Steinbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Dillenburg: ſix miles NNW. Dillenburg.

Steinbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: and margravate of Baden: five miles WSW. Gernſpach, and thirty-eight W. Stuttgart.

Steinbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Engeburg: ſix miles SSE. Woikenſtein.

Steinberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe: ten miles ENE. Lemgow.

Steinberg, a mountain of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, near Minden.

Steinberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Engeburg: fourteen miles SSE. Freyberg.

Steinbergen, ſee *Steenbergen*.

Steinea, a town of Swiſſerland, belonging to the canton of Zurich, in the Thurgau: four miles NE. St. Gal.

Steinfurt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county, to which it gives name: ſeventeen miles NNW. Munſter, and nine S. Bentheim. *Long.* 24. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 13. N.

Steinfurt, a county and principality of Germany, ſurrounded by the biſhopric of Munſter, about twenty-five miles in length, and from five to eight in breadth; ſaid to be a principality of the empire, in the year 1495. Part of the territories belong to the biſhop of Munſter, and part to the county of Bentheim. To a Roman month it contributes ſeven florins thirty-two kruitzers, and is taxed to the imperial chamber, four rix-dollars forty-two kruitzers.

Steinfurt, or *Drenſteinfurt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: eleven miles S. Munſter. *Long.* 26. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Steinhaus, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles NE. Mutzenſtichberg.

Steinhauſen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zug, at the north end of the lake of Zug: 2 miles NW. Zug and 13 S. Zurich.

Steinheid, a town of Germany, in the

circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg: nine miles NNE. Coburg.

Steinheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, on the Main: two miles S. Hainau, and 28 E. Mentz.

Steinheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: fourteen miles NNE. Paderborn. *Long.* 26. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 51. N.

Steinhurſt, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: twenty-five miles ENE. Hamburg, and fifteen SW. Lubeck.

Steinhude, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenburg, on the ſouth ſide of Steinhuder Meer: thirteen miles NW. Hanover.

Steinhuder Meer, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenburg, ſix miles long and two broad: twelve miles NW. Hanover.

Steinſinak, a town of Croatia: ten miles ESE. Carlſtad.

Steinkirchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: ten miles SE. Stade.

Steinort, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: fifty-two miles SE. Konigſberg.

Steinſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: three miles S. Weyda.

Steinſbel, a mountain of Hungary: four miles N. Kemnitz.

Steitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt: ſix miles S. Zerbſt.

Stelboren, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Thurgau, on the ſouth ſide of the Lake Zell: ſeven miles W. Conſtance.

Stelbowen, a town of Holland, one league SW. from Gertrudenburg.

Stella, a river of Italy, in the country of Friuli, which runs into the Gulf of Venice: four miles SSE. Priſcnis.

Stella, a ſmall iſland of Italy, in the Lake of Garda: fourteen miles NW. Verona.

Stella (La), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: twenty-ſeven miles SW. Cangiano.

Stellenboſch, a diſtrict or juriſdiction of Africa, in the ſettlement of the Cape of Good Hope, formed in the year 1670, with a town or village founded at the ſame time: this town was burned down in the year 1710, and ſince rebuilt. It contains little more than fifty houſes.

Stellow, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: nine miles NNE. Elmeſhorn.

Stenay, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meuſe, on the Meuſe. This town was taken by the Auſtrians, in the year 1791: ſeven leagues NNW. Verdun, and five NE. Grandpré. *Long.* 22. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

Stenbrugge, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: 8 miles N. Tonſberg.

Stenby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 11 miles E. Nordkioping.

Stenkbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes four miles S. Landſberg, in the circle of Leipſic, and runs into the Fuhme, two miles N. Zorbeg.

Stendal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the Old Mark of Brandenburg; containing four churches, with conſiderable manufactures introduced by the French refugees: twenty-eight miles WNW. Brandenburg, and 56 W. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 41. N.

Stendalichen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: ten miles NE. New Angermunde.

Stendorp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ſix miles ENE. Eutyn.

Stene, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 48 miles E. Drontheim.

Stenfort, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: eight miles S. New Stettin.

Stenwick, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: twenty-four miles SW. Drontheim.

Stenoſa, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about ten miles in circumference, inhabited only by a few goats and their keepers. *Long.* 43. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 5. N.

Stenſſitza, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Sandomirz: 20 miles E. Radom.

Stepenitz, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elb, near Wittenberg.

Stepenitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: nine miles NW. Golnow, and twenty NNW. Stargard.

Stephanhoujko, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: ſixteeen miles NNE. Chrudim.

Stephankowice, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belz: 34 miles N. Belz.

Stephanowze, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, at the conflux of the Pruth, and the Barleu: forty miles N. Jaſſi, and 116 NW. Bender. *Long.* 45. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 53. N.

Stephansberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: four miles N. Maynberheim.

Stephanſdorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 3½ miles NW. Neiſſe.

Stephante, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, on the coaſt of the Black Sea: eighteen miles N. Sinob.

Stephen's Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the NW. part of Cook's Straits, in New Zealand. *Long.* 185. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 36. S.

Stephen's Iſlands, two ſmall iſlands in the Eaſtern India Sea, diſcovered by Capt. Cartwright, in 1767. They had a green pleaſant appearance, and were well covered with trees; but whether they are inhabited he did not know. They run about NW. by W. and SE. by E. one is about three miles long, and the other about ſix. The paſſage between them appeared to be about two miles broad. *Long.* 138. 39. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 22. S.

Stepnaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 24 miles W. Troitzk.

Sterang, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: ſixteen miles NNW. Chriſtiania.

Sterlitamatzk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Bielaia: ſixty miles S. Upha. *Long.* 73. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

Sternatia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: ten miles ENE. Nardo.

Sternberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim: ten miles S. Kaurzim.

Sternberg, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which takes its name from an old citadel: ten miles ENE. Lemgow, and fourteen S. Minden.

Sternberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: twenty-four miles SE. Cuſtrin, and 66 ESE. Berlin. *Long.* 32. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 18. N.

Sternberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, ſituated on a lake: ſixteen miles SE. Wiſmar.

Sternſtein, a town of Germany, with a ruined citadel, which gives name to a county in the circle of Bavaria. The county lies diſperſed in the Upper Palatinate, and to a Roman month is aſſeſſed at thirty-eight florins; to the chamber of Wetzlar, it is taxed 122 rix-dollars, forty-five kruitzers; the town is ſituated ſeventeen miles N. Nabburg, and twenty NE. Amberg.

Stert Point, a cape or headland in the Britiſh Channel, on the north coaſt of the county of Somerſet, at the mouth of the Parret, ten miles below Bridgewater. *Long.* 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Sterzingen, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, celebrated for its manufactory of ſword blades. Near it are ſilver-mines: ten miles NW. Brixen.

Stettin (New), a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania, ſituated in the midſt of lakes; built in the 14th century, by duke Ratiſlaus IV, as a defence of the frontiers againſt Pruſſia, but has never been flouriſhing: ſixty-four miles ENE. Stargard, and forty-ſix SE. Colberg. *Long.* 34. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 44. N.

Stettin, or *Old Stettin*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, and capital of that part which belongs to Pruſſia, ſituated on the river Oder, which here divides it into four branches. It is large, handſome, and well fortified, with ſeveral manufactures; a dock for building ſhips. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with England, Holland, France, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Pruſſia, Dantzig, Mecklenburg, Lubeck, and Hamburg. Stettin contains five pariſh churches, a college of phyſicians, with a board of health, a chamber of commerce, a court of admiralty, &c. 1400 houſes, and about 20,000 inhabitants: fourteen miles WNW. Stargard, and ſeventy-four W. New Stetten. *Long.* 32. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 23. N.

Stevenage, a town of England, in the county of Herts, with a weekly market on Friday: eleven miles NNW. Hertford, and thirty-one N. London,

Steven's Klint, a mountain of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, near Hedding.

Stevenſton, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, containing 174 houſes, and about 1020 ſouls, in the neighbourhood: coal-mines: three miles NNW. Irvine.

Stevenſwaert, or *Fort St. Etienne*, a fortreſs of Guelderland, ſituated on the east of the Meuſe, built in the year 1633, by order of the Marquis of Aitone, governor of the Netherlands for Philip IV, King of Spain. In the year 1702, the allies laid siege to and took it after a ſhort reſiſtance; and the garriſon with two pieces of cannon was conducted to Namur. In the year 1515, it was ceded to the States-General by his Imperial majeſty in virtue of an article in the barrier treaty: thirty miles N. Liege, and ſeven SE. Ruremond.

Stewart's Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſles in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Capt. Hunter in the year 1791. *Long.* 218. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 26. S.

Stewartſtown, a town of Ireland, in the country of Tyrone: five miles NNE. Dungannon.

Stewartſtown, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, ſituated on a ſmall river which runs into the ſea: the number of inhabitants in the town and pariſh, which is ten miles in length, and four in breadth, is about 2000. In the town are about 120 weavers; beſides which, the principal employment is in bonnets, and what are called French or Quebec caps: ſeven miles NE. Irvine, and fifteen NNE. Ayr.

Steyll, a town of Germany, in the cir-

Weſtphalia, belonging to the Abby of ... two miles SE. Eſſen, and ſixteen ... Duſſeldorp.

...ng, a town of England, in the ... of Suſſex, with a weekly market on ...day. It was formerely a place of ... note, and a county of itſelf; it is now ... place, but a borough-town, and ſends ... members to the Britiſh parliament: ten ... NW. Brighthelmſtone, and fifty S. ...don.

..., a town of Germany, in the arch... of Auſtria, ſituated on a ſmall river ... its conflux with the Ens. Moſt of the ... are engaged in manufactures of ... and ſteel. Among the royal towns in ... country above the Ens, Steyr has the ...eminence, but at preſent contains hardly ... ſhadow of its former reputation. This ... was alſo formerly the capital of a coun... and belonged to Stiria; but the Stirian ..., Ottocar, having ceded his duchy to his ...-in-law, duke Leopold of Auſtria, it ... ſeparated from Stiria, and added to the ... above the Ens, and from that time ... only a feigniory. In the years 1502, ... 1554, and 1727, it ſuffered greatly by ... eighty miles W. Vienna, and 44 SE. ... *Long.* 32. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. N.

...egg, a town of Germany, in the arch... of Auſtria, on the north ſide of the ...: 84 miles W. Vienna, and 36 ESE. ... *Long.* 33. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. N.

...berg, a town of Germany, in the ... of Auſtria: five miles E. Glag...

...ag, a town of Germany, in the duchy ...ria: ſeven miles NNW. Graz.

...nitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle ...nigingratz: twenty-four miles E. ...ngratz.

...elda, a town of Norway, in the pro... of Drontheim: forty-ſix miles ENE. ...rheim.

...ranſen, a town and citadel of Ger..., in the circle of Weſtphalia, and ... of Eaſt Frieſland, founded by the ...burghers, about the year 1435, as a ...ity againſt pirates, and afterwards ſtill ...er fortified: 18 miles ESE. Emden. ... 24. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 14. N.

...Lavo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom ...aples, and province of Baſilicata, cele...ed for its baths: twenty-four miles ... Acerenza.

...ſried, a town of Germany, in the ... duchy of Auſtria, near which Ottocar, ... of Bohemia, was defeated and ſlain, by ... emperor Rodolphus, in the year 1278: ...n miles NE. Weikendorff.

...li, an iſland in the Grecian Archipe... lago. *Long.* 40. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 25. N.

Stilo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 17 miles NNE. Girace.

Stilton, a village of England, in the county of Huntingdon, celebrated for its cheeſes: 14½ miles S. Stamford, and 75 N. London.

Stimmerdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: five miles WNW. Kamnitz.

Stincher, a river of Scotland, which runs into the ſea at Ballantrae, in the county of Ayr.

Stinter, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Thur, near Biſchoff Zell.

Stio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: ſixteen miles SW. Cangiano.

Stipel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: three miles S. Bockum.

Stiri, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: nine miles S. Livadia.

Stiria, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, bounded on the north by the archduchy of Auſtria, on the eaſt by Hungary, on the ſouth by Carniola, and on the weſt by Carinthia. It is divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Stiria is bounded on the north by Auſtria, on the eaſt by Hungary, on the ſouth by Lower Stiria and Carinthia, and on the weſt by the archbiſhopric of Salzburg; and is about 110 miles in length, from eaſt to weſt, and from 25 to 45 in breadth, from north to ſouth. Lower Stiria is bounded on the north by Upper Stiria, on the eaſt by Hungary and Croatia, on the ſouth by Carniola, and on the weſt by Carinthia: its extent from north to ſouth is about 80 miles, and about 48 from eaſt to weſt. Upper Stiria contains many lofty mountains, but, by the induſtry of the inhabitants, the whole country is pretty well cultivated; inſomuch that, in many places, the very higheſt tops of the mountains are inhabited. The people who dwell in theſe parts in winter, when large quantities of ſnow fall, are, for ſeveral months, kept as it were priſoners; and even in general ſeldom come down from their heights. By continual cuſtom too they are habituated to the cold. It is very aſtoniſhing that, amidſt theſe mountains and ſteep heights, they are able to ſucceed with the plough, and that the eminences themſelves are likewiſe fertile. They cultivate a fine ſort of wheat, which is ſufficient not only for the ſupplies of their own neceſſities, but, in ſome meaſure, alſo for ſale. They have, in particular, large breeds of cattle, wild fowl, game, and chamois; the brooks and lakes, of which there are many ſituated between the high rocks, are

rich in fiſh. In ſome places, too, are ſmall vales; and the inhabitants endeavour to avail themſelves of every ſpot of earth. The mountains contain ſilver, lead, copper, and, in particular, iron. The iron mines have been already worked above 1000 years, and ſtill continue rich. The Stirian ſteel is highly valued. The foreſts with which the ridges of the mountains here are covered, yield in ſufficient quantity, the wood neceſſary for the ſmelting huts. Silver was formerly dug; but ever ſince the year 1658, the mines have been filled with water. In the mountains, likewiſe, are hot-baths and medicinal ſprings. At Auſſee are ſome good ſalt-works. The principal rivers which run through this country, are the Muehr and Ens. Judenburg is the capital. Lower Stiria contains fewer mountains, and more campaign; the ſoil is generally fertile, and on the hills is produced ſome good wine. In it are hot-baths and medicinal ſprings. This part of the country is watered not only by the Muehr, but alſo by the Drave and Save. Gratz is the capital. In the whole duchy are near 120 towns, and about 500 citadels: many of the laſt ſtand on the higheſt ſummits of the rocks. The highways are good, notwithſtanding the country is mountainous. The language is very rough. The inhabitants of the quarter of Cilley are Winds, or Wends, and ſpeak the Wendiſh language, which is in uſe even among the common people for ſome miles from Gratz. Thoſe who are but a ſmall degree removed from the common rank ſpeak Wendiſh, German, and Italian, and the principal inhabitants alſo French. No other doctrine, or worſhip, is permitted in all this country, excepting that of the Roman Catholic. At Seckau is a biſhop who bears the title of a prince of the holy Roman empire; he is ſubject to the archbiſhop of Salzburg, whoſe general vicar he alſo is through the greateſt part of Stiria. The moſt important manufactures in the country are the iron and ſteel-works, the produce of which is exported in great quantities. Stiria was formerly a part of Carinthia, but in the eleventh century was ſeparated from it, and made a peculiar mark. Some affirm, that the emperor Conrad II undertook this change in the year 1030, conferring that mark on count Ottocar I, of Steyr; but others aſcribe it to the emperor Henry IV, who, about the year 1072, created Ottocar II, count of Steyr, firſt marggrave over this county. The emperor Frederic I, in the year 1165, conferred the ducal dignity on the marggrave Ottocar, whom ſome call the fourth, but others the ſixth of that name; and this new duke, having no children, ceded his duchy, with the conſent of the ſtates, to his father-in-law, duke Leopold of Auſtria.

Stirling, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county, to which it gives name, ſtands on the right bank of the Forth, on an eminence which terminates in a rock: it is ſaid to be of conſiderable antiquity, and incorporated as early as the twelfth century, and in the middle of which it became a royal residence, when David I kept his court here that he might be near the abby of Cambuſkenneth, which he then founded. It is a royal burgh, and probably was made ſo in the ninth century. The town-council conſiſts of a provoſt, four bailies, a dean of guild, treaſurer, ſeven merchant councellors, and ſeven deacons of trade. A by-law of this corporation, made in the year 1700, redounds to their credit; it obliges the members of council annually to take an oath by which they bind themſelves to take a leaſe of any part of the public property during their management, nor to purchaſe any part of it; neither to receive any gratification out of the public funds, under pretence of any reward for their trouble, in going about the affairs of the borough, or of the hoſpital founded in it. As far back as the end of the ſixteenth century, ſhalloons, manufactured in Stirling, to a conſiderable extent, were ſent over to the Low Countries. Bruges was then the ſtaple port for Scottish commodities. The manufacturers miſtaking their own intereſt, and debaſing the quality of their ſhalloons, ſoon loſt, however, the advantages of that gainful branch of trade, and the town became miſerably poor: though the manufacture was greatly hurt even by bad conduct, yet it was never entirely loſt. Coarſe ſhalloons continue to be manufactured in Stirling, and its neighbourhood. Towards the beginning of this century, during the decay of the ſhalloon manufacture, that of the Tartan ſtarted up in its place: it continued to flouriſh till about the year 1760, but is now almoſt dwindled away. At preſent the carpet manufacture flouriſhes, and the cotton manufacture begins to take place here. The river Forth runs ſo level in the neighbourhood of Stirling, that mills cannot be erected for the purpoſe of manufactures: in every other reſpect, Stirling is favourable for them. Coals are plentiful. The ſalmen-fiſhery belonging to the town, which but a few years ago brought a revenue of 30l. now brings 40ſl. It is let to a company, who ſend the fiſh chiefly to the London and Edinburgh markets. Stirling caſtle is ſaid by ſome ſuppoſed to owe its firſt foundation to Agricola: it was often the reſidence of the kings of Scotland. Almoſt the whole minority of James VI was ſpent here, under his tutor Buchanan. The outſide of the palace, which is now converted into barracks, is richly and curiouſly adorned with groteſque figures. Stirling is one of

... of the circuit court, and the county ... ngs are uſually held here, though ... is no public room, or hall, for the pur... Only ſmall veſſels can come up to ... town; the navigation is difficult, and ... ver winds ſo much, that the diſtance ... Stirling to Alloa, which by land is ... four miles, is twenty by water: 19 ... NE. Glaſgow, and 28 NW. Edin...

...ngſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded ... the north by Perthſhire and Clackmanan... on the eaſt by the Forth and the county ... Linlithgow, on the ſouth by the county of ... rton, and on the weſt by Loch ... nd; thirty-ſix miles long, and eight or ... in its general breadth. The ſouth parts ... county are mountainous, but that ... which is near the Forth is fertile, and ... with coal. This county produces ... paſture, black cattle, ſheep, and ... beſides ſalmon, and other fiſh, from ... vers. The Forth, which is the moſt ..., though not the largeſt, river in ..., runs, from weſt to eaſt, into the ... of Forth, receiving a great number ... aller ſtreams: this country is likewiſe ... by the Carron and Avon, beſides ... new canal from Glaſgow, which runs ... it to the Carron mouth. Its prin... towns are Stirling and Falkirk.

...ing, a town of Germany, in the ... dy of Auſtria: four miles NE. ... dorff.

... Neuſtild, a town of Germany, in the ... chy of Auſtria: three miles NW. ...

...ore, a mountain of Scotland, in the ... of Perth: 25 miles W. Crieff.

..., a town of European Turkey, in the ... of Macedonia: forty-two miles N. ...

... Rock, a rock on the weſt coaſt of ... Wales, on the eaſt coaſt of St. ... Bay.

...ch, a town of Germany, in Auſ... Swabia, and landgrave of Nellenburg, of ... it was the capital: 15 miles NW. ... nce, and 15 NE. Schaffhauſen. ... 26. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 48. N.

...bridge, a town of England, in the ... of Hants, with a weekly market on ... day. It is a borough town, and ſends ... embers to the Britiſh parliament: 15 ... Saliſbury, and 67 WSW. London.

...dge, a town of the United States of ..., in Maſſachuſetts: twenty-five ... W. Northampton.

...ſie's Harbour, a bay of the north ... Ocean, in Prince William's Sound, ... weſt coaſt of America. *Long.* 148. ... Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 50. N.

...dorf, a town of Sweden, in the pro... of Smaland: 54 miles NW. Calmar.

Stockem, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Meuſe: 12 miles N. Maeſtricht, and 13 S. Ruremonde. *Long.* 23. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

Stockery, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 28 miles NNW. Wexio.

Stockholm, a city and capital of Sweden, ſituated on ſeven iſlands, between the Baltic and the Malar Lake, from one of which the city receives its name. The harbour is of ſufficient depth to receive the largeſt veſſels up to the quay. It is generally ſuppoſed to have been founded in the year 1252 or 1260, by Birger Jarl, regent of the kingdom, though others date the foundation a century before; but the court was not removed from Upſal before the laſt century. At the extremity of the harbour ſeveral ſtreets riſe one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre, with the palace, a magnificent building, at the ſummit. Except in the ſuburbs, where are ſome houſes of wood, the buildings for the moſt part are of ſtone, or of bricks ſtuccoed white, and moſt of them built on piles. A communication is formed between the ſeveral parts of Stockholm by means of twelve bridges. The royal academy of ſciences at Stockholm owes its inſtitution to Linnæus and a few other learned men, and was incorporated in the year 1741: the royal academy of painting and ſculpture contains a fine collection of caſts, from the antique ſtatues at Rome, ſent by Louis XIV to Charles XI, and preſented by the late king Adolphus Frederic to the academy. The arſenal contains an immenſe number of ſtandards and trophies, taken from the Imperialiſts, Poles, Ruſſians, and Danes. A national bank was eſtabliſhed at Stockholm towards the cloſe of the laſt century. In Stockholm, are manufactures of glaſs, china, woollen, ſilk, linen, &c. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 60,000. *Long.* 17. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

Stockigt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: three miles SE. Plauen.

Stockport, or *Stopford*, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, ſituated on the Merſey, with conſiderable cotton manufactures. In the year 1745, the bridge over the Merſey was deſtroyed by the king's forces, to prevent the retreat of the rebels. Stockport is connected with the great inland navigation: the market is on Friday: ſeven miles SE. Manchester, and 175 NNW. London.

Stockport, a town of the United States of America, on both ſides the Suſquehana River, partly in New York, and partly in Pennſylvania: 95 miles NW. New York, and 115 N. Philadelphia.

Stockſee, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: eight miles N. Segeberg.

Stockſtadt,

Stockſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Mentz: three miles W. Aſchaffenburg, and fifteen SE. Franckfort on the Maine.

Stockſund, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: ſixty miles N. Drontheim.

Stockton, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Durham, on the Tees, ſituated on a point of land like an iſland, about ten miles from the German Sea. It has a conſiderable manufacture of ſail cloth, and a large country trade: with two markets weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday: 22 miles SE. Durham, and 244 N. London.

Stockum, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: five miles ESE. Oſnabruck.

Stogumber, or *Stoke Gomer*, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, with a weekly market on Saturday: 12 miles NW. Taunton, and 152 W. London.

Stoer, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, which runs into the Elbe, two miles NW. Gluckſtadt.

Stojanow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 44 miles SW. Lucko.

Stois, a town of Hungary: ten miles NW. Caſchau.

Stokeraw, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: ſix miles NW. Korn Neuburg.

Stoke's Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Hampſhire, between Plymouth Harbour and Southampton River, a little to the ſouth of Goſport.

Stokeſley, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Saturday: 28 miles W. Whitby, and 239 N. London.

Stokldorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles NE. Sonneberg.

Stokoletz, a town of Croatia: 12 miles SW. Petrina.

Stolatz, a town of Servia: eight miles SW. Parakin.

Stolberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 8 miles SSW. Chemnitz, and 42 SW. Dreſden. *Long.* 30. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Stolberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a county, to which it gives name, and reſidence of the counts: 40 miles N. Erfurt, and 37 E. Halle. *Long.* 28. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 29. N.

Stolberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: three miles SSW. Eſchweiler.

Stolberg, a county of Germany, ſituated in Thuringia; about twenty miles in length, and fifteen in breadth. It affords ſome good paſture and arable land, with ſome rich mi... of copper and iron, ſome fine woods and p... ty of game. The county is aſſeſſed to ... Roman month at eighty-four florins, ... pays to the chamber at Wetzlar ſixty ... dollars, eighty-one kruitzers.

Stolbovoi, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Kam... chatka: forty miles E. Kamtchatſkoi. *L...* 179. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 25. N.

Stolckern, a town of Germany, in ... archduchy of Auſtria: three miles SW. Eggenburg.

Stolbowen, a town of Germany, in the c... cle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Ba... not far from the Rhine. At the begin... of the war for the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, a ... was thrown up from thence eaſtward to ... Black-Foreſt, and up the Rhine tow... Philipsburg, which the French attacki... 1703, were repulſed, with great ſlau... ſixteen miles NNE Straſburg, and 42 W. Stuttgart.

Stolmirz, a town of Poland, in the p... nate of Lemberg: 28 miles E. Lembe...

Stolpe, a town of Germany, in the circ... Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomera... five miles W. Anclam.

Stolpe, a town of Germany, in the c... of Upper Saxony, in Farther Pomerania, a river of the ſame name, which here be... to be navigable to the Baltic. It con... three churches and a Lutheran conven... ladies. The trade is conſiderable: th... eight miles ENE. Coſlin, and 24 NE. ... now. *Long.* 34. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 2...

Stolpe, a river of Germany, in F... Pomerania, which runs into the Balti... Stolpemunde.

Stolpe, a lake of Germany, in the cir... Upper Saxony, and Mark of Prignitz: ... miles E. Kyritz.

Stolpe, a town of Germany, in the ... of Upper Saxony and Ucker-mark of B... denburg: ſix miles SE. New Angerm... and 38 NE. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 5... Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 58. N.

Stolpemunde, a town of Germany, in circle of Upper Saxony, in Farther P... rania, ſituated on the coaſt of the Ba... the mouth of the river Stolpe: ten mi... Stolpe.

Stolpen, a town of Germany, in the ... of Upper Saxony, and marggravia... Meiſſen, with a citadel. In the year ... this town was burned by the Croats, a... 1756 the fortifications of the citadel ... deſtroyed by the Pruſſians: thirty ... miles WNW. Zittau, and 14 E. Dr... *Long.* 31. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 1. N.

Stoltenberg, a town of Germany, ... circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania... miles SSW. Corlin.

Stoltzenburg, a town of Tranſylvania ... miles N. Hermenſtadt, and 48 W. Cro...

[illegible] with fire and sword, since which [illegible] never recover its former glory, [illegible] it has all along maintained a con[illegible] trade. It is yet a large, populous, [illegible], with a mayor, recorder, &c. Its [illegible] is in malt, sea-coal, and free[illegible] here subsists the notable custom of [illegible] English, by which the younger [illegible] the lands and tenements of the [illegible] intestate. There is a course [illegible] races. The markets here are [illegible] and Friday. It is a borough [illegible] two members to the British [illegible] forty miles S. Lincoln, and [illegible] N. London.

[illegible], a town of the United States of [illegible] in Kentucky: forty-four miles [illegible] Long. 84. 48. W. Green[illegible] Lat. 37. 22. N.

[illegible], an island in the Grecian Archi[illegible], about sixteen miles in length, and [illegible] breadth: about sixty miles W. from [illegible], and ninety N. from the eastern [illegible] Candia. Long. 44. E. Ferro. Lat. [illegible] N.

[illegible], a town of Hungary: fifteen miles [illegible] Gros Wardein.

[illegible], an island in the Grecian Archi[illegible] anciently called *Cos* or *Coos*, about [illegible] miles in circumference, and situated [illegible] four leagues from the continent of [illegible]. The country is for the most part [illegible] with some rising hills towards the east. [illegible] abounds with cypress and turpentine trees, [illegible] a great variety of medicinal plants. [illegible] produced here was famous among [illegible] for a purgative quality. This [illegible] has one considerable town, situated in [illegible], with a harbour defended by a castle. [illegible] the see of a bishop. Hippocrates, the [illegible] physician, and Apelles, the painter, [illegible] both natives of Coos. Long. 44. 40. [illegible] Lat. 36. 45. N.

[illegible], a bay of Asiatic Turkey, on the [illegible] west coast of the province of Natolia, [illegible] the island of Stanchio. Long. 45. to [illegible] E. Ferro. Lat. 36. 48. to 37. 4. N.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of the Upper Rhine, and county of [illegible]: nine miles WSW. Creutznach, and [illegible]-two N. Deux Ponts.

[illegible], a town of European Turkey, in [illegible] province of Macedonia: fifty-six miles [illegible] Edessa.

[illegible], a small island, or rather rock, in [illegible] Mediterranean: ten miles N. Candia.

[illegible], or *Standlow*, a town of England, [illegible] county of Herts, with a weekly [illegible] on Friday: eight miles NE. Hert[illegible], and twenty-six N. London.

[illegible], or *Staines*, a town of England, in [illegible] county of Middlesex, situated on the [illegible] Thames, on the borders of Surry. In [illegible] year 1009, an army of Danes after burning Oxford, returned along the Thames, and hearing that an army was coming against them passed the river at this town, and after ravaging the country all the winter, went into Kent, about Lent, to repair their ships: six miles ESE. Windsor, and seventeen W. London.

Stang, a river of Sweden, in the province of East Gothland, which runs into Lake Roxan, near Linkioping.

Stang, a town of Norway: twenty-four miles N. Berga.

Stangengrun, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzeburg: nine miles SW. Zwickau.

Stangenrod, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld: thirteen miles NNW. Eizleben.

Stangwyk, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 80 miles SW. Drontheim.

Stanhope, a town of England, in the county of Durham, on the river Were: seventeen miles W. Durham, and 264 N. London.

Stanitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: eleven miles N. Chrudim.

Stanley St. Leonard, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, with a weekly market on Saturday: thirteen miles S. Gloucester, and 107 W. London.

Stanovaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk: eight miles SW. Ischim.

Stanovitzkoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod: forty-eight miles NW. Tcherapovetz.

Stansted, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: five miles N. Falmouth.

Stanton, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln: seventeen miles ENE. Lincoln, and 146 N. London.

Stantz, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which runs into the river Muhr: two miles ENE. Luttenberg.

Stantz, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Unterwalden, of which it was formerly the capital: eight miles SE. Lucern, and forty-two E. Berne.

Stara Rusa, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, near lake Ilmen: fifty-six miles S. Novgorod. Long. 49. 36. E. Ferro. Lat. 57. 40. N.

Starckenberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 13 miles NE. Landeck.

Starein, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles S. Hardegg.

Starenberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Wurmsee: fourteen miles NNE. Weilhaim.

Stargard, or *Starogard*, a town of Prussian Pomerelia, situated on the Fers. When this place was little more than a village, Subislaus, prince of Pomerania, granted it to the knights

ing demand for houſes; the building of which gives employment to many hands; as maſons, carpenters, ſmiths, day labourers, &c. and people to cut, dry, and bring home peats, of which the conſumption is daily increaſing. How happy a change has been brought about in the iſland of Lewis, ſince the reign of James VI of Scotland, and firſt of England, a period of leſs than two centuries? That prince, who was a great encourager of all the arts of peace, ſent a colony of induſtrious fiſhermen from the ſhire of Fife, in Scotland, with ſeveral Danes and Dutchmen, to teach and to exhibit an example of uſeful induſtry to the natives, with the encouragement of large allotments of bays and lands, indiſputably in the gift of the crown. The heir to Macleod, the chieftain of Lewis, together with his neighbours, fell upon the unfortunate ſtrangers from the low lands, and maſſacred them to the number of many hundreds in one night. *Long.* 3. 3. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 18. N.

Storozevoi, a cape on the north coaſt of Ruſſia, in the ſtreights of Vaigatſkoi. *Long.* 86. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 25. N.

Storta (La), a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio, near the ruins of the ancient Veii: ſix miles NW. Rome.

Stortford (Biſhop's) ſee *Biſhop's Stortford.*

Stoſſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: ſix miles S. Weiſenfelds, and ſix SE. Naumburg.

Stotter See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Augſburg: ten miles NNW. Fueſſen.

Stottledorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles S. Sonneberg.

Stour, a river of England, in the county of Somerſet, which riſes near Wincaunton in Somerſetſhire, and runs into the Engliſh Channel at Chriſtchurch, in Hampſhire.

Stour, a river of England, in the county of Kent, which runs into the Sea at Sandwich.

Stour-Head, a cape of Denmark, on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Funen. *Long.* 9. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 37. N.

Stourbridge, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, on the river Stour, and near the grand navigable canal, with conſiderable manufactures of iron, glaſs, and cloth; the market is on Friday: twenty-three miles N. Worceſter, and 124 NW. London.

Stoure, a river of England, which runs into the Trent, four miles S. from Kidderminſter, in the county of Worceſter.

Stourholm, one of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands, between Yell and Shetland.

Stouſe-Head, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of South Ronaldſha.

Stow on the Would, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, with a weekly market on Thurſday. This place ſtands high, and is ſo expoſed to the winds, that is a common obſervation that they have b one element, viz. air, there being neith wood, common, field, nor water belonging the town: twenty-three miles E. Glouce and eight-four W. London.

Stow Market, a town of England, in county of Suffolk, on the Orwell, conſi able for its manufactures of tammies ſtuffs, the market is on Thurſday; miles NNW. Ipſwich, and 75 NNE. Lo

Stowey, or *Nether Stowey*, a town of land, in the county of Somerſet, conta about 106 houſes, with a weekly mark Tueſday. It had formerly a caſtle, veſtiges of which remain, except the d 12 miles N. Taunton, and 145 W. Lon

Strabane, a town of Ireland, in the co of Tyrone, on the river Mourne, near Foyle: forty miles NW. Armagh, and SSW. Londonderry. *Long.* 7. 19. W. Gr wich. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Stradaunen, a town of Pruſſia: ſix mi Lick.

Stradaun, a town of Bohemia, in the cle of Chrudim: 17 miles E. Chrudim.

Stradella, a town of Italy, in the Pa near the Po: nine miles ESE. Pavia.

Stragnes, a town of Sweden, in the p vince of Sudermanland: thirty-one m W. Stockholm.

Straber, a town of Scotland, in the co of Argyle, ſituated on Loch Fine, o Inverary.

Straiſing, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Auſtria: 7 miles NW. Pirra

Straits of Calais, [*Pas de Calais*], a partment of France, bounded on the and eaſt by the department of the nor the ſouth by the department of the S and on the weſt and north-weſt by the liſh Channel, about ſeventy miles in from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and th breadth. It comprehends a part of th cient Picardy, and part of Artois. Arr the capital.

Strakonitz, a town of Bohemia, in the cle of Prachatitz: eight miles E. H diowiz, and fifty-four S. Prague.

Stralech, a town of Germany, in the of Stiria: five miles N. Pettaw.

Straleck, a town of Germany, in the of Stiria: nine miles W. Hardeberg.

Stralen, a town of Pruſſian Guelder the fortifications of which were deſtr the year 1472: two leagues SW. Gu

Stralſund, a city of Germany, in the of Upper Saxony, and capital of Sw Pomerania, ſituated on the ſide of a ſ which paſſes between the continent o merania, and the iſland of Rugen; ſ in the year 1209, by Jaro Mar, th prince of Rugen, to ſecure that part dom-

dominions, which were ſituated on the continent, but was ſoon after deſtroyed by the dukes of Pomerania. It is very ſtrong, being ſo ſurrounded by the ſea, that it is acceſſible only over bridges, and has beſides very good fortifications. It is the reſidence of the king's governor-general, of the regency, the war-office, and the place where the ſtates of Swediſh Pomerania hold their meetings. Charles XII, king of Sweden, enobled its magiſtracy in 1714; and in 1720, king Frederick I, extended the like honour even to the members of the council. In the year 1238, the Lubeckers landing in the night, took this town by ſurpriſe, and after pillaging every part of it, carried off the moſt wealthy of the inhabitants. Prince Witzlaf, in 1240, again put it in a thriving way, by the grant of very conſiderable privileges, which were afterwards augmented; but, in 1277, it was a ſecond time plundered and laid in aſhes by the Lubeckers. It was formerly one of the principal Hanſe-towns. In 1628, it held out a ſiege againſt the Imperialiſts, under general Wallenſtein, but in 1678, was ſo furiouſly bombarded by Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg, that it ſurrendered on the third day of the ſiege, after the deſtruction of about 1800 houſes; and in 1715, was taken by a combined armies of Ruſſians, Danes, Saxons, and Brandenburghers: 113 miles N. Berlin. Long. 31. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 19. N.

Stramberg, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: five miles S. Freyberg.

Straming See, a lake of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eleven miles W. St. Pergen.

Strammehl, or *Stramen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and under Pomerania: thirty-ſix miles W. by Stettin, and thirty-two NE. Stargard.

Strand, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: thirty-ſix miles NW. Carlſtadt.

Strand, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: twenty miles SW. Romſdal.

Strand, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: twenty miles NW. Carlſtadt.

Strand, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 75 miles NW. Chriſtiania.

Strand (North), a ſtrait of the North Sea, between the iſland of Benbecula and North Uiſt.

Strand (South), a ſtrait of the North Sea, between the iſland of Benbecula and South Uiſt.

Strandſogen, a town of Norway, in the biſhopric of Bergen: 8 miles ENE. Stavanger.

Strangford, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, ſituated near the ſouth part of the bay to which it gives name: ſix miles E. Downpatrick. *Long.* 5. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 21. N.

Strangford Lough, a large bay of Ireland, in the county of Down, extending from Killard Point, in the Iriſh ſea, to Newtown, about ſeventeen miles from ſouth to north, in ſome places; in others five; and at its opening into the ſea not one: it contains a great many ſmall iſlands. It takes its name from the town of Strangford.

Stranrawer, or *Stranraer*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Wigton. It is a royal burgh, and governed by a provoſt, two bailies, a dean of guild, &c. ſituated at the head of Loch Ryan, with a harbour to which belong above twenty veſſels of 100 tons each, employed in the coaſting trade and herring fiſhery; ſome ſhips of a larger burthen ſail to the Baltic and Norway, for timber, deals, and iron; the number of inhabitants is above 1600: thirty-five miles S. Ayr, and twenty W. Wigton. *Long.* 1. 49. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. N.

Straſaldo, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: two miles E. Palma la Nuova.

Straſberg, a town and lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the abby of Buchau: nineteen miles W. Buchau, and eighteen E. Rothweil.

Straſburg, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated at the conflux of the Ill and the Bruſch, about a mile from the left bank of the Rhine. Before the revolution it was the capital of Alſace, and the ſee of a biſhop, who was a prince of the empire, the reſidence of a governor, an intendant, king's lieutenant, &c. The name of Straſburg it received about the ſixth century, which ſignifies the town of the ſtreet, becauſe it was ſituated on the high road from France to Germany. It occupies a ſpace of 2200 toiſes in length, and 1200 in breadth, and is well fortified with a citadel, by Vauban, the outwork of which reach almoſt to the Rhine. It has ſix gates, and 200 ſtreets, but for the moſt part very narrow; 4000 houſes of more ſtrength than beauty, and about 60,000 inhabitants. There are eight bridges acroſs the Ill, and one of wood, 3900 feet in length, over the Rhine, which in the middle is ſupported by an iſland, on which is a ſtrong caſtle. A canal is made from the Bruſch to the Rhine, and by means of a ſluice the country round may be laid under water, to the diſtance of 1500 toiſes. The cathedral is a beautiful Gothic ſtructure, founded in the year 1015, and finiſhed in the year 1275; the ſteeple was built 164 years after, and is 115 feet in height, in the form of a pyramid, wrought with a delicacy which ſtrikes the eye with aſtoniſhment, becauſe joined to ſolidity. The clock is an admirable piece of mechaniſm, and was conſtructed on the plan of Daſypodius,

podius, a celebrated mathematician: beſides the hour of the day it deſcribes very correctly the motions of the planets; but it ſeems as if ſome of the movements were decayed. This city was formerly Imperial, but in the year 1682, it was taken by Louis XIV, and yielded to him by the peace of Ryſwick, who, however, granted to the inhabitants all their privileges and immunities; among which one was, that they were to pay nothing to the king, but all the imports were to be expended in the ſupport of the city. Straſburg has an univerſity governed by twenty profeſſors, who are Lutherans, and another of Roman Catholics. The public magazines are filled every year, and the poor are carefully ſupplied by the magiſtrates. The military hoſpital is a handſome building, and the city infirmary will receive 800 patients of both ſexes, without diſtinction of religious opinions, beſides which there are two houſes of orphans, a foundling hoſpital, and a hoſpital for venereal complaints, a lazaretto for epidemical diſeaſes, a houſe of charity for mendicants, an anatomical hall and cabinet, a botanical garden, a public library, a military ſchool, &c. Before its union with France, the Lutherans only exerciſed public employments; after that the catholics were admitted to a ſhare. From its ſituation Straſburg is a place of conſiderable commerce; here are manufactures of tobacco, china, ſteel, lace, carpets, cloth, leather, &c. The revenues are ſaid to amount annually to the ſum of a million of livres, and in the year 1767, a plan was formed to embelliſh the city, correct the irregularities of the ſtreets, and build the houſes in a ſtate of uniformity. The Lutherans have ſeven churches, in one of which a moſt beautiful mauſoleum of white marble was erected, to the memory of the great marſhal Saxe, in the year 1777. The chapter of the cathedral was founded in the year 1019, to be compoſed of twenty-four nobles of the rank of counts: ſeventy-five poſts E. Paris. *Long.* 25. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

Straſburg, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: five miles N. Chamberſburg.

Straſburg, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: fifty miles W. Philadelphia.

Straſburg, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm, on the right ſide of the Drabnitz: thirty miles NE. Thorn, and thirty-five E. Culm.

Straſburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the Gurck: twelve miles N. Clagenfurt, and twelve S. Muhrau.

Straſburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 12 miles N. Prenzlow, and 56 N. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 38. N.

Straſburg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: twelve miles NNW. J... Buntzel.

Straſchnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: two miles N. Melnik.

Straſe Urfar, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eleven miles N. Marb...

Straſfurt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality Magdeburg: twenty miles S. Magde...

Straſnitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradiſch: fourteen miles SSW. Hra... and 136 SE. Prague.

Straſs, a town of Germany, in the a... duchy of Auſtria: two miles NE. M...

Straſberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of S... berg: four miles ENE. Stolberg.

Straſburg, or *Brodnitza*, ſee *Brodnitza*.

Straſwald, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of S... burg: nineteen miles NNE. Salſburg, ... twelve ENE. Lauffen.

Stratford, a town of the United State... America, in Connecticut, near the mo... a river of the ſame name: 52 miles ... New York, and 112 SW. Boſton. *Long.* ... 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

Stratford, a river of the United St... America, in Connecticut, formed by ... union of the Houſatonic, and Naug... Derby, which runs into Long Iſland S... a little below the town of Stratford.

Stratford-upon-Avon, a town of Eng... in the county of Warwick, ſituated on Avon, with a conſiderable trade in corn, malt, and a market on Thurſday, but ... celebrated for being the native place Shakſpeare: eight miles SSW. Warw... and ninety-four NW. London.

Stratford (Fenny), a town of Engl... the county of Buckingham, with a ... market on Monday: 12 miles E. Buck... ham, and forty-five NW. London.

Stratford (Stoney), a town of Engl... the county of Buckingham, with a ... market on Friday. The principal tr... lace-making: eight miles NE. Buckin... and fifty-two NW. London.

Strath, a town of Scotland, in the iſland Skye: ten miles S. Torrimore-Head.

Strath Brand, a vally of Scotland, in ... county of Perth, weſt of Dunkeld.

Strathbogie, a town of Scotland, in ... county of Aberdeen, on the borders of B... ſhire: thirty-ſix miles NW. Aberde... eighteen SW. Banff.

Strathaven, a town of Scotland, in ... county of Lanerk: ſix miles S. Ham... and ten W. Lanerk.

Stratton, a town of England, in the co...

[illegible] Cornwall, with a weekly market on Tuesday: fifteen miles NNW. Launceston, and [illegible] WSW. London.

[illegible], a river of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, which runs into the North [illegible] three miles SSE. Strathy Head.

[illegible] *Head*, a cape of Scotland, on the [illegible] coast of the county of Sutherland: [illegible] E. Cape Wrath. *Long.* 0. 37. W. [illegible]rgh. *Lat.* 58. 33. N.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in Lower [illegible], on the Danube, with a castle. [illegible] town contains a collegiate church, and [illegible] convents, and a church without the [illegible]. It was first built in the year 1208, [illegible], duke of Bavaria; but in 1288 and [illegible], was totally destroyed by fire. In the [illegible], it was cannonaded by the Au[illegible], in 1743, taken by capitulation: [illegible] NW. Passau, and 60 NNE. Mu[illegible] *Long.* 30. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. [illegible] N.

[illegible]*dorff*, a town of Germany, in the [illegible]chy of Austria: nine miles W. St. [illegible]

[illegible], a town of European Turkey, in [illegible], on the Black Sea: forty miles SE. [illegible]

[illegible]*berg*, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Upper Saxony, and county of [illegible]burg Rudolstadt: six miles W. [illegible]eausen, and 18 NNE. Muhlhausen.

[illegible]*arth*, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: four S. Weissensee.

[illegible]*berg*, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark [illegible]burg: thirteen miles SE. Bernau, [illegible] E. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 39. E. [illegible] *Lat.* 52. 37. N.

[illegible]*eck*, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] Stiria: 12 miles S. Windisch Gratz.

[illegible]*nich*, a town of European Turkey, [illegible]ngiacat of Bosnia, anciently called [illegible], from the circumstance of silver [illegible]g found in the environs: seventy [illegible] Belgrade, and 55 E. Banjaluka.

[illegible], a town of Walachia: eighteen E. Czernitz.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the circle [illegible]er Saxony, and marggraviate of [illegible], on the Elbe, near which the Prus[illegible] defeated by the Imperialists, in [illegible]760: 14 miles NW. Meissen, and [illegible] Dresden.

[illegible], a town of Silesia, in the princi[illegible] Brieg: 16 miles WSW. Brieg, and [illegible]slau.

[illegible]*ff*, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Austria: five miles SSW. [illegible]nn.

[illegible]*rg*, a town of Germany, in the [illegible]chy of Austria; twelve miles SSW. [illegible]th.

Streitberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: 30 miles SW. Bayreuth.

Streitdorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles N. Korn Neuburg.

Streitfort, a town of Transilvania: thirteen miles NNE. Fogaras.

Strelen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meissen: five leagues N. Meissen.

Strelitz, or *Great Strelitz*, a town of Silesia, and capital of a circle, in the principality of Oppeln: fourteen miles SE. Oppeln, and twenty N. Ratibor.

Strelitz, or *Old Strelitz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, situated in a marshy district. This place was founded in the year 1329, by Otho and Ulrich, counts of Furstenberg. In 1575 and 1676, it was entirely destroyed by fire. Duke Adolphus Frederick chose the palace here for his residence; but on its being burned down in 1712, that duke built another palace a little way out of the town, at a place called *Glienke*; and, in 1733, also founded a town adjoining to it, under the name of *New Strelitz*, taking it for granted that in time it would inlarge so as that Old and New Strelitz would become one place. Strelitz gives name to a branch of the house of Mecklenburg, called Mecklenburg Strelitz: 50 miles W. Stettin. *Long.* 30. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 22. N.

Strelscho, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, at the union of the rivers Argun and Amur. *Long.* 139. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Strenberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: ten miles ESE. Ens.

Strengnas, or *Strengenas*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, situated on the Malar Lake. It is the see of a bishop, and has a celebrated gymnasium or seminary, founded in the year 1626, by Gustavus Adolphus: 32 miles W. Stockholm. *Long.* 16. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

Strenitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau: three miles W. Jung Buntzel.

Strenitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: six miles NE. Politzka.

Streso (Gros), a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and island of Rugen: nine miles SE. Bergen.

Stretensk, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk: 52 miles ENE. Nertchinsk, and 492 E. Irkutsk. *Long.* 136. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 22. N.

Stretteben, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: six miles ESE. Preuburg.

Stretton, see *Church Stretton*.

Streufdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle

circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg: four miles S. Hilburghauſen.

Striegau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, formerly celebrated for its ſealed earth. During the wars of the laſt century, it was ſeveral times pillaged, and, in 1745, the Pruſſians obtained a complete victory over the united forces of Auſtria and Saxony between this town and Friedberg: nine miles NW. Schweidnitz, and eight SE. Jauer.

Strigendorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: five miles SW. Grotkau.

Strigova, a town of Hungary, ſituated in a vally, betwixt hills, covered with vines: ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Stridonium*, the birth-place of St. Jerom: 8 miles WNW. Cſakathurn.

Strimba, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: eighteen miles NW. Birlat.

Strimiz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 18 miles W. Leitmeritz.

Strimon, or *Emboli*, a river of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, which runs into the Gulf of Conteſa, ſix miles S. Emboli.

Strinden, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: three miles NE. Drontheim.

Strithagen, a town of Limburg: eight miles NW. Rolduc, and eight ENE. Fauquemont.

Strivali, two rocky iſlands in the Mediterranean, anciently called *Strophades*; according to the ancient poets, the reſidence of the Harpies; at preſent, a few monks are the only inhabitants: 26 miles S. Zante. *Long.* 38. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 23. N.

Strizzano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: twelve miles SW. Amalfi.

Strocha, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles W. Rottenman.

Stroe, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: ſix miles SW. Frederickſburg.

Stroemſholm, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland, on the Malar Lake: forty-five miles SW. Upſal. *Long.* 16. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 30. N.

Stroglavacca, a town of Italy, in the county of Friuli: eight miles N. Concordia.

Strom, a town of Norway: fourteen miles SSW. Berga.

Stroma, an iſland in the North Sea, near the north coaſt of Scotland, and county of Caithneſs: three miles NW. Duncanſby Head. *Long.* 0. 14. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 35. N.

Stromberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 20 miles SE. Munſter, and 20 NW. Paderborn. *Long.* 25. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

Stromberg, a town of Germany, in the c cle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate the Rhine: 26 miles W. Mentz, and E. Treves. *Long.* 25. 7. E. Ferro. *L* 49. 57. N.

Stromboli, or *Strongoli*, one of the L Iſlands, anciently *Strongyle*. It conſi one large mountain, about four league circumference, on which is a volcano, wi eruptions are inceſſant, and ſerve as a to ſeamen; the height is about 500 fa The iſland is notwithſtanding fertile, produces a great deal of cotton. The i bitants are few in number, and unſoci their manners: 28 miles NW. Cape V cano. *Long.* 33. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. N.

Stromneſs, a town Scotland, ſituated the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Pom containing about 220 houſes, and 1344 bitants, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels: miles W. Kirkwall. *Long.* 0. 4. E. burgh. *Lat.* 58. 50. N.

Stromneſs, a cape on the ſouth co North Ronaldſha, one of the Orkney iſl

Stromoe, one of the Faroer iſlands Pacific Ocean, and the largeſt: being thirty miles in length, and ten in bread

Stromſoe, a town of Norway, in the vince of Aggerhuus: eighteen miles Chriſtiania. *Long.* 10. 20. E. Green *Lat.* 59. 43. N.

Stromſtadt, a town of Sweden, in the vince of Weſt Gothland, on the coaſt North Sea, celebrated for its ſhell-fiſh. the year 1717 it was warmly attacked b Danes, but bravely and ſucceſsfully de ed: forty-three miles NNW. Uddi *Long.* 11. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58.

Strong, a river of Germany, which into the Sempt, two miles E. Moſpur Lower Bavaria.

Strongden, a town of Norway, in the vince of Drontheim forty-two miles Drontheim.

Strongilo, a ſmall iſland in the G Archipelago: ſix miles SW. Paros. 36. 59. N.

Strongoli, a town of Italy in the k of Naples and province of Calabria the ſea of a biſhop ſuffragan of St. Se It contains four churches: ſixteen mile Cariati Vecchia, and 47 E. Coſenza

Stronſa, one of the Orkney Iſlands, ſix miles in length from North to S and almoſt as broad from Eaſt to W. indented with bays, that there is no the iſland above one mile from the ſea with the ſmall iſland of Papa, the cir which round the ſhores is about miles; and with the Holms or paſt ands, comprehends what is now term pariſh of Stronſa. The iſland of Str ſix principal neſſes, viz. Huipſnes,

weſt, Odneſs, Lamneſs, Torneſs, and Linkſ-
. There are two promontories, Borrow-
ad on the ſouth-eaſt, and Rotheſholm
Ronſumhead) on the ſouth-weſt; this was
old called Rodneip or Rodniemhead. The
er parts of the ſea coaſt or ſhores about
land, conſiſt partly of three ſandy bays,
en the eaſt, the Miln-bay; one on the
th, the bay of Holland; and one on the
eſt, the bay of Erigarth or Weſt Wick.
e ſandy beaches of the two firſt men-
ned, extend each a mile in length; that of
aſt not ſo much, except at low water of
ng tides, and conſiſt partly of ſkerries,
t rocks, over which the ſea flows and
; which, with the ſhores of the neſſes,
ſouth-weſt promontory above mention-
produces great quantities of tang or
-weed, fit for the kelp manufacture. On
e eaſt ſide of the iſland, little kelp can be
de, as few ſkerries lie there to produce
. The water is deep nigh the ſhore,
the rocks abrupt, owing perhaps to their
no ſhelter from the German Ocean.
ridge or riſing ground, which runs al-
the length of the iſland from north to
hath its ſurface covered with a ſhort
, where it has not been cut up lately
urf or fuel; the ſoil is a dry, friable,
ſh earth; the bottom clay, mixed with
ſtones, and in many places gravelly
ſhallow. The expences of cultivating
a ſubject, might perhaps nearly equal
alue when improved. It is the common
re or out-freedom of all the farms and
es adjacent to it. The ſmall iſland of Pa-
troniſa lying flat with corn-fields, which
been ſtimulated by plenty of ware, to
uxuriant crops of grain, lies on the
h-eaſt ſide of Stroniſa, ſeparated from
a narrow ſound, over which two men
row a ſmall boat in five minutes, and
a variegated beauty to the proſpect on
t ſide. There are two commodious har-
s or roadſteads in the iſland of Stroniſa,
e for ſhipping at all ſeaſons, and in all
thers; viz. Ling, a ſound on the weſt
and Papa Sound on the north-eaſt ſide
Stroniſa, ſheltered by the ſmall iſland of
Stroniſa. There are bays alſo on the eaſt,
h-weſt and north-weſt ſides, in which
ſels may drop anchor, and ride ſafely,
the wind do not blow ſtrong on ſhore.
e vicinity of all the cultivated lands in
diſtrict to the ſea ſhore, induced of old
ſtill induces the inhabitants to uſe ſea
as their chief, and almoſt only manure.
e number of ſouls is about 887. *Long.* 3. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 59. N.

Stroppen, a town of Sileſia, in the princi-
ty of Oels: 5½ miles W. Prauſnitz.

Stroppo, a town of Piedmont, in the mar-
ate of Saluzzo: 13 miles SW. Saluzzo.

Stroud, a river of England, in the coun-
ty of Glouceſter, which runs into the Se-
vern, five miles S. Glouceſter.

Stroud, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, ſituated on the river Frome, which is here called Stroud-water, and particularly celebrated as a menſtruum in dying broad-cloths in ſcarlet and other grain colours. The river which runs into the Severn about five miles below Glouceſter, has been made navigable; and a canal is making to form a communication between the Severn and the Thames which paſſes by Stroud: 11 miles S. Glouceſter, and 102. W. London.

Stroud, a town of England, in the county of Kent, adjoining to Rocheſter, from which it is only ſeparated by the Medway.

Stroud's Bay, a bay on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes: four miles N. Speights town.

Struga, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: ten miles S. Akrida.

Strumble's Head, a cape of South Wales, on the north coaſt of the county of Pembroke: four miles W. Pen Anglas.

Strumenbach, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which runs into the Geil, eight miles N. Tarvis.

Strunkede, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: two miles NW. Caſtrop.

Struſchinetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: eight miles N. Gitſchin.

Struve Point, a cape of Ireland, on the coaſt of the county of Donegal, a little to the ſouth of Inishowen Head.

Stryen, a town of Brabant: one league and a half S. Gertrudenburg.

Stryen, a town in the iſland of Beyerlandt: eight miles from Dort.

Strzeſzyn, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: eighteen miles S. Rohaczow.

Strzozu, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 80 miles W. Lemberg.

Stuart's Iſland, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of North America, about ſix leagues in circumference. *Lat.* 63. 35. N.

Stubbekiobing, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Falſter: ten miles NE. Nyekiobing.

Stuben, a town of Hungary, with ſome warm baths. In the neighbourhood are mines of copper and ſilver: eight miles N. Cremnitz.

Stuben, a town of Germany, in the county of Pludentz: 12 miles E. Pludentz.

Stubenberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: nine miles W. Hardeberg.

Stubendorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: three miles WSW. Ottmuchau.

Stuckaw, or *Zukaw*, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia: ſixteen miles SSW. Dantzig.

Studenitz, a village and convent of noble Dominicans of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles SSE. Windiſch Gratz.

Studland Bay, a bay of the Engliſh Channel, a little to the ſouth of Pool Harbour. It takes its name from a village called *Studland*: about ſix miles S. from Pool. *Long.* 2. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

Stublingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and the capital of a landgraviate, belonging to the Furſtenberg family: 22 miles N. Zurich, and 30 W. Conſtance. *Long.* 26. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 42. N.

Stubl Weiſſenburg, or *Szekes Fejervar*, a town of Hungary. It is a royal free town, ſituated in a marſhy ground, occaſioned by the river Sarwitz. This town is not only ſtrong by its ſituation, but had alſo formerly conſiderable works, which were diſmantled in 1702. From the town run three very large cauſeways or moles, among which are churches, houſes, gardens, and meadows; inſomuch, that the inhabitants of theſe ſuburbs, as they may be called, are more in number than thoſe of the town itſelf. This was formerly the place for the coronation of the kings, and generally alſo of their interment; but at preſent its beſt houſes are gone to ruin, and the town is extremely decayed. In the year 1490, it was taken and plundered by king Maximilian. In 1540, the Imperialiſts made themſelves maſters of it, and three years afterwards the Turks. In 1583, 1598, and 1599, the Imperialiſts attempted it in vain; but, in 1601, carried it, though the Turks in the following year regained it. In the year 1688, it fell again into the hands of the Imperialiſts: 84 miles SE. Vienna, and 24 W. Buda. *Long.* 35. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 17. N.

Stum, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Marienburg: ſix miles S. Marienburg.

Stumdorf, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Marienburg: ſix miles S. Marienburg.

Stupinigi, a royal ſeat of the king of Sardinia, in the principality of Piedmont, near the river Sangon: four miles SSW. Turin, and four E. Rivalta.

Stura, a river of Italy, which riſes in Mount Cenis, five miles NW. from Le Miglera, a town of Piedmont, and runs into the Po, at Turin.

Sturbridge, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: eighteen miles SW. Worceſter.

Sturbridge, a village of England, in the county of Cambridge, celebrated for a great annual fair, which continues a fortnight: one mile and a half NE. Cambridge, in the road to Newmarket.

Sturbridge, ſee *Stourbridge*.

Sturgeon Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 91. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. N.

Sturgeon Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 99. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. N.

Sturlitz, a town of Croatia: eight miles SW. Novi.

Sturminſter Marſhal, a town of England in the county of Dorſet: four miles E. Sturminſter Newton.

Sturminſter Newton, a town of England in the county of Dorſet, on the river Stour, with a weekly market on Thurſday. It was formerly a caſtle: nine miles N. Blandford, and 111 W. London.

Stutinan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: two miles S. Chrudim.

Stuttgart, a city of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, capital of the duchy of Wirtemberg, and reſidence of the duke, ſtands in a delightful country, on the Nater, about two miles from the Neckar. The town is not large, but contains two well built fauxbourgs. It is the ſee of a biſhop which was removed from Beutelſpach in the year 1321. The ſtreets are large and ſtraight, and the houſes handſome. The ducal palace is a magnificent building. It was begun in the year 1746. Stuttgart contains an academy of painting, ſculpture, and architecture, eſtabliſhed in the year 1701, and manufactures of ſtuffs, ſilk ribbings, and ribbons. The origin of the town is uncertain; in the year 12[illegible] was beſieged, without ſucceſs, by the emperor Rodolphus I; but, in 1287, he reconciled count Eberhard to ſuch ſtreights, that he was compelled to promiſe the demolition of the walls of the city. In the years 1566 and 1567, the whole city was ſurrounded with walls; in 1546 and 1547, it ſuffered greatly by the Spaniards; in 1634, and the following years, by the Imperialiſts; in 1688, 1692, and 1707, by the French. 40 miles NW. Ulm, and 40 SSE. Heidelberg. *Long.* 26. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

Stutzenberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles NE. Polten.

Stuzzaitza, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 80 miles W. Saloniki.

Styrum, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 5 miles ENE. Duiſburg.

Styrſa, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Sweden, in the North Sea. *Long.* 11. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 33. N.

Suakem, or *Suaquem*, a ſmall iſland

e Red Sea, near the coast of Nubia, with a port of the same name, anciently called ...on Soter. The island is situated in a bay, ... entrance of which is narrow, and well ...ed from every wind, with five, six, and ... fathoms water. It belongs to the ...s, and is governed by a pacha. *Long.* 55. ...ferro. *Lat.* 19. 20. N.

...-rang, a town of Asia, in the king... of Corea: 35 miles W. Tsin-tcheou.

Sudray Mezière en Brenne, a town of ...ce, in the department of the Indre, ... chief place of a canton, in the district ... Châtillon sur Indre: three leagues S. ...on, and six W. Châteauroux.

...ndana, a town of the island of Borneo, ... capital of the kingdom of the same ... The chief products of the country ... camphor and diamonds. *Long.* 127. 30. ... Ferro. *Lat.* 1. S.

...ss Bay, or *Good Success Bay*, a bay of the ...n Ocean, in the Straits of Le Maire. ... 55. 27. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 50. S.

...nder, see *Sukhonda*.

...ureva, a town of Russia, in the go...ment of Upha: thirty-two miles N. ...nsk.

...ana, a river of Russia, which rises in ... Kuremskoi, and runs into the Dwina, ... Ustrog.

...ritzkoi, a town of Russia, in the go...ment of Novgorod: fifty-two miles ... Tichvin.

...elen, a town of Germany, in the cir... Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 21 ... N. Juliers, and 12 E. Ruremonde. ... 23. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

...k, a river of Ireland, which runs into ...nnon, about six miles SE. from ...lue, separating the counties of Galway ... Roscommon during a course of thirty ...

...lasatny, a town of the United States of ...ca, in Jersey: twelve miles W. Mor...n.

..., a town of France, in the depart... of the Seine and Oise, and chief place ... canton, in the district of Corbeil: three ... and a half N. Corbeil.

...ava, or *Suchzow*, a town of Euro... Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, ... river of the same name, formerly a ...ing city, and the capital of the coun... in which were reckoned sixty churches, ...ow much declined from its former ...our: 84 miles NW. Jassi, and 130 ... Cotosvar. *Long.* 43. 40. E. Ferro. ... 47. 55. N.

...ava, a river of European Turkey; ... runs into the Sirett, sixteen miles SW. ...ani, in the province of Moldavia.

...a, a river of Russia, which runs into ...cheksna, eight miles E. Tcherepovetz, ... government of Novgorod.

Suda, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Candia: eight miles E. Canea.

Sudbury, a town of the United States of America, in Massachusetts: seventeen miles W. Boston.

Sudbury, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, on the north side of the river Stour, and the borders of Essex. This is said to have been one of the first towns in which the woollen manufacture was established by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III. It contains three churches; the trade is considerable, and much assisted by the Stour, which has been made navigable for barges to Manningtree. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and sends two members to the British parliament; the market is on Saturday: fifty-nine miles SSW. Norwich, and fifty-six NE. London.

Sudenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg. It is generally considered as a fauxbourg of Magdeburg, to which it is joined, though governed by its own magistrates.

Suderhadstede, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: seven miles SE. Meldorf.

Sudermanland, or *Sudermania*, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by the Malar Lake, which separates it from Upland and Westmanland, on the east and south-east by the Baltic, on the south-west by East Gothland, and on the west by Nericia; about 100 miles in length, and sixty in breadth. This province appears to be one of the first that was inhabited and cultivated in this kingdom. The soil is fertile, and no labour is spared for the improvement of it. It abounds in fine arable land, pastures, woods, iron mines, and forges; and its lakes are well stocked with fish. Its advantageous situation between the main sea and the Malar Lake, is also the cause of a considerable trade. There are several considerable lakes besides the Malar, as the Hielmar and Bawen. The inhabitants of this country chiefly subsist by agriculture, hunting, fishing, and working in the mines, and carry on a considerable trade in corn, iron, and woodenware. On account of the pleasantness and fertility of the country, the dowager-queens used to have their dowery, and the dukes their duchies, in this province. Nykioping is the capital.

Suderoe, one of the Faroer Islands, in the North Atlantic Ocean. It is remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occasioned by a crater, sixty-one fathoms deep in the centre, and between fifty and fifty-five at the sides. The danger at most times is great, but particularly so in storms; for ships are irresistibly drawn into it, the rudder

loſes its power, and the waves beat as high as the maſts, ſo that an eſcape from it may be deemed miraculous. Notwithſtanding this hazard, the inhabitants, at the reflux, and in very ſtill weather, will venture in boats, for the ſake of fiſhing.

Suderwalle, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Verden: ſix miles NE. Verden.

Sudkeuli, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: ſixty miles E. Driſtra.

Sudogda, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir: twenty-eight miles SE. Vladimir. *Long.* 58. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

Sudza, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kursk: forty miles SW. Kursk. *Long.* 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

Sue Sambil, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: forty-three leagues SE. Suſa.

Sveaborg, a fortreſs of Sweden, built on ſeveral rocks, or ſmall rocky iſlands, in the Gulf of Finland, begun in the year 1748: about three miles from Helſindfors.

Svelmoe, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Funen. *Long.* 10. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 8. N.

Svenborg, a ſeaport town of Denmark, in the iſland of Funen, with the beſt harbour in the iſland. Here are manufactures of woollen and linen: 22 miles SSE. Odenſee. *Long.* 10. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 9. N.

Suen-hoa, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, near the great wall: 77 miles NW. Peking. *Long.* 132. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 38. N.

Sventiunga, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: forty miles ESE. Gotheborg.

Sueſany, a town of Hungary: eight miles WNW. Roſenberg.

Suez, a ſeaport of Egypt, ſituated on a point of land, in the form of a peninſula, on the weſtern coaſt of the Red Sea. It is not ſurrounded with walls; but the houſes are built ſo cloſely together, that there are only two paſſages into the city, of which that neareſt the ſea is open, the other ſhut by a very inſufficient gate. The houſes are very indifferent ſtructures; the khans being the only ſolid buildings in the city. Hardly any part now remains of the caſtle which the Turks built upon the ruins of the ancient Kolſum. It is very thinly inhabited. Among its inhabitants are ſome Grecks, and a few families of Copts. But, about the time of the departure of the fleet, it is crowded with ſtrangers. The ground lying around it is all one bed of rock, ſlightly covered with ſand. Scarcely a plant is to be ſeen any where in the neighbourhood. Trees, gardens, meadows, and fields, are entirely unknown at Suez. Fiſh is the only article of proviſions plentiful here. All the neceſſaries of life, for both men and domeſtic animals, are brought from a from Cairo, which is three days' jour diſtant from Suez; Mount Sinai, at diſtance of ſix days' journey; or Ghaſ the diſtance of ſeven. The only wate for drinking that is to be had here, c from the wells of Naba, upon the other of the gulf, and more than two l diſtant from Suez. The Arabs are the riers; and they ſell this water at the r nine French ſous a ſkin; but, thou puted the beſt, it is ſtill very bad. S veſſels are annually employed in the n tion between this port and Jidda: f five are freighted by the ſultan with corn Mecca and Medina, which they conve Jidda and Jambo; fourteen others ſer carry paſſengers between Jidda and S The commerce of Cairo with Suez is carried on by means of caravans, whi h the arrival, and ſet out on the depar the veſſels, that is, towards the end of A or the beginning of May, and in the c of the months of July and Auguſt. which M. Volney accompanied, in consiſted of about 3000 camels, and 6000 men. The merchandize conſi wood, ſails, and cordage, for the ſh Suez; in ſome anchors, carried each by four camels, iron bars, carded wo lead; it likewiſe carried bales of cl barrels of cochineal, corn, barley, and Turkiſh piaſtres, Venetian ſequins, an perial dollars. All theſe commodities deſtined for Jidda, Mecca, and M where they were to be bartered for I goods, and the coffee of Arabia, which the principal article of the returns miles ESE. Cairo. *Long.* 50. 15. E. *Lat.* 29. 45. N.

Sufange ul Babri, a narrow iſland Red Sea, near the coaſt of Egypt, ſeven miles in length. *Long.* 51. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. N.

Suffa, a town of Aſia, in the coun Candahar: thirty miles ENE. Ca *Long.* 66. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32.

Suffield, a town of the United St America, in Maſſachuſetts: eight m Springfield.

Suffolk, a county of United Amer the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

Suffolk, a county of United Amer the ſtate of New York.

Suffolk, a county of England, bound the north by Norfolk, on the eaſt b German Sea, on the ſouth by Eſſex, the weſt by Cambridgeſhire; about ſeven miles in length, and twenty-ſi its mean breadth; in ſhape inclining creſcent, and ſuppoſed to contain 800,000 acres. It is divided into tw

...ree hundreds, in which are found thirty-... towns, and 575 parishes. The surface is, ...neral, level, with few eminences. In ... centre of the county the soil is prin... a strong loam; on the north-west ex... ...ty is some fenn-land, and between the ...me sand: it is chiefly a sandy soil on ... sea coast; towards the south-east, be... the Orwel and the Stour, to the south Ipswich, is a tract of rich loam. The ... of this county are in much repute for ... quantity of milk they give; they are not ...rge size, and universally without horns: ... ...er draught-horses are excellent: the ...er of sheep is estimated at 240,000. ...r forms one of the most considerable ...ts of the country, with a considerable ... ...ty of grain: hemp is cultivated in the ... part toward Bungay, and there are ... plantations of hops on the borders of ... in the neighbourhood of Sudbury. ... principal rivers are the Little Ouse, ...ey, Stour, Orwel, Deben, Blyth, ... and Larke. The manufactures of ... are inconsiderable. This county re... two members to the British parliament, ...wise do the towns of Ipswich, Aid... Bury St. Edmund's, Dunwich, ...Orford, and Sudbury. Other towns are ... Bilston, Blythborough, Brandon, Bot... Bungay, Clare, Debenham, Fram... Hadley, Halesworth, Haveril (in ...rworth, Lavenham, Lowestoft, Men..., Mildenhall, Needham, Neyland, ...rd, Stow-Market, Saxmundham, ...ge, and Woolpit. Ipswich is the ... town.

..., a town of the United States of ...a, in Virginia: sixty-four miles SE. ...nd. *Long.* 76. 40. W. Greenwich. ... 54. N.

... *Bay*, or *Tromaka Bay*, a bay on ... coast of the island of St. Vincent: ... N. Cumberland Bay.

... *Loaf*, a mountain of the island of ... 15 miles NE. St. Jago.

... *Loaf*, a mountain of the island of ... 12 miles NE. Candi.

... *Loaf*, a mountain or hill of Scot... the county of Sutherland: eight ... from Asynt Point.

... *Hills*, mountains of Ireland, in ... of Wicklow, near the sea coast: ... N. Wicklow.

...*ssa*, or *Sigilmessa*, or *Segilmessu*, a ... Africa, in the empire of Morocco, ...tal of a district, and at one time the ... a kingdom, to which it gave name, ... ed *Tafilet*: it appears to have been ... to the Romans. Leo Africanus says ... anciently called *Messa*, that is to say, ...; and that a Roman general having ... followed and vanquished the Numi... restored the town, and gave it the name of *Sigillummessæ*, or *The Seal of Victory*, from whence is derived *Sugulmessa*: 72 miles E. Tafilet. *Long.* 13. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 26. N.

Sibla, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg, on the Hasel. Here are manufactures of steel, fustians, and ticks: seven miles SE. Smalkalden.

Sublingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Hoya: 14 miles SW. Hoya.

Sublingen, a river of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which runs into the Aue, three miles S. Bahrenburg, in the county of Hoya.

Submandroog, mountains of Asia, in the country of Candahar: thirty miles SSE. Candahar.

Sviata, a cape of Prussia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 64. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 40. N.

Sviator, a cape of Prussia, on the coast of the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 57. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 30. N.

Suen-pin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 25 miles NW. Tchu-tcheou.

Svijaga, a river of Russia, which runs into the Volga, near Svijazk, in the government of Simbirsk.

Svijazk, a town of Russia, in the government of Kazan, at the union of the river Svijaga with the Volga: 20 miles W. Kazan. *Long.* 66. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 45. N.

Su-keou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan si: 20 miles S. Tai-yuen.

Suillekem, a town in the island of Bommelwaert: 1½ league W. from Bommel.

Suilliat, a river of England, in the county of Gloucester, which runs into the Avon, near Tewkesbury.

Sully, a small island in the Bristol Channel, near the coast of South Wales, and county of Pembroke. *Long.* 3. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Sumoe, one of the Faroer Islands, in the North Atlantic Ocean.

Suppe, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Châlons, on a river of the same name: five leagues W. St. Menehould, and four N. Châlons sur Marne.

Suppe, a river of France, which runs into the Aisne: six miles NE. Roucy, in the department of the Aisne.

Svir, a river of Russia, which forms a communication between the lakes Ladoga, and Onezskoe.

Suire, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Tipperary, and runs into the sea in Waterford Harbour.

Suisopour, a town of Hindoostan, in the

Kantampour country: thirty-six miles SSW. Rantempour, and 94 SSW. Agra.

Sukeiharf, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 28 miles SSE. Saade.

Sukena, a town of Afia, in the defert of Syria, near which is a warm fulphureous fpring: 140 miles SSE. Aleppo, and 130 NE. Damafcus.

Sukene, a town of Africa, in the county of Tripoli.

Sukeraha a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: four miles SSE. Othuma.

Sukkovida, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaft, in the diftrict of Anta; the trade in gold is here very confiderable. The Englifh, French, and Dutch, have factories and forts.

Sukria, a town of Perfia, in the province of Irac: fourteen leagues N. Amadan.

Sukuczyka, a fortrefs of Ruffia, in the government of Irkutfk: 128 miles SSE. Nertchinfk.

Sula, a river of Ruffia, which runs into the Vitchegda, near Uft Sifolfk, in the province of Uftiug.

Sula, a river of Ruffia, which runs into the Dnieper, fixteen miles NW. Gorodifche, in the government of Kiev.

Sulak, a river of Ruffia, which runs into the Caſpian Sea, about 8 miles N. Aftrachan.

Sulaffa, a town of Perfia, in the province of Chorafan: 85 leagues NNE. Heral.

Sulau or *Zulauf*, a town of Silefia, which gives name to a lordfhip, in the principality of Oels: feventeen miles NNW. Oels, and 18 NE. Wohlau.

Sulaw, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: four miles SW. Zoffen.

Suldorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: 8 miles SSW. Magdeburg.

Sulejow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia: fifty-fix miles E. Saradia.

Sulen Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 5. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 5. N.

Sulendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell: nine miles E. Ultzen.

Sulgen or *Sulgau*, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia: ſeven leagues NE. Sulmanſweiler.

Sulgen (In), a river of Germany, which runs into the Adige, near Alago, in the county of Tyrol.

Sulſkar or *Bura*, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea: about fifteen leagues from the north-weſt part of Scotland. *Long.* 2. 40. W. Edinburg. *Lat.* 58. 44. N.

Sulkenbagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: ten miles WNW. New Stettin.

Sulkuza, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia: ſixteen miles S. Bender.

Sullane, a river of Ireland, in the county of Cork, which runs into the Lee, fifteen miles W. Cork.

Sullfeld, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ten miles SSW. Segeberg, and ſix W. Oldeſlohe.

Sullivan Iſland, an iſland of the United States of America, at the mouth of Afhley and Cooper Rivers, a little below Charles Town.

Sully, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Autun: 2½ leagues ENE. Autun, and 2½ S. Arnay-le-Duc.

Sully, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gien, on the Loire: 4 leagues NW. Gien, and 7 SE. Orleans.

Sulmona, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra, anciently called Sulmo, the birth-place of the poet Ovid. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains eleven churches and twelve convents: 21 miles S. Civita Chieta, and 72 N. Naples. *Long.* 31. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 3. N.

Sulow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: eight miles NW. Maingocz.

Sulphur Iſland, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Gore, in the year 1779: about five miles long, in a north-north-eaſt, and ſouth-ſouth-weſt direction. The ſouth point is a high barren hill, flattiſh at top; and, when ſeen from the weſt-ſouth-weſt, preſents an evident volcanic crater. The earth, rock, or ſand, for it was not eaſy to diſtinguiſh of which its ſurface is compoſed, exhibited various colours, and a conſiderable part was conjectured to be ſulphur, both from its appearance to the eye, and the ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell. *Long.* 141. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 45. N.

Sulz, a river of Spain in Valencia, which runs into the Xucar.

Sultan Hiſar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: fifty-two miles NE. Miletz.

Sultania, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac, built in the 13th century, on the ruins of the ancient Tigranocerta; many kings of Perſia made it their reſidence; and it was at one time one of the largeſt cities of Aſia. Timer Buck took and pillaged it, but ſpared the edifices conſecrated to religion. The ſtreets are now deſerted, and the inhabitants ſcarcely amount to 6000: 210 miles NNW. Iſpahan. *Long.* 67. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

Sultanpour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Lahore: ſixty-two miles SE. Lahore, and 228 NW Delhi. *Long.* 73. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 29. N.

Sekanpur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ... of Oude: fifty miles N. Allahabad, ... S. Fyzabad.

Sulz or *Sulze*, a town of Germany, in ... circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of ...lenburg, containing ſome ſalt-works, ... boiling-houſes: twenty-three miles E. ...ck, and twenty four SW. Stralſund.

Sulz, a town of Germany, in the circle of ...bia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, near the ...ar, where are ſome ſalt-works, ſufficient ...pply the duchy with ſalt: twelve miles ... Freudenſtatt, and 12 N. Rothweil. ... 16. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 18. N.

Sulz, a town of France, in the depart... of the Upper Rhine, and chief place ... canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar, with ...dicinal ſpring: four leagues SSW. Col..., and ſeven NE. Befort.

Sulz, a river of Germany, in Lower ..., which riſes in the county of Cilley, ... runs into the river Save, near Suſſeth, ... wn of Croatia.

Sulzbach, a town of France, in the de...ment of the Upper Rhine: two leagues ... Colmar, and two NW. Ruffach.

Sulzburg, a town of Germany, in the ... of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden, ...orated for its wine: twenty-miles NNE. ... and eight S. Briſach.

Sulzbar, a river of European Turkey, ... runs into the Rent, ſix miles N. Iſa...

Sulz, a town of Germany, in the circle of ...conia, and marggraviate of Anſpach, ... a river of the ſame name: twelve miles ... Anſpach.

Sulz, a river of Germany, in the circle of ...conia, which runs into the Altmuhl, ... Beingries, in the biſhopric of Aichſtat.

Sulza, a town of Germany, in the circle ... Upper Saxony, and principality of Wei..., on the river Ilm, in the neighbour... of which are ſome ſilver mines belong... to the Prince of Saxe Gotha: fourteen ... NE. Weimar, and 9 SE. Naumburg.

Sulzbach, a river of Germany, in the cir... of Swabia, which runs into the Kirſch, ... Denkendorf, in the duchy of Wurtem...

Sulzbach, a town of Germany, in the circle ... Bavaria, and capital of a principality, to ...hich it gives name, united with Neuburg. ... contains churches for the Lutherans and ... man catholics, and about 300 houſes. In ... neighbourhood is an iron-mine. The ... to the chamber of Wetzlar, is forty-... rix-dollars fifty-one kruitzers: forty-... miles NNE. Ingolſtadt, and 35 NNW. ...iſbon. *Long.* 29. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... 18. N.

Sulzbach, an Imperial village of Germany, ... the circle of the Lower Rhine: ten miles WNW. Frankfort on the Maine.

Sulzbach, a town in Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in the county of Rhingrave: three miles NW. Luatereck.

Sulzberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the abby of Kempten: ſix miles S. Kempten, and ſixteen WNW. Fuenſſen.

Sulzburg, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a lordſhip, to which it gives name, united with Pyrbaum; the two lordſhips are aſſeſſed for the Roman month at forty florins, and to each chamber-term at twenty-five rix-dollars thirty-two kruitzers: twenty-nine miles WNW. Ratiſbon, and two SE. Freyenſtatt.

Sulzfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: three miles SSW. Kilzingen, and nine SE. Wurzburg.

Sulzheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: ſeven miles SE. Schweinfurt, and twenty NE. Wurzburg.

Sumanys, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: thirty-ſeven miles NNW. Philadelphia.

Sumara, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: ſix miles SW. Jerim.

Sumatra, a large iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about 240 leagues in length, from north to ſouth, and ſixty in its greateſt breadth, from eaſt to weſt. The interior parts are full of mountains, in ſome of which are volcanoes; the coaſts are low and flat, laid out into paſtures, fields, and gardens, the principal ſeeds ſown are rice and millet. It is well watered by a great number of rivers, on the borders of which are often found lakes and moraſſes, which render the air unhealthy; the equinoctial line paſſes through the centre of the iſland: from the month of June to October, it rains almoſt without intermiſſion; the weſt winds blow invariably, and cauſe frightful tempeſts: the calm which ſucceeds is ſometimes more terrible than theſe, producing from the exceſſive heat, fevers of the moſt malignant kind. Sumatra contains mines of gold, ſilver, copper, tin, and iron: the moſt precious balſams, and odoriferous gums, wax, honey, agaric, ſapphires, bezoar, and ſome Indigo; but the chief and moſt important article of commerce attended to by the Europeans is pepper, this iſland producing the beſt in the Indies, except Cochinchina; and twenty veſſels are annually loaded with this ſpice. In this iſland are found all the fruit-trees of the Indies, and legumes: the paſtures feed great herds of buffaloes, oxen, and goats, the horſes are ſmall but numerous: ſheep which have been carried to the iſland decay, and come to nothing: eggs of fowls and ducks are in the greateſt plenty, and are articles of commerce: hogs run wild in the mountains, and

and deer: elephants are numerous in the foreſts, and of a ſuperior ſize: beſides theſe there are tygers, wild buffaloes, civet-cats, apes, few hares, but plenty of other game, ſerpents and lizards. The rivers abound in fiſh, and in crocodiles. Sumatra is divided into many petty kingdoms, the principal of which are Acheen, Indrapoury, Palimban, Jambi, and Andagiri.

Sumbi, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola.

Sumbul, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar or diſtrict to which it gives name, in the country of Oude: forty-five miles WNW. Bereilly, and 65 E. Delhi. *Long.* 78. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 30. N.

Sumbulpour, or *Samelpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar of the ſame name, in the country of Oriſſa: 144 miles WNW. Cattack, and 280 W. Calcutta. *Long.* 83. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 25. N.

Sumeb, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: fourteen miles E. Pergamo.

Sumene, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Vigan: 1½ league E. le Vigan, and ſix SW. Alais.

Sumi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: 68 miles NNW. Charkov. *Long.* 52. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 54. N.

Summer, a ſmall river of Brabant, which runs into the Demer, near Haſſelf.

Summers Iſlands, ſee *Bermuda*.

Sumnaut, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat, on the ſea coaſt: forty-ſeven miles S. Junagar.

Sumner, a county of United America, in the State of North Carolina.

Sumra, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Tripoli: thirteen miles NE. Tripoli.

Sumjkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: ſixteen miles S. Kemi.

Sunbury, a ſeaport town of United America, in the State of Georgia, with a ſafe and commodious harbour: twenty-five miles SSW. Savanna. *Long.* 81. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 44. N.

Sunbury, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: ninety-two miles NW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 52. N.

Suncbeuli, a mountain of South America, in the juriſdiction of Laricaxes, in which is a gold mine.

Sund, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 26 miles N. Carlſtadt.

Sunda Iſlands, a name given to ſeveral iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, of which Sumatra, Borneo, and Java are the chief.

Sunda (Straits of), the ſtrait or paſſage of the Eaſtern Indian Sea, which lies between the iſlands of Sumatra and Java.

Sundaeu, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Ur[illegible] ſixty miles S. Uralſk.

Sundal, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, on the Driva: ſixty-miles SSW. Drontheim.

Sunday, a town of Perſia, in the prov[illegible] of Segeſtan: 22 leagues S. Kin.

Sundbach, or *Landmat*, a river of Sw[illegible] land, which runs into the Linth, near W[illegible]

Sunderbunds, a tract of country of H[illegible] dooſtan, interſected by the Mouths of Ganges, in the ſouth part of the countr[illegible] Bengal. This diſtrict is in extent equ[illegible] the principality of Wales; and is ſo c[illegible] pletely enveloped in woods, and inf[illegible] with tygers, that if any attempts have [illegible] been made to clear it (as is reported) t[illegible] have hitherto miſcarried. Its numer[illegible] canals are ſo diſpoſed, as to form a con[illegible] inland navigation, throughout and acr[illegible] lower part of the Delta; without either[illegible] delay of going round the head of it, [illegible] hazard of putting to ſea. Here [illegible] quantities equal to the whole conſumpt[illegible] Bengal and its dependencies, is mad[illegible] tranſported with equal facility: and her[illegible] is found an inexhauſtible ſtore of timber [illegible] boat-building. The breadth of the [illegible] part of this Delta is upwards of 180 m[illegible] to which, if we add that of the two bran[illegible] of the river that bounds it, we ſhall h[illegible] about 200 miles for the diſtance to w[illegible] the Ganges expands its branches, at its [illegible] tion with the ſea.

Sunderdoo, a ſmall iſland in the Indian [illegible] near the weſt coaſt of Hindooſtan: th[illegible] ſix miles NNW. Goa. *Long.* 73. 20. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 3. N.

Sunderland, a ſeaport town of England [illegible] the county of Durham, at the mouth o[illegible] Wear, where it runs into the German [illegible] The harbour is too ſhallow for large v[illegible] ſo that they are obliged to take in their [illegible] ings in the open road, though many att[illegible] have been made to remedy the evil. S[illegible] derland has been greatly enriched by [illegible] coal-trade, and its ſalt pans, which with [illegible] number of ſhips employed in carrying [illegible] only coals and ſalt, but glaſs and other m[illegible] chandiſe, to divers parts of the kingdom [illegible] well as abroad, makes it a fine nurſe[illegible] ſeamen. The veſſels of Sunderland ar[illegible] ngrally ſmaller than thoſe of Newcaſtle, [illegible] then they have this advantage of the N[illegible] caſtle-men, that, in caſe of a contrary w[illegible] particularly at north-eaſt, which thou[illegible] when at ſea, yet ſuffers not the ſhips at N[illegible] caſtle to get out of the Tyne, the ſh[illegible] Sunderland, riding in the open ſea, are re[illegible] to ſail as ſoon as they have got their ba[illegible] ſo that they have been known to [illegible] away and deliver their coals at London, [illegible] get back again, before the ſhips at Sun[illegible] which were laden when they departed, w[illegible]

...to get over the bar. There are abund... of able ſeamen here, who are reckoned ...ng the colliers the beſt ſeamen in the ... As to the Sunderland coal, it is ...ved to burn ſlowly, to have much ...es with it, and that it turns to a heavy ...ish cinder, which appears by the load... to be iron ore: thirteen miles NE. ...ham, and 270 N. London. *Lat.* 55. ... N.

...erland, a town of the United States ...erica, in Maſſachuſetts, on the eaſt ſide ... Connecticut, oppoſite Deerfield: 69 ...s W. Boſton, and 127 NNE. New York.

...erland Fort, a fort of the iſland of ...adoes: one mile N. Speights' Town.

...erland Point, a cape of England, in ... county of Lancaſter, at the mouth of the ... Lune: five miles SSW. Lancaſter.

...erland Point, a cape on the eaſt coaſt ... England, and county of Northumberland, ... German Sea. *Long.* 1. 44. W. Green... *Lat.* 55. 27. N.

...gaw, heretofore a diſtrict of Ger..., on the left ſide of the Rhine, now the ...ern part of the department of the ...er Rhine, belonging to France.

..., a province of Africa, in the king... of Congo, on the borders of the river ...

...wall, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in ...rovince of Medelpad, on the weſt ſide ...e Gulf of Bothnia. The harbour is ... a league in length, and is very con... The chief trade is in tar, bark of ...trees, deals, linen, &c.: twenty miles ...nofund. *Long.* 17. 5. E. Greenwich. ...2. 47. N.

...gong, or *Sunnergaum*, or *Sonergong*, ... of Hindooſtan, in the country of ... formerly a conſiderable city, and ...ared for its manufacture of cotton, ...ed on one of the branches of the Bur... river: fourteen miles SE. Dacca.

... Iſland, an iſland on the river Hum...ber two miles in length, and one and ... in breadth, ten miles NW. Spurn ...

...ng, a village of England, ſituated on ...des of the river Thames, partly in ...unty of Berks, and partly in the county ...Oxford. It was anciently the ſee of a ..., removed to Saliſbury: five miles E. ...ng, and thirty-five W. London.

...arete, a town of France, in the de...ment of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief ... of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mauleon: ...gues S. Mauleon.

...um, a town of China, of the third ... in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty... miles SE. Pao-ting.

...apee, a lake of the United States of ...rica, in Vermont: twenty-four miles ... Concord.

Sunning Hill, a village of England, in the county of Berks, celebrated for a chalybeate ſpring: eight miles E. Wokingham, and twenty-four W. London.

Suopa, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Sem, near Lgov, in the government of Kurſk.

Superga, or *Supergue*, a religious foundation of Piedmont, ſituated on a high hill, from which the king Victor Amadeus, and prince Eugene, in 1706, reconnoitred the French trenches, and camp before Turin, and concerted meaſures for the relief of the city: four miles WNW. Chieri, and three NNE. Turin.

Superiour Lake, or *Upper Lake*, the largeſt lake known on the continent of North America, and ſuppoſed to be the largeſt body of freſh water in the world, being computed 1500 miles in its circumference. The ſurrounding coaſt is rocky and uneven. There are in it many iſlands; two of them very conſiderable, one not leſs than a hundred miles in length, and in ſome places forty broad. The lake abounds with fiſh, particularly trout and ſturgeon. *Long.* 84. 40. to 91. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat* 46. 4. to 48. 45. N.

Supino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe, formerly the ſee of a biſhop removed to Boiano: thirteen miles SSE. Moliſe.

Suplitzbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Torgau, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen.

Sur, or *Sour*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Saida, or Acre, the remains of the ancient and celebrated Tyre. It is now no more than a village, ſituated on a peninſula which projects from the ſhore into the ſea, in the form of a mallet with an oval head. This head is a ſolid rock, covered with a brown cultivable earth, which forms a ſmall plain of about 800 paces long by 400 broad. The iſthmus, which joins this plain to the continent, is of pure ſea-ſand; this difference of ſoil renders the ancient inſular ſtate of the plain, before Alexander joined it to the ſhore by a mole, very viſible. The ſea, by covering the mole with ſand, has enlarged it by ſucceſſive accumulations, and formed the preſent iſthmus. The village of Sour is ſituated at the junction of this iſthmus with the ancient iſland, of which it does not cover above one-third. The point to the north, is occupied by a baſon, which was a port evidently formed by art, but is at preſent ſo choked up, that children paſs it without being wet above the middle. The opening at the point is defended by two towers, correſponding with each other, between which formerly paſſed a chain fifty or ſixty feet long, to ſhut the harbour. From theſe towers began a line of walls, which, after ſurrounding

surrounding the bason, inclosed the whole island; but, at present, we can only follow its traces by the foundations which run along the shore, except in the vicinity of the port, where some repairs were made about thirty years ago, but these are again fallen to decay. Farther on in the sea, to the north-west of the point, at the distance of about 300 paces, is a ridge of rocks on a level with the water; the space which separates them from the main land in front, forms a sort of road, where vessels may anchor with more safety than at Saide; they are not, however, free from danger, for they are exposed to the north-west winds, and the bottom injures the cables. That part of the island which lies between the village and the sea, that is, the western side, is open; and this ground the inhabitants have laid out in gardens. The whole village contains only fifty or sixty poor families, which live obscurely on the produce of their little grounds, and a trifling fishery. Formerly they were defenceless towards the land, but the Motoualis, who took possession of it in 1766, inclosed it with a wall of twenty feet high, which still subsists. The most remarkable building is a ruin at the south-east corner. This was a Christian church, built, probably, by the Crusaders; a part of the choir only is remaining; close to which, amid heaps of stones, lie two beautiful columns, with shafts of red granite, of a kind unknown in Syria. Djezzar, who has stripped all this country to ornament his mosque at Acre, wished to carry them away, but his engineers were not able even to move them: 18 miles SSW. Saida, and 80 N. Jerusalem.

Sura, a town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland: 15 miles N. Stroemsholm.

Sura, a river of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, which runs into the North Sea, opposite Christiansand.

Sura, a river of Russia, which runs into the Volga, near Vasil, in the government of Nizegorod.

Suradsie, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: sixteen miles ESE. Doran.

Suran, a river of Russia, which runs into the Viatka, 32 miles NE. Slobodskoi, in the government of Viatka.

Suran, a town of Hungary, formerly celebrated for its strength, now defenceless: four miles NE. Neuheusel.

Surat, a city of Hindoostan, in the country of Guzerat, situated in a large and fertile plain, on the south bank of the Taptee. On the land side it is encompassed with two brick walls, which divide it into the Inner and the Outer Town. The citadel stands within the inner, on the shore of the Taptee, and is divided by trenches from the town. One may walk round the outer walls in two hours and a half; the space which it incloses is chiefly occupied by gardens, [illegible] ing but a very few houses. The [illegible] houses are flat-roofed here, as throug[illegible] rest of the east, with courts before [illegible] The houses of the common people are [illegible] roofed. Although Surat has been long [illegible] the dominion of the Mahometan M[illegible] yet here is no handsome mosque with [illegible] as among the Turks and Arabians. [illegible] squares of this city are large, and the [illegible] spacious, but not paved, so that the du[illegible] very troublesome. Each street has gate[illegible] its own, with which it is shut up in tim[illegible] turbulence. At Surat provisions are p[illegible] teous and cheap; the air, too, is whol[illegible] notwithstanding the warmth of the cl[illegible] Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 9[illegible] month of March, while the wind blew [illegible] the north. In the month of May, [illegible] thermometer stood at 93 degrees at Bo[illegible] which lies two degrees farther to the [illegible] One thing unfavourable for Surat is, [illegible] ships cannot enter the harbour, because [illegible] Taptee is full of sand-banks. This river [illegible] too low in the dry season; and in the [illegible] swells too suddenly, to such a height, [illegible] overflow all the neighbourhood. Were [illegible] river confined by dikes, the stream w[illegible] during the rains, often rises eight-and-tw[illegible] feet above its ordinary level, would [illegible] away all the sand, and thus clearing [illegible] channel, would afford ships access to [illegible] very walls; but the despotic governme[illegible] Asia neglect every thing that might c[illegible] bute to the general good of their fa[illegible] General toleration and entire liberty are [illegible] joyed in this city by all religious profes[illegible] and its inhabitants are accordingly very [illegible] merous. The Europeans residing here [illegible] mate the population of the city at a m[illegible] of souls; but M. Niebuhr thinks this [illegible] culation is evidently above the truth, by [illegible] thirds. One thing singular in Surat is, [illegible] here is no hospital for human beings, [illegible] extensive establishment of this natu[illegible] sick or maimed animals. When the [illegible] ropeans turn out an old horse, or any [illegible] domestic animal, to perish as use[illegible] Indians voluntarily assume the care of [illegible] place it in this house, which is full of [illegible] decrepid cows, sheep, rabbits, hens, p[illegible] &c. The charitable Indians keep a [illegible] sician to look after these animals. [illegible] environs of Surat are not without ga[illegible] which are the property either of Eu[illegible] ans, or of natives of the country. [illegible] finest of those belonging to Eur[illegible] is the property of the Dutch [illegible] India company. Its aspect is rich and ch[illegible] ing. The principal inhabitants of Sur[illegible] Mahometans, and mostly strangers, a[illegible] employed in the service of the govern[illegible] They are equally zealous in the obser[illegible] of their law, as the Turks and Ara[illegible]

Al[illegible]

Although of the ſect of the Sunnites, they ...rate the Shiites, and even permit them to ...brate the feſtival of Haſſein. They make ...rupie of drinking wine publicly, or of ...money upon intereſt. All people of ...ction in Surat, and through the reſt of ...ſpeak and write the Perſian language. ...has this language been received at the ..., and the knowledge of it is very uſe... the diſpatch of buſineſs. In trade, ...ent Portugueſe is the language uſed; and ...in India, what the Lingua Franca is ...Levant. The Hindoos, the aboriginal ...tants of the country, compoſe the moſt ...erable part of the population of Surat. ...are almoſt all of the caſt of the Ba... ; and hence their ſkill and dexterity in ...ers of calculation and œconomy, often ... them to places of conſiderable truſt, in ...collection of the taxes and cuſtoms for ... Mahometans. Theſe Banians, being ...to trade, have engroſſed the commerce ...India to ſuch a degree, that all foreign ...n are obliged to employ them as brokers; ...ſuch employment they give better ſatiſ... n than the Jews in Turkey. Euro... have never found reaſon to repent the ...ing even of their whole fortune to the ...ns, who continue to give aſtoniſhing ... of their probity and fidelity. Some of ...are very rich, but they live all in a ... of moderate ſimplicity, wearing for ...only a plain robe of white cotton. At ...are numbers of Perſees, or Perſians, ...are ſkilful merchants, induſtrious arti... and good ſervants. In the ſame city ...Armenians, Georgians, and Jews; ...one of theſe any conſiderable number. ...Indian Catholics, commonly called Por..., from their ſpeaking the India dia... the Portugueſe language, are nume... At Surat, the day is reckoned from ...to ſunſet, and is divided, not into ...four hours, but into ſixty garris. ...are no clocks; the progreſs of the day ...ſured by different means. In a con... ſituation, a man ſtands to put a cup ...er, pierced with a hole in the bottom, ...e to time under water; every time ...ſinks, a garri is counted, and the man ...es its laſpe, by ſtriking the number ...makes, upon a plate of metal, that ...ke a clock. Each garri conſiſts of ...our minutes. In the houſes of the ..., where clocks and watches are not ..., this old faſhion of meaſuring time ...ept up. Surat, and the great diſ... which it is the capital, belonged, for ... time, to the Great Mogul, who, to ...diſtant a province the more effectually ...hence, put it under the government of ...obs, independent on one another. ...ne reſided in the city, and was properly ...vernor of the province; the other had

the command of the citadel, and enjoyed the title of admiral, with a ſmall revenue, appropriate to the maintenance of a ſmall fleet, for the defence of the coaſt againſt pirates. After Shah Nadir's expedition into Hindooſtan, the diſtant nabobs, of this vaſt empire aimed all at independence, and left the mogul nothing but a ſhadow of authority; aſking him, only for form's ſake, to confirm them in their places. Teg Beg Khan, nabob of Surat, a rich and powerful man, followed this example, and procured his brother to be declared nabob of the citadel. The two brothers then looked upon the whole province as their patrimony, and acquired immenſe wealth. Teg Beg Khan dying in 1746, without children, left his fortue to his relations, by which ſeveral of them were raiſed to a condition which enabled them to aſpire to the government of the city. His brother died in the following year; and his widow, a woman extremely rich and ambitious, ſtrove to make her ſon-in-law nabob at once of the town and citadel. The conteſt of the different competitors for the ſupreme authority, produced a civil war in the town of Surat. Each of the rivals raiſed as many troops as he poſſibly could; with theſe he cantoned and intrenched himſelf in his houſes and gardens, and, from time to time, endeavoured to ſurpriſe or drive away his opponents. During theſe hoſtile operations, which were not attended with great ſlaughter, the inhabitants were content with ſhutting the gates, neareſt to the ſcene of action, and continued to go about their ordinary affairs, without fear of being pillaged. Nay, they were ſure of receiving compenſation whenever any caſual injury was done to any perſon, through means of the diſturbances. Hence trade ſuffered no interruption. Some of the rival candidates, imprudently called in the Mahrattas; and they, without doing any thing for any party, made the victors pay for their aſſiſtance, although they had apparently favoured the vanquiſhed. Since that time, the Mahrattas have enjoyed a third part of the amount of the cuſtoms of Surat; and one of their officers conſtantly attends to receive this tribute. The Engliſh and Dutch had always kept their factories in a ſtate of defence, and on the occaſion of the diſturbances, they increaſed their military preparations. The nobles of the country then had recourſe to thoſe powerful traders. Each of the two European nations took part with one of the competitors, furniſhed him with ammunition, intrenched themſelves in their factories, and fought againſt each other, although not openly at war. The nabob protected by the Engliſh, was at laſt expelled from the city. But, in 1758, he returned, and his mother-in-law, the rich widow, above mentioned, made ſo good an uſe of her treaſures,

surrounding the bason, inclosed the whole island; but, at present, we can only follow its traces by the foundations which run along the shore, except in the vicinity of the port, where some repairs were made about thirty years ago, but these are again fallen to decay. Farther on in the sea, to the north-west of the point, at the distance of about 300 paces, is a ridge of rocks on a level with the water; the space which separates them from the main land in front, forms a sort of road, where vessels may anchor with more safety than at Saide; they are not, however, free from danger, for they are exposed to the north-west winds, and the bottom injures the cables. That part of the island which lies between the village and the sea, that is, the western side, is open; and this ground the inhabitants have laid out in garde[illegible] The whole village contains only fifty or [illegible] poor families, which live obscurely [illegible] produce of their little grounds, and [illegible] fishery. Formerly they were d[illegible] towards the land, but the Moto[illegible] took possession of it in 1766, in[illegible] a wall of twenty feet high, [illegible] fists. The most remarkab[illegible] ruin at the south-east cor[illegible] Christian church, built [illegible] Crusaders; a part of [illegible] remaining; close to [illegible] stones, lie two beaut[illegible] of red granite, of [illegible] Djezzar, who h[illegible] to ornament hi[illegible] carry them aw[illegible] able even to [illegible] Saida, and [illegible]

Sura, a [illegible] of Westm[illegible]

Sura, [illegible] of Dro[illegible] Sea, c[illegible]

Sur[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] inclose is chiefly occupied b[illegible] ing but a very few hou[illegible] houses are flat-roofed [illegible] rest of the east, with [illegible] The houses of the [illegible] roofed. Althoug[illegible] the dominion [illegible] yet here is no [illegible] as among t[illegible] squares of [illegible] spacious, [illegible] very tr[illegible] its ow[illegible] turb[illegible] te[illegible] present time. Such, near[illegible] [illegible]ndition of the Portuguese [illegible] in all appearance, the English [illegible] [illegible]rtly engross the whole trade of th[illegible] Being at once sovereigns and rich merc[illegible] they have every means in their pow[illegible] which foreign nations can be exc[illegible] the Indians restrained from this sou[illegible] opulence: 112 miles S. Amadabad, and WNW. Aurungabad. *Long.* 72. 4[illegible] Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 12. N.

Suraz, a town of Russia, in the govern[illegible] of Polotzk: eighty miles E. Polotsk. [illegible] 43. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 18. N.

Surazsk, a town of Russia, in the gov[illegible]ment of Novgorod Sieverskoi: seven [illegible] miles NNW. Novgorod Sieverskoi. [illegible] 50. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Surco, a town of South America, [illegible] archbishopric and jurisdiction of Lim[illegible]

Suren, a river of Swisserland, wh[illegible] in the lake of Sempach, and runs int[illegible] Aar, two miles NE. Arau.

Surgères, a town of France, in the d[illegible]ment of the Lower Charente, and ch[illegible] of a canton, in the district of Roc[illegible] four leagues NE. Rochefort, and [illegible] Saintes.

Surgooja, a town of Hindoostan, and [illegible]tal of a province of the same name, [illegible] country of Orissa: 180 miles SSW. [illegible] and 276 W. Calcutta.

S[illegible], a province of Hindoostan, [illegible] country of Allahabad, situated to th[illegible] of Bahar.

S[illegible], a town of Russia, in the g[illegible]ment of Tobolsk, on the Obv, built [illegible] year 1593. It is surrounded with [illegible] does; and the Ostiaks, who live in th[illegible] try, pay tribute here. The adjacent [illegible] abounds with sables; black, white, a[illegible] foxes, and fine grey furrs; and ha[illegible] of excellent fish, but produces no corn. [illegible] inhabitants of this city have the nic[illegible] of Grewise, because most of them [illegible] served to [illegible]: 284 miles NNE. [illegible] *Long.* 91. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 22. N.

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... N. Clamecy.
...h America,
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... inhabited,
...s, or natives of
...neſe rivers, the
...t ſtraight, but ſer-
ged a number of very
rivulets, the banks of which
... by Europeans, and cultivated
..., cocoa, cotton, and indigo planta-
...hich form the moſt delightful pro-
... that can be imagined, to thoſe who
...v water, the univerſal mode of jour-
...n this country, as the ſoil is in gene-
...pted for the conſtruction of roads;
...ſome places, the woods, &c. are ab-
...n enetrable. In the river Mara-
...n frequently found a curious ſtone or
...which is known by the name of the
...na diamond, and which being po-
...ears a very near reſemblance to that
...luable gem, and is conſequently
...ſet in rings, &c. &c. Though ſitu-
...ke Guinea, under the torrid zone, the
...in Guiana, are much more ſupportable
...thoſe on that part of the African coaſt.
...ercing rays of the ſun are, in Guiana,
...mpered by cooling breezes from the
...ade in Guinea, the intenſe heat is in-
...d by the wind blowing continually over
...ed, and in its paſſage traverſing nume-
...rous deſerts. The rainy and dry ſea-
...which divide the year, as cold and
...weather divide it in Europe, may be
...ed the winter and ſummer of this
...try. There is, however, one remark-
...difference, between the European ſea-
...and thoſe in Guiana, which is, that
...a has annually two winters and two
...mers, which are diſtinguiſhed from each
...by the appellation of the greater and
...ſmaller, not becauſe the rains are leſs
...ant in the two latter ſeaſons, or the heat
...intenſe, but from an opinion which has
...vailed, that their period of duration is
...t half as long as that of the former.
...s diſtinction however, appears to be
...more imaginary than real, as far as reſpects
the rainy ſeaſon. The continuance of the rains, during the time when the ſun is vertical in this climate, is neceſſary to the exiſtence of animal and vegetable life, which without theſe ſeaſonable refreſhments, muſt languiſh and expire under the fervid influence of its rays. In general, the ſoil is abundantly fruitful; the earth during the ...le of the year is adorned with continual ..., the trees loaded at the ſame time ...oms and ripe fruit, and the whole ...b the view the delightful union ...g and ſummer. This general ap-...ance of fertility, may be aſcribed not ...ly to the rains and warmth in this climate, but alſo to its low and marſhy ſituation, which prevents the intenſe heats from deſtroying vegetation, and from the extreme richneſs of the ſoil, particularly in thoſe parts which are cultivated by European induſtry. It muſt indeed, be confeſſed, that ſuch ſituations are far from being favourable to health; but the ſpirit of gain is a very powerful principle, and the certainty of preſent profit will generally be conſidered as a weighty counterpoiſe to thoſe evils, which, if ever encountered, appear at a conſiderable diſtance; and as they are ſometimes eſcaped, may be always eſteemed as uncertain. The uncultivated parts are covered with immenſe foreſts, rocks, and mountains; ſome of the latter enriched with a great variety of mineral ſubſtances; and the whole country is interſected by very deep marſhes or ſwamps, and by extenſive heaths or ſavannas. The ſtream along the coaſt flows continually towards the north-weſt, and the whole ſhore is rendered almoſt inacceſſible from its being covered with dangerous banks, quickſands, bogs, and rocks, with prodigious buſhes, and a large quantity of bruſh-wood, which are ſo cloſely interwoven as to be impenetrable. That part of Terra Firma which is called *Guiana*, or *The Wild Coaſt*, and in which lies the colony of Surinam, is ſaid by ſome to have been firſt found out by the juſtly celebrated Chriſtopher Columbus, in the year 1498, when he was ſent home in chains; though others contend, that it was not diſcovered till the year 1504, by Vaſco Unes, a Spaniard. In 1579, it was viſited by Sir Walter Raleigh, under queen Elizabeth, who alſo ſailed up the river Oronoque above 600 miles, in ſearch of the ſuppoſed El Dorado, and in hopes of diſcovering the gold mines, of which he had the moſt lively expectations, from ſamples of a marcaſite, which the Spaniards call madre de oro. In the year 1634, a captain Marſhal, and about ſixty Engliſh, were diſcovered in Surinam, employed in planting tobacco, according to the relation of David Piterſe de Vries, a Dutchman, who converſed with them upon

ſures, that the nabob for whom he had been expelled, was obliged to yield to him the government of the city. When the Engliſh ſaw the city in the hands of their creature, they began to think ſeriouſly of gaining poſſeſſion of the citadel. The council of Bombay, in 1759, ſent Mr. Spencer, one of their members, a man of ability, and beloved by the Indians, to Surat, with a conſiderable force. The nabob opened the gates of the city to the Engliſh, and allowed them to lay ſiege to the citadel undiſturbed. It was taken in a few days. To avoid giving offence to the Indians, the Engliſh declared, that they made the conqueſt in the name of the great mogul, and waved his flag from the walls of the citadel. This expedition thus accompliſhed, Mr. Spencer ſent a long repreſentation to the court of Delhi, in which he ſtated the reaſons which had induced the merchants of Surat, to put themſelves under the protection of the Engliſh, and to expel the uſurping nabob from the citadel. He aſſerted, that thoſe petty tyrants had ſuffered the fleet neceſſary for the protection of trade to fall into a ſtate of decay, and that none but the Engliſh could reſtore it. He offered, at the ſame time, that if the mogul would grant to the company the poſt of admiral, with the revenues annexed to it, they would maintain a fleet which ſhould give full ſecurity to trade. Theſe facts were atteſted, and the propoſals ſeconded by the principal inhabitants of Surat, who ſigned the memorial. The great mogul, who in his preſent weakneſs, durſt not ſend a governor to the province, but conſidered it as loſt, readily granted the company's requeſt: and a member of the council of Bombay now diſcharges the office of nabob, and admiral at Surat. Upon this title, the company enjoy a third of the revenue from the cuſtoms of this city, with other funds of income, ſtill more conſiderable, which enables them to keep on foot a body of troops, with ſome ſhips of war. The Engliſh are the actual ſovereigns of Surat. They keep the nabob of the city in a ſtate of abſolute dependence, allowing him only an income on which he may live ſuitable to his dignity. The Indians are in part content with their new maſters. The merchants are no longer in danger of the avaricious extortions of the nabobs, yet they complain of the ſelfiſh ſpirit of their maſters. The Indians dare not ſail without a paſſport from the admiral. The great trade carried on at Surat, renders this city the ſtore-houſe of the moſt precious productions of Hindooſtan. Hither is brought from the interior parts of the empire, an immenſe quantity of goods, which the merchants carry in their ſhips to the Arabic Gulf, the Perſian Gulf, the coaſt of Malabar, the coaſt of Coromandel, and even to China. The provinces near this city are full of manufactures of all ſorts. Of foreign nations, the Dutch have next after the Engliſh, the moſt conſiderable eſtabliſhment at Surat. They have here a director, ſeveral merchants, a number of writers and ſervants, and a few ſoldiers. Their trade has, however, declined, till it has become trifling. The affairs of the French are yet in a worſe ſtate. This nation are here in no eſtimation, but what is paid to their capuchin friars, who are generally beloved and reſpected at Surat. Theſe good regular clergy have done eſſential ſervice to the public, by keeping a regiſter of all events that have happened in Hindooſtan, from 1676 to the preſent time. Such, nearly, is alſo the condition of the Portugueſe in India. In all appearance, the Engliſh muſt ſhortly engroſs the whole trade of this city. Being at once ſovereigns and rich merchants, they have every means in their power, by which foreign nations can be excluded, or the Indians reſtrained from this ſource of opulence: 112 miles S. Amadabad, and 200 WNW. Aurungabad. *Long.* 72. 49. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 12. N.

Suraz, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotzk: eighty miles E. Polerſk. *Long.* 43. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 18. N.

Surazſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverſkoi: ſeventy-two miles NNW. Novgorod Sieverſkoi. *Long.* 50. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Surco, a town of South America, in the archbiſhopric and juriſdiction of Lima.

Suren, a river of Switzerland, which riſes in the lake of Sempach, and runs into the Aar, two miles NE. Arau.

Surgères, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rochefort: four leagues NE. Rochefort, and ſeven N. Saintes.

Surgoja, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the country of Oriſſa: 180 miles SSW. Patna, and 276 W. Calcutta.

Surgoja, a province of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad, ſituated to the weſt of Bahar.

Surgut, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Oby, built in the year 1593. It is ſurrounded with palliſadoes; and the Oſtiaks, who live in this country, pay tribute here. The adjacent country abounds with fables; black, white, and red foxes, and fine grey furrs; and has plenty of excellent fiſh, but produces no corn. The inhabitants of this city have the nick-name of Griwiu, becauſe moſt of them are obſerved to ſquint: 284 miles NNE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 91. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 22. N.

Surh

Sury, a town of France, in the department of Nyevre: one league N. Clamecy.

Surinam, a ſettlement of South America, in part of the country of Guiana, bounded on the north by the Atlantic, on the eaſt by the river Marawina, on the ſouth by a country of Indians, and on the weſt by the river Corentyn; about 150 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 60 from north to ſouth. The principal rivers that belong to this ſettlement, are the river Surinam, from which the colony takes its name, the Corentyn, the Cottica, the Seramica, and the Marawina. Of theſe rivers, the firſt only is navigable, and that, not excepting the Marawina, being, though very long and broad, ſo ſhallow, and extremely crowded with rocks and ſmall iſlands, that they are of little conſequence for commerce; nor are their banks inhabited, except by ſome of the Indians, or natives of the country. Into all theſe rivers, the mouths of which are not ſtraight, but ſerpentine, are diſcharged a number of very conſiderable creeks or rivulets, the banks of which are inhabited by Europeans, and cultivated with ſugar, cocoa, cotton, and indigo plantations, which form the moſt delightful proſpect that can be imagined, to thoſe who travel by water, the univerſal mode of journeying in this country, as the ſoil is in general unadapted for the conſtruction of roads; and in ſome places, the woods, &c. are abſolutely impenetrable. In the river Marawina is frequently found a curious ſtone or cryſtal, which is known by the name of the Marawina diamond, and which being poliſhed, bears a very near reſemblance to that valuable gem, and is conſequently ſet in rings, &c. &c. Though ſituate like Guinea, under the torrid zone, the ſun in Guiana, are much more ſupportable than they are on that part of the African coaſt. The ſcorching rays of the ſun are, in Guiana, tempered by cooling breezes from the weſt; while in Guinea, the intenſe heat is increaſed by the wind blowing continually over land, and in its paſſage traverſing numerous dry deſerts. The rainy and dry ſeaſons, which divide the year, as cold and warm weather divide it in Europe, may be conſidered the winter and ſummer of this country. There is, however, one remarkable difference, between the European ſeaſons and thoſe in Guiana, which is, that the latter has annually two winters and two ſummers, which are diſtinguiſhed from each other by the appellation of the greater and the leſſer, not becauſe the rains are leſs violent in the two latter ſeaſons, or the heat more intenſe, but from an opinion which has prevailed, that their period of duration is but half as long as that of the former. This diſtinction however, appears to be more imaginary than real, as far as reſpects the rainy ſeaſon. The continuance of the rains, during the time when the ſun is vertical in this climate, is neceſſary to the exiſtence of animal and vegetable life, which without theſe ſeaſonable refreſhments, muſt languiſh and expire under the fervid influence of its rays. In general, the ſoil is abundantly fruitful; the earth during the whole of the year is adorned with continual verdure, the trees loaded at the ſame time with bloſſoms and ripe fruit, and the whole preſenting to the view the delightful union of ſpring and ſummer. This general appearance of fertility, may be aſcribed not only to the rains and warmth in this climate, but alſo to its low and marſhy ſituation, which prevents the intenſe heats from deſtroying vegetation, and from the extreme richneſs of the ſoil, particularly in thoſe parts which are cultivated by European induſtry. It muſt indeed, be confeſſed, that ſuch ſituations are far from being favourable to health; but the ſpirit of gain is a very powerful principle, and the certainty of preſent profit will generally be conſidered as a weighty counterpoiſe to thoſe evils, which, if ever encountered, appear at a conſiderable diſtance; and as they are ſometimes eſcaped, may be always eſteemed as uncertain. The uncultivated parts are covered with immenſe foreſts, rocks, and mountains; ſome of the latter enriched with a great variety of mineral ſubſtances; and the whole country is interſected by very deep marſhes or ſwamps, and by extenſive heaths or ſavannas. The ſtream along the coaſt flows continually towards the north-weſt, and the whole ſhore is rendered almoſt inacceſſible from its being covered with dangerous banks, quickſands, bogs, and rocks, with prodigious buſhes, and a large quantity of bruſh-wood, which are ſo cloſely interwoven as to be impenetrable. That part of Terra Firma which is called *Guiana*, or *The Wild Coaſt*, and in which lies the colony of Surinam, is ſaid by ſome to have been firſt found out by the juſtly celebrated Chriſtopher Columbus, in the year 1498, when he was ſent home in chains; though others contend, that it was not diſcovered till the year 1504, by Vaſco Unes, a Spaniard. In 1579, it was viſited by Sir Walter Raleigh, under queen Elizabeth, who alſo ſailed up the river Oronooque above 600 miles, in ſearch of the ſuppoſed El Dorado, and in hopes of diſcovering the gold mines, of which he had the moſt lively expectations, from ſamples of a marcaſite, which the Spaniards call madre de oro. In the year 1634, a captain Marſhal, and about ſixty Engliſh, were diſcovered in Surinam, employed in planting tobacco, according to the relation of David Piterſe de Vries, a Dutchman, who converſed with them upon

the ſpot. In 1640, Surinam was inhabited by the French, who were obliged to leave it ſoon after, on account of the frequent invaſions which they juſtly ſuffered from the Carribbean Indians, for having, like their neighbours the Spaniards, treated them with the moſt barbarous cruelties. In the year 1650, this colony being vacant, Francis lord Willoughby of Parham, by king Charles the Second's permiſſion, ſent thither one veſſel, equipped by himſelf, to take poſſeſſion of it, in the name of his royal maſter; a little after which he diſpatched three veſſels more, one of them carrying twenty guns. All theſe were well received by the Indians or inhabitants of the country, with whom they entered into friendly treaties, and a kind of negociation. In the year 1662, the colony of Surinam was granted by charter of Charles II, to Francis lord Willoughby, and at that lord's deſire, to be divided with Lawrence Hide, ſecond ſon of Edward earl of Clarendon, for them and their deſcendants for ever. In the year 1665, Surinam was ſucceſsfully cultivated, moſtly by planting tobacco. They had alſo raiſed above forty fine ſugar-plantations, and erected a ſtrong fortreſs of hewn-ſtone for their defence. It is proper however to remark, that ſome ſuppoſe theſe improvements were effected by the Portugueſe, though at what period is uncertain; while the French ſtrenuouſly diſpute the point, and inſiſt that they were the work of monſieur Ponſert de Bretigny, when France had poſſeſſion of that country. However this may be, the fortreſs is ſituated about ſixteen or eighteen miles from the mouth of the river Surinam; and theſe induſtrious ſettlers found themſelves perfectly happy, in a ſmall town which they had built under the walls. Their felicity was not of long duration; for in the wars between Charles II and the United Provinces, the Dutch having been driven, in 1661, from the Brazils by the Portugueſe, took the colony of Surinam from the Engliſh, in the year 1667, under the command of a captain Abraham Criuvon, who was diſpatched for that purpoſe, with three ſhips of war and 300 marines. The Engliſh commander, William Biam, loſt the ſettlement of Surinam by ſurprize, when above 600 of the beſt men in the colony were at work on the ſugar plantations. This neglect appears from the trifling loſs of the Dutch, who in ſtorming the citadel, had but one man killed. They immediately planted the prince of Orange's flag on the ramparts, and gave now to this fortreſs, the name of *Zelandia*, and that of *Middleburgh* to the town of Paramaribo, after making the inhabitants, amongſt other contributions, pay 100 000 pounds weight of ſugar, and ſending a number of them to the iſland of Tobago. This event took place in February, and in July following the peace was concluded at Breda; but moſt unluckily for the new poſſeſſors of Surinam, it was concluded unknown to the Engliſh commodore, ſir John Harman, who in October that ſame year, having firſt taken Cayenne from the French, entered the river with a ſtrong fleet of ſeven ſhips of war, two bomb-ketches, &c. and retook the colony from the Dutch, killing on this occaſion above fifty of their men, and deſtroying nine pieces of cannon in fort Zelandia. The new inhabitants were now in their turn laid under contribution, and the Dutch garriſon were tranſported to the iſland of Barbadoes. At the diſcovery in Surinam, that the peace had been concluded between the contending powers, before commodore Harman retook the colony from the Dutch, a conſiderable tumult and diſorder took place among the inhabitants, who knew not whom they ought to acknowledge as their lawful ſovereign. At length, by an order of king Charles, the ſettlement was ceded to the Dutch, in 1669, when 1200 of the old inhabitants, Engliſh and negroes together, left it, and went to ſettle on the iſland of Jamaica. At the cloſe of the ſucceeding year it was agreed by the treaty of Weſtminſter, that Surinam ſhould be the property of the Dutch for ever, in exchange for the province of New York, which accordingly took place in the year 1674. The principal animals of prey are tigers; apes are abundant, as are likewiſe parrots, ſcorpions; a great variety of inſects and ſerpents of an amazing ſize. The rivers abound with alligators, and the river Surinam is found that wonderful animal the electrical eel: Paramaribo is the chief town. *Long.* 53. 40. to 56. 25. W. Greenw. *Lat.* 4. 45. to 6. N.

Surinam, a river of South America, which riſes in a ridge of mountains, in the government of Terra Firma, and after a winding courſe of about 150 miles, from ſouth to north, falls into the Atlantic Ocean in *Lat.* 6. 25. N.; *Long.* 55. 40. W. Greenwich. It has ſand banks at its mouth over which there is about three fathoms water in high tides. But above theſe banks the water is much deeper, and the river navigable for large veſſels, above thirty leagues up the country.

Suringia, a ſea-port of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon, and capital of a province of the ſame name: 170 miles E. Meaco.

Surkuk, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: eight miles N. Cotamena.

Surma, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: thirty-two miles N. Sabor.

Suroy or *Soroe*, an iſland in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway: forty-five miles long, and eight broad. *Long.* 4. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 34. N.

Surry, a county of England, bounded on ... north by the river Thames, which di... it from Middleſex; on the eaſt by ... on the ſouth by Suſſex; on the weſt ...mpſhire, and on the north-weſt by ...ire; about thirty-nine miles in length, ... eaſt to weſt, and twenty-ſix from ... to ſouth. It is divided into thirteen ...ds, which contain eleven towns, and ...ibes. It is computed that the whole ... equal to 482,000 acres, of which ...s of 90,000 acres are unincloſed com... heaths. The ſoil is various, ſandy, ... chalk, loam, and mould of different ... principally with chalk and gravel ...th. In the interior parts, the air ... and the crops abundant; to the ...eſt the air is cold. The manufac... of this country are conſiderable, ſtarch, ...occo, leather, gun-powder, hats, ..., paper, vinegar, &c. In the neigh... of the metropolis are large diſtillers, ...penters, wax-bleachers, &c. The ... rivers are the Wandle, Wey, and ... The towns are Southwark, Guild... Egham, Ewel, Farnham, Godal... Kingſton: the four firſt with the ...nd each two members to the Britiſh ...; as likewiſe do Blechingley and ...hough they are only ſmall places. ...es are numerous and rich, ſuch as ... Putney, Batterſea, Wandſworth, ... Peckham, Camberwell, Dulwich, ...thers. Near Egham is Runnymead, ...g John ſigned the celebrated Ma... in the year 1216. Southwark ...ſt conſiderable place in Surry, but ... is the county town, though the ...s held alſo at Croydon and at King...

...a county of United America, in the ...irginia.

...a town of the United States of ... in New Hampſhire: 72 miles ...n, and 160 NNE. New York.

...a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton ..., on the lake of Sempach: 13 ... Lucerne, and 26 E. Loleure.

...a town of Ruſſia, in the govern... Archangel: 140 miles ESE. ...

...a town of Hindooſtan, in the ... Delhi: 114 miles NW. Delhi.

...a river of Hindooſtan, in the pro... Guzerat, which runs into the ... forty miles SW. Junagur.

...a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes ...thern parts of the country of ...ins the Caggar, 105 miles NW. ... This is one of the ſeven ſacred ... Hindoos.

..., a river of Hindooſtan, which ... the Puddar, 26 miles W. Pattun.

Surtainville, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valognes: 4½ leagues W. Valognes, and 4 SSW. Cherburg.

Surunga, or *Suiſiu*, a ſeaport town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon, and capital of a province of the ſame name: 170 miles E. Meaco.

Surwiliſki, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 36 miles SSE. Wilna.

Sury le Comtal, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montbriſon: four leagues NW. St. Etienne, and two SE. Montbriſon. *Long.* 21. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

Sury en Vaux, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sancerre: one league N. Sancerre, and 4 NE. Henrichmont.

Surzur, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vannes: two leagues SE. Vannes.

Sus, a river of Africa, which riſes from Mont Atlas, in the empire of Morocco, and runs into the Atlantic, near Santa Cruz. It gives name to the province which it bounds on the ſouth.

Sus, or *Sous*, or *Suz*, a country of Africa, ſituated to the ſouth of Morocco, of which it is a province, and from which it is ſeparated by a part of the Atlas. It is bounded on the eaſt by Darah, on the ſouth by Nun, and on the weſt by the Atlantic. The ſoil is in general good; and it was formerly a province of great trade, from its connection with the ſouthern diſtricts; but the emperor of Morocco having deſtroyed Santa Cruz, it has no longer the ſame reſources, or conveniences of commerce. The inhabitants of this country are generally eſteemed more induſtrious, and more brave, than the reſt of Morocco: and many of them, eſpecially in the mountainous diſtricts, acknowledge no obedience to the emperor, but are governed by their own ſcheiks. Their principal riches are cattle, camels; the vegetable productions of the country, indigo, alum, calamine, and red copper. The principal towns are Tarudant, Aguadir, Toma, Teceut, and Meſſa.

Suſa, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the eaſt coaſt, near which are conſiderable remains of ancient buildings; the chief mart of this kingdom is for oil and linen, and may be reckoned one of the moſt conſiderable and wealthy towns of the Tuniſeens. Here are ſeveral vaults, granate piliars, and other tokens of its having been formerly a place of fame repute; probably one of thoſe towns which ſubmitted to Cæſar, in his march to Ruſpina: 24 miles E. Cairoan, and 54 S. Tunis.

Susa, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan: twenty leagues NNW. Herat.

Susa, or *Sister*, a town of Persia, in the province of Chusistan, supposed to be the ancient Susa, where the kings of Persia had a magnificent palace for their winter residence, where they kept their royal archives and a part of their treasures. Alexander found immense riches here. At present here are some manufactures of silk, stuffs, and rich cloth: 50 leagues W. Ispahan, and 33 N. Bassora.

Susabanabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Mezanderan: twenty leagues S. Ferabad.

Susell, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: eight miles ESE. Eutyn.

Susquehana, a river of the United States of America, which rises, by two branches, in the northern part of Pennsylvania; these branches unite at Sundbury, after which it runs southerly, passes by Harrisburg, crosses the Blue Mountains, enters the state of Maryland, and, being joined by several large rivers, forms the Chesapeak.

Sussac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne: five leagues SE. Limoges.

Sussex, a county of England, bounded on the north by Surry and Kent, on the north-east by Kent, on the south-east and south by the English Channel, and on the west by Hampshire; about 75 miles from east to west, and 20 in its mean breadth, from north to south. In the time of the Saxon heptarchy, this country was a kingdom. It is divided into six parts, called Rapes, and these into 61 hundreds, in which are one city, Chichester, 20 towns, and 312 parishes. The soil, towards the north, is generally a clay, with some sand running through the county from east to west. This is bounded by a stiff rich loam, and afterwards by chalk, on a range of hills, called the *South Downs*, which extend from the county of Hants to East Bourne in an unbroken chain, at least fifty miles, though seldom five miles in breadth. To the north of Chichester is a narrow strip of gravel; and to the south, bordering on the sea, some rich loam. Sussex has long been remarkable for timber, especially oak; and the sheep, fed on the South Downs, have been particularly celebrated for the excellency of the mutton. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur Ouse, and Rother. The towns are Arundel, Bramber, East Grinstead, *Hastings*, Horsham, Lewes, Midhurst, *Rye*, *Seaford*, Shoreham, Steyning, and *Winchelsea*; all which, with the county and city of Chichester, return each two members to the British parliament. Those in *Italics* are Cinque Ports. Other towns are Battel, Brighthelmstone, Cuckfield, Eastbourne, Haylsham, Newhaven, Petworth, Tarring.

Sussex, a town of the United States of America, in Jersey: twenty-three miles NNW. Morristown.

Sussex, a county of United America, the state of Virginia.

Susteren, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers: miles SSW. Ruremond, and sixteen Maestricht. *Long.* 23. 23. E. Ferro. 51. 8. N.

Susters, a small island in the North Sea, the coast of Norway: twelve miles Tonsberg.

Sutema, or *Sutamor*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tomani.

Suterra, a town of Sicily, in the val Mazara: 16 miles NNE. Girgenti.

Suthausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Osnabruck: two miles SSW. Osnabruck.

Sutherland Point, the south point of the entrance into Botany Bay, so called from *Sutherland*, one of captain Cook's men, who was buried there in the year 1770.

Sutherlandshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the west and north by the county of Caithness, on the south-east by the Frith of Dornoch, and on the south and the south-west by the county of Ross. It is usually divided into Strathnavern and Sutherland Proper, the former containing the northern, and the latter the southern part. In length about 40 miles, from north to south, and 30 where broadest, from east to west. It is mountainous, with fertile vallies between, which abound with cattle and game. The mountains are quarries of marble, free-stone, slate, and other stone fit for building. The coast contains a great number of bays and lochs which abound with fish, especially salmon, swans, and other wild fowl. Dornoch is the chief town.

Sutri, a town of Italy, in the Patrimony, the see of a bishop, united to Nepi: seven miles two miles NW. Rome.

Suttiko, or *Sattiko*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Woolly.

Sutton, a town of the United States of America, in Massachusetts: thirty-three miles SW. Boston.

Sutton Coldfield, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Monday: seven miles N. Birmingham, and 111 NW. London.

Suwaida, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 30 miles N. Medina.

Suyatyn, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Russia: forty-four miles Halicz.

Suza, a town of Italy, and capital of a marquisate, now a district, or pro-

P...

...dmont, on the river Dora Riparia, in a ...y to which it gives name, at the foot of ...Alps, anciently called *Secuſiani*, or *Se...*, or *Segusſina*. It was the capital of ...ingdom of Cottius, and the place of ...ordinary reſidence. It has frequently ...acked by armies, which have paſſed ...paſſed from France into Italy: being ...ed on the frontiers of France and ...: as by the Gauls under Brennus, by ...Carthaginians under Hannibal: ſo like... Flavius Valens, the friend of Vitellius ...ſt Otho, deſtroyed Suza and ſeveral ...neighbouring towns: the Vandals ...n they paſſed the Alps, laid the whole ...try waſte. It was plundered and de...ed by the ſoldiers of Conſtantine, after ...ad defeated Maxentius. The Goths, ...Lombards, the Saracens all ſeverally ...ered this place. Nevertheleſs, all theſe ...rtunes were not to be compared to ...t ſuffered under the emperor Frederic ...roſſa, when he paſſed from Germany ...taly; who deſtroyed it to its foundation, ...reduced it to aſhes. It anciently gave ...e of marquis to the deſcendants of ...magne, and came to the dukes of ..., by a marriage with Adelige or Ade... the only daughter of the laſt marquis. ...s taken by the French, in the year ... and reſtored in 1696. It is at preſent ...nd poor, with ſingle walls, but defend... a citadel with a ſtrong garriſon. It ...ns three pariſh churches, and ſeveral ...ns houſes. Near it is a triumphal ... erected to the honour of Auguſtus. ...is governed by two ſyndics, ten coun..., choſen from the Bourgeois, and a ...ary. Four other neighbouring towns ...ited to ſupport the public charges. ...election of a judge, the council return ...f the inhabitants to the prince, who ...choice of one of the three. He judges ...e firſt inſtance, from whence an appeal ...s made to the governor of the province, ...ſenate of Piedmont. The inhabitants ... French and Italian: twenty-three ...WNW. Turin, and 19 NE. Briançon. ...24. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 8. N.

..., a marquiſate of Italy, in the prin...y of Piedmont, about thirty miles ...nd ten broad, watered by the Dora ...a Ciniſella. The principal towns are ...Gavenna, Avigliana, and Novaleſe.

..., a town of Portugal, in the province ...a: 7 leagues NE. Bragança Nova.

..., a town of Italy, in the duchy of ...: fourteen miles S. Mantua.

...n, a town of Perſia, in the province ...: thirty leagues E. Amadan.

..., a town of France, in the depart...t the Eure, and chief place of a can..., the diſtrict of Grand Andelys: one ... and a half ENE. Grand Andelys.

Suzdal, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir, on the Nerl, the ſee of a biſhop. Peter I, after divorcing his wife, Eudoxia Feodorowna, confined her in the convent of St. Baſil in this town: 24 miles NNE. Vladimir. *Long.* 58. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 16. N.

Suze (La), a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Mans: three leagues SW. le Mans, and four N. la Fleche.

Suze, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Lake of Bienne, about a mile below the town of Bienne.

Suze la Roſſe, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montelimart: ſix leagues S. Montelimart.

Swabia, a circle of Germany, bounded on the north by the palatinate of the Rhine and Franconia, on the eaſt by Bavaria, on the ſouth by Swiſſerland, the Lake of Conſtance, and the Tyroleſe, and on the weſt by France, from which it is ſeparated by the Rhine; about 120 miles from eaſt to weſt, and eighty from north to ſouth. The ancient county of Swabia was rather more extenſive. The name is ſuppoſed to be derived from the Suevi, who firſt inhabited the country between the Weſer and the Oder, but afterwards croſſed the Elbe to the Mayne and Danube, and in the time of Julius Cæſar to the Neckar and the Rhine. In the 5th century, this country was conquered by the king of the Franks, who erected it into a dukedom, which Charles the Great aboliſhed: but was reſtored by Conrad I. The title became hereditary about the year 1094; the dukes of Swabia being at the ſame time dukes of Franconia; but with very limited prerogatives: of theſe dukes many of them became kings of Germany: the dukes became extinct about the middle of the 13th century. In the middle ages, Swabia was divided into a great number of gaus, in Latin *pagi*, the names of ſome of which are ſtill in uſe. The greateſt part of Swabia belongs at preſent to the circle of that name, a conſiderable part alſo to that of Auſtria, and a leſſer part to the upper circle of the Rhine. The ſtates of Swabia, at the diet, are divided into five branches, viz. 1. The eccleſiaſtical princes and abbots. 2. Temporal princes and abbots. 3. Prelates. 4. Counts and barons, and, 5. Free imperial towns. The eccleſiaſtical princes and abbots are Conſtance, Augſburg, Ellwangen, and Kempten. The temporal princes and abbots are Wurtemberg, Baaden-Baaden, Baaden-Durlach, Baaden-Hochberg, Zollern-Hechingen and Haigerloch, Zollern-Sigmaringen: the abbies, of Lindau and Buchau, Averſberg, on account of Thengen, Furſtenberg-Heiligenberg, Oetingen, Schwarzenberg,

Schwarzenberg, on account of Sulz Lichtenſtein, and Furſtenberg-Stuhlingen. The prelates are Salmanſweiler, Weingarten, Ochſenhauſen, Elchingen, Yrſee, Urſperg, Kayſerſheim, Roggenburg, Roth, Weiſſenau, Schuſſenried, Marchthal, Peterſhauſen, Wettenhauſen, Zwiefalten, and Gengenbach; with the abbeſſes of Heggbach, Gutenzell, Rothmunſter, and Baindt. Counts and barons, as the Commanderies, Alſchhauſen, the three lines of the houſe of Oettingen Wallerſtein, which enjoy only one vote; Furſtenberg-Moskirch, the elector of Bavaria, on account of Wieſenſteig; Furſtenberg for Baar; Furſtenberg for Hauſen, in the Kinzingerthal, Montfort, Truchſeſz-zeil, and Wurzach, together with Truchſeſz-Wolfegg and Walſee, Truchſeſz-Scheer, Durmetingen and Trauchburg, Konigſegg-Rothenfels, Koniſegg-Aulendorf; the elector of Bavaria for Mindelheim, Furſtenberg for Gundelfingen, Baaden-Baaden for Ebernſtein, the lines of Marx-Fugger and Hans-Fugger, as alſo of Jacob-Fugger-Hohenems, Wurtemberg for Juſtingen, St. Blaſii for Bondorf, Traun for Egloff, Stadion for Thanhauſen, Hohen-Gerolzeg and Taxis for Eglingen. The free imperial towns, namely, Augſburg, Ulm, Eizlingen, Reutlingen, Nordlingen, Hall, Neberlingen, Rothweil, Heilbronn, Gmund, Memmingen, Lindau, Dinkelſbuhl, Biberach, Ravenſburg, Kempten, Kaufbeuren, Weil, Wangen, Iſni, Leutkirch, Wimpfen, Giengen, Pfullendorf, Buchhorn, Aalen, Bopfingen, Buchau, Offenburg, Gengenbach, Zeil in Hammerſbach. The three laſt of theſe ſtyle themſelves the united towns; as Eſzlingen, Nordlingen, Hall, Heilbronn, Memmingen, and Lindau, are called the ſix correſponding towns. The princes ſummoned to the diet of the circle are, the biſhop of Conſtance and the duke of Wurtemberg, but the latter is ſole director. He previouſly, however, communicates to the former the deliberations which are to come before the circle. The diets of the circle are commonly held at Ulm, and in time of peace twice a year. Each of the five benches has its director, but without any peculiar privilege above the reſt of his order. The directors of the five benches ſet their ſeals to all the receſſus, or acts of the circle, and other diſpatches. The biſhop of Conſtance is the perpetual director of the bench of eccleſiaſtical princes, as the duke of Wurtemberg is that of the temporal princes. The directors of the benches of prelates and counts are choſen only for life. Ulm indeed, is perpetual director of the bench of the Imperial towns; but Augſburg always votes firſt. The chancery and record office belonging to the circle are Stutgardt, the reſidence of the directory of Wurtemberg. In the year 1681, the military force of the empire, by a decree of the diet, was ſ... in time of peace; at 40,000 men, an... quota of the circle of Swabia alone, ... 1321 horſe; and 2707 foot; and in the... 1707, at the diviſion of the 300,000 f... which was the ſum granted for that pu... its proportion was rated at 31,271 f... fifty-eight kruitzers, five deniers. ... number of troops in this circle, conſ... kept on foot, conſiſts of four regime... infantry, each compoſed of twelve com... one regiment of dragoons, and one of ... raſſiers, each conſiſting of eight ſqua... The commander of the circle is ſtyled g... field-marſhal. With reſpect to religi... circle is reckoned among the mixed ... preſent it nominates to the Imperial ch... two aſſeſſors, one of whom is Catholic, ... other Lutheran. Under the emperor ... derick III the circle of Swabia was, ... ſake of the peace of Germany, divided ... four quarters, which diviſion ſtill con... and on many occaſions has been found ... beneficial. The head of the firſt is the ... of Wurtemberg, of the ſecond the ma... of Baaden, of the third the biſhop of C... ſtance and the abbot of Kepten, and ... fourth the biſhop of Augſburg.

Swabia (Auſtrian), is compoſed of ... cient hereditary eſtates of the houſe of ... burg, and the remains which have ſ... Auſtria, ſince it has been elected to th... pire. Maximilian I was the firſt pr... this houſe, which took the name of the ... of Swabia. It pays annually mo... 400,000 livres to the military cheſt of A... Theſe eſtates are compoſed of Burgau, ... lenburg, the prefectorate of Swabia, ... henberg, the Ortenau, Briſgau, an... towns and convents.

Swaffham, a town of England, ... county of Norfolk, containing abo... houſes, with a weekly market on S... 15 miles SE. Lynn, and 94 NNE. ...

Swaine, a river of Pruſſian Li... which runs into the Ilmen, four m... of Muldſchen.

Swale (Eaſt and *Weſt)*, the two b... of the Medway; the Eaſt Swale bra... to the right, and runs ſouth of the I... Sheppey, and joins the Thames, be... neſs. The Weſt Swale, or main ... proceeds due north, and joins the ... at Sheerneſs.

Swale, a river of England, in the ... of York, which runs into the O... Burrow-bridge.

Swallow Bay, a bay on the north ... Egmont Iſland, between Hanway ... and Swallow Point.

Swallow Iſland, one of thoſe called ... *Charlotte's Iſlands*, in the South Pacific ... about ſix leagues in length. *Long.* 1... E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 8. S.

S.

Swallow Point, a cape on the north coaſt of the Iſland of Egmont, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 164. 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 42. S.

Swally, a ſeaport town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of the Gulph of Cambaya: fifteen miles W. Surat.

Swalm, a town of Upper Guelderland: a league and a half N. Ruremond.

Swan Iſland, an iſland of United America, in the diſtrict of Main, ſituated in the Kenebeck river: four miles S. Pownalſburg.

Swan Lake, a lake of Canada, fifty-ſeven miles NNW. Quebec.

Swanage Bay, a bay of the Engliſh Channel on the coaſt of Dorcheſter, a little to the weſt of Studland Bay.

Swanſea, a town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, ſituated on a bay in the Briſtol Channel, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river Tawy, for which reaſon it is called *Aber-Taw*. The town is large, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in coals, pottery, and ſmelting copper and lead ores. Veſſels are conſtantly ſailing from this place to Briſtol, Liverpool, and other ſhop-goods. Here are two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. Swanſea, in conjunction with Cardigan and ſeveral other places, ſends a member to the Britiſh parliament: fifty-three miles E. Haverford Weſt, and 205 from London. *Lat.* 51. 33. N.

Swanzea, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, on the river Taunton: thirty-ſix miles S. Boſton.

Swartzbals, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: twenty-five miles W. Linkioping.

Swartzan, a river of Sweden, in the province of Nericia, which runs into the Hielmar lake, near Orebro.

Swartzo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sermanland: four miles NE. Nykoping.

Swartzeberg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: eighteen miles NW. Uddevalla.

Swartzow, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, which joins the Trave, three miles N. Lubeck.

Swartzburg, a fortreſs in the province of Tirol, ſituated on the river Vecht, in a mountainous country, defended by five baſtions: twenty-eight miles W. Coverden, and three N. Zutphen.

Swatka, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rudim: eight miles W. Politzka.

Sweden, a country of Europe, known to the Germans by the name of *Scandinavia*, is bounded on the north by Norwegian Lapland, on the eaſt by Ruſſia, on the ſouth by the Baltic, and on the weſt by the Scaggerac and Norway. The whole kingdom is divided into five general parts, viz. Sweden Proper, Gothland, Nordland, Lapland, and Finland: each of which is again ſubdivided into provinces. The Swedes likewiſe added to their dominions Livonia, Eſtonia, Ingria, Pomerania, the iſles Oeſel and Rugen, Wiſmar and its territories, Bremen and Werden; but of all theſe, none now are left them but Farther Pomerania; even Finland itſelf has been diſmembered. The five parts of which Sweden is eſſentially compoſed, yet form the largeſt ſtate in Europe, next to Ruſſia. Geographers are not agreed reſpecting its ſuperficial content. Buſchin fixes it at 13,500 ſquare German miles, and his account ſeems to approach neareſt to truth. The kingdom of Sweden is ſituated between the twenty-eighth and the forty-eighth degree of longitude from Ferro, and the fifty-fifth and ſeventieth of northern latitude. The winter here is long, dry, and exceedingly cold; the ſummer ſhort and hot. The Swedes experience a rapid change from the former of theſe ſeaſons to the latter; ſpring and autumn being almoſt unknown; during the long nights of winter, the moon, the aurora borealis, and the reflection of the ſnow, produce a mild and agreeable light. In ſummer, the ſun remains ſo long above the horizon, that the night conſiſts only of a ſlight twilight; vegetation then acquires its full vigour, and nature ſeems to regain that time which ſhe has loſt during the froſty ſeaſon. Though Sweden is ſituated under a rigorous climate, it enjoys a much milder temperature than thoſe countries of Aſia and America, which have the ſame latitude. Thunder is ſeldom heard in this country; it produces no venomous reptiles; and earthquakes never ſpread terror and conſternation. Some of its learned men pretend, that the traces of extinguiſhed volcanoes are to be ſeen in it, but the proofs which they bring are far from being convincing. The pure and ſharp air, which the Swedes breathe, renders them vigorous, and preſerves them from epidemical diſeaſes. They often attain to a very great age: Linnæus reckons that there are in Sweden 1300 ſpecies of plants, 200 of which are uſed in medicine, and 1400 ſpecies of animals. Wolves, foxes, hares, birds of prey, moor-fowl, cocks of the wood, together with freſh and ſalt-water fiſh, are found here in great abundance; bears, elks, does, roebucks, ſables, beavers, and polecats, are more uncommon. It has been remarked, that no beeches grow beyond Eaſt Gothland, and no oaks beyond Upland; the birch grows in all the provinces. The pine and the fir, however, are the principal foreſt-trees. With regard to mineral productions, Sweden is very rich, eſpecially in iron and copper, with abundance of lead, marble, alum, limeſtone, coal, vitriol, curious petrifactions, porphry, amethyſts, load-ſtone, ſlate, talk, quickſilver,

sulphur, mother of pearl, &c. and in some places silver. The most remarkable mountain, is the *Sevebergsrygn*, which, in West Gothland, begins to rise above the level of the sea; it extends towards the north, between Norway and Norland, and separates these two countries by summits, covered with eternal snow. According to Mr. Bergman, it stretches as far as the northern part of Asia. All the mountains of Sweden are composed of gravel, freestone, calcareous stone, slate, different kinds of petrifactions and granite: the basis of the greater part of the mountains is granite. The soil of the plains and vallies which lie between the hills and mountains, is very proper for cultivation; and commerce and navigation are greatly assisted by numerous rivers, bays, and lakes. A Swedish author, who has written on the mineral springs of Sweden, reckons up 360; they abound in every province of the kingdom. Sweden contains, altogether, 105 cities, or large towns, the principal of which is Stockholm. About half a century before the Christian æra, Gylfe, of the race of Forniother, reigned in Sweden; at the same period Sigge, afterwards surnamed Oden the Divine, fell upon the northern part of Europe, and conquered those vast countries, at the head of a swarm of barbarians, whom he had collected between the Tanais and the Boristhenes. The conqueror divided his conquests among his sons. Ynge obtained Sweden, and became the founder of the family of the Ynglingars; Ingiald Ilrode, the last prince of that family, reigned in the seventh century: he had the title of king of Upsal, which was the place of his nativity. Ivar Widfame, or the Conqueror, extended the boundaries of the kingdom, and his family continued on the throne for several centuries. Olof Schætkonung, or the Infant, caused himself to be baptized, and found means to introduce Christianity into the kingdom, about the beginning of the eleventh century. The crown, before hereditary, became elective, under the race of Stenkil Magnus, surnamed Smeek, or the Foolish, elected in the year 1318, obtained by inheritance the kingdom of Norway, and lost, by his simplicity, several of the provinces of Sweden. His son Hokan, or Hako, became king of Norway, refused the crown of Sweden; but he afterwards obtained that of Denmark, by his marriage with Margaret, daughter of Waldemar. The Swedes, discontented with Magnus Smeek, deposed him, and chose in his room Albert of Mecklenburg; but this foreign prince wielded the sceptre with so much severity, that his subjects, harassed by the yoke of oppression, called in Margaret, the widow of Hako, who soon after proposed to make only one state of the three northern kingdoms, and to unite them under the same sceptre. The union was concluded at Calmar, in the year 1397; and the deputies of the three kingdoms stipulated, that each of them should be governed according to its own laws. [illegible] XIII, whom she chose for her successor, openly pursued a system of oppression: treated Sweden like a conquered country, and entrusted the administration of the kingdom to Danes, who committed the most rid barbarities. Incensed at this treatment the Dalecarlians revolted. Engelbrecht, who was born amongst them, and well known by his eminent qualities, put himself at their head, attacked the tyrant's guards, and avenged the nation. Eric now promised to govern according to the Swedish laws; as there is no depending on the word of perfidious despot, Engelbrecht was assassinated by a rival, jealous of his influence, and oppression once more resumed its course. The Dalecarlians again revolted, and engaged the inhabitants of the other provinces to [illegible] them. The tyrant, therefore, appeared in Sweden, at the head of his troops; but was obliged to seek shelter in Denmark. The Danes equally oppressed by his tyranny, [illegible] not long afford him an asylum; he was banished from that country, and Christian of Bavaria ascended the throne. On the death of this prince, which happened in the year 1448, the Swedes and Norwegians gave the sceptre to Charles Knutson, [illegible] ancient and illustrious family, and [illegible] that of the old Swedish kings: but the [illegible] decreed it to Christian I, of the [illegible] Oldenburg. The archbishop of U[illegible] powerful and ambitious prelate, by [illegible] intrigues against Charles, put Sweden [illegible] the hands of Christian, who not being [illegible] to govern a people proud of their privileges was soon stripped of his authority. By [illegible] revolution, Charles again obtained the [illegible] dem; but being dethroned a second time, was re-established in the year 1461, [illegible] reigned in peace till his death, which [illegible] pened in 1470. Christian II, or Ch[illegible] the Nero of the North, was crowned [illegible] in the year 1519; and he soon signalized [illegible] power, by horrid cruelties, which [illegible] the whole nation against him; G[illegible] Ericson Vasa, a fugitive in his own [illegible] formed a design of delivering it; a[illegible] der him, Sweden recovered its indepe[illegible] He caused the sceptre to be declared [illegible] tary in his family, in the year 15[illegible] died in 1560. Gustavus was succe[illegible] his son Eric XIV, who did not p[illegible] same qualities as his father. He was [illegible] and being thrown into prison, was th[illegible] soned by the order of his brother John [illegible] had married Catherine Jagellon, w[illegible] loved and consulted. That princess had [illegible] influence in the council; and being [illegible]

ſupporter of the Catholic religion, which ſhe profeſſed, ſhe prevailed upon her huſband to render Sweden dependent on the holy See. Lutheraniſm, however, had taken too deep root; and the efforts which the king made to deſtroy it, tended only to eſtabliſh it more. He died in 1572, very little regretted, becauſe he was unworthy of the eſteem of his ſubjects. His ſon Sigiſmund, already king of Poland, ought to have ſucceeded him; but Charles, duke of Sudermania, the youngeſt of Guſtavus's ſons, taking advantage of the diſpoſition in which the people then were, cauſed himſelf to be elected regent of the kingdom. Sigiſmund undertook to conquer Sweden; but the duke defeated his army, and afterwards mounted the throne. Guſtavus II was as great in peace as in war: he ſucceeded his father in 1611, and ſhowed himſelf a model for heroes and kings. Chriſtina the daughter of Guſtavus, and Mary Eleonora of Brandenburg, was very young, at the time of her father's death. The peace of Bromſebro was concluded in the year 1645; that of Weſtphalia in 1648; and both theſe tended to the glory, the territories, and the political influence of Sweden. When Chriſtina came of age, ſhe ſhowed herſelf worthy of the throne which ſhe occupied as long as the count Oxenſtierna was her miniſter and counſellor; but when ſhe neglected the counſel of that reſpectable veteran, ſhe no longer met with the eſteem and affection of her ſubjects: and Chriſtina, fatigued with the cares of government, quitted her throne, her country, and her religion, and retired in 1654. Charles Guſtavus, or Charles X, ſon of John Caſimir, of the Palatinate family of Deux Ponts, and of Catherine, daughter of Charles IX, was appointed by Chriſtina to ſucceed her, and the States confirmed this choice. All the northern powers took up arms againſt this kingdom, and the emperor of Ruſſia, and the elector of Brandenburg joined its enemies. Charles, however, laid ſiege to Copenhagen; but being repulſed, he ſoon after put an end to his career. The peace of Oliva, concluded in 1660, immediately after the death of Charles X, reſtored tranquillity to the north. Charles XI was mediator at the peace of Ryſwick, in 1697, in which year he died; and Charles XII aſſumed the reins of government. The ſiſter of Holſtein, who had married his eldeſt ſiſter, Edwig Sophia, being attacked by Denmark, Charles marched to his aſſiſtance, and ſtruck a terror into the Danes, and concluded, in 1700, the peace of Travendal. More formidable enemies, Auguſtus II, and Peter czar of Ruſſia, threatened Sweden. Charles therefore entered Livonia, and with 8000 men attacked and defeated 80,000 Ruſſians, near Narva, on the 20th of November, 1700. From Livonia he haſtened to Poland, where he gained ſeveral victories, dethroned Auguſtus, and cauſed Staniſlaus Lerzinſki to be elected in his ſtead. Soon after he marched into Saxony, made the dethroned king ſign a peace, and obtained for the Proteſtants of Silefia, the free exerciſe of their religion. The Swediſh hero repaired next to Poland, with a deſign of depriving Peter I of his crown. But the fortune of Charles began to change, and on the 27th of June, 1709, was fought the battle of Poltava: repulſed and wounded, he paſſed the Dnieper, and ſought for an aſylum in the territories of the Turks; his enemies ſoon took advantage of his misfortunes. Auguſtus recovered Poland; Peter ſeized upon Livonia, Eſtonia, Ingria, and a part of Finland; and the king of Denmark, Frederic IV, landed an army in Scandinavia. To reſiſt ſo many enemies was difficult. The Swedes, however, made efforts, and the danger in which they beheld their country inſpired them with courage. Count de Stenback, having in haſte collected a body of peaſants, oppoſed them to the Danes, who were beat at Helſinborg, in 1710. Charles, in the mean time, was carrying on an unſucceſsful negociation at the Porte. Being ſolicited to quit the Turkiſh dominions, he obſtinately refuſed; maintained a ſiege againſt an army ſent to attack him; was taken priſoner, and conducted by force to Demotica. At length, finding that it was impoſſible for him to accompliſh his end, he ſet out with one of his generals, and arrived at the gates of Stralſund, ſo haraſſed by fatigue, that his ſubjects did not know him. Two other powers, England and Pruſſia, having declared againſt Sweden, George I, and Frederic William I, united themſelves with the enemies of Charles. This monarch, however, always firm and undaunted, ſhut himſelf up in the city of Stralſund, which he defended for ſome time. Being at length forced to abandon it, he went on board a ſmall bark, and ſet out for Sweden; but inſtead of going to Stockholm, he undertook an expedition to Norway, and afterwards returned to Scandinavia. A ſecond expedition into Norway became fatal to him; he laid ſiege to Frederickſhalt, and going to reconnoitre one of the trenches, was killed by a muſket bullet, on the 30th of November, 1718. When the States aſſembled, they decreed the crown to Ulrica Eleonora, his youngeſt ſiſter, on condition that ſhe renounced ſovereignty. The duke of Holſtein, a young prince, endowed with many engaging qualities, and who married Charles' eldeſt ſiſter, had a legal right to the throne, and found many partiſans. But the efforts which they made in his favour were not attended with ſucceſs. Peace was at length concluded, but on very diſadvantageous terms. Sweden loſt

Bremen, Verden, part of Pomerania, and a right to the duties of the Sound; and by way of indemnification, received ſome millions of crowns. In the mean time, the diet having aſſembled at Stockholm, on the 24th of January, 1720, Ulrica Eleonora propoſed to abdicate the throne, and reſign it to Frederic of Heſſe Caſſel, her huſband, who indeed became king, by renouncing ſome more of the royal prerogatives, and ceding Livonia, Eſtonia, Ingria, part of Carelia, and Finland to Ruſſia. An alliance entered into with France, in 1738, inveterate national hatred, and ſeveral other cauſes of diſcontent, produced a freſh rupture with Ruſſia. At a peace which was concluded at Abo, in the year 1743, Sweden ceded part of Finland, and Adolphus Frederic, of the family of Holſtein-Gottorp, and deſcended by the female line from the family of Vaſa, was declared ſucceſſor to the throne. In the year 1772, Guſtavus III, contrived to make his government deſpotic. In the year 1792, he was aſſaſſinated at a ball, by a nobleman, of the name of Ankerſtrom, a captain of the guards, who confeſſed himſelf the perſon who had endeavoured to deliver the country from a monſter and a tyrant. The productions of Sweden will be ſeen in the account of each province. The doctrine of Luther was early introduced into Sweden, and is the national religion. Sweden is covered with foreſts, which abound, above all, in Nordland and Finland. There are few kinds of fiſh, which are not found in the waters by which Sweden is ſurrounded or interſected. That ſpecies named ſtrœmming, in the language of the country, and known no where elſe, is ſo abundant in ſeveral parts of the Baltic, that it forms the principal part of the food of the inhabitants. The herrings, which for ſome centuries had deſerted the coaſts of Sweden, again made their appearance there about fifty years ago. The principal fiſheries are in the province of Bahus: they produce annually about 300,000 tons, each of which contains 1000 herrings. The Swediſh herrings, however, are never ſo good as thoſe of Holland: when they arrive on the northern coaſts they are old, and worn out with the fatigues of their voyage; beſides this, the Swedes are not ſo well acquainted with the art of ſalting and packing them as the Dutch. A natural ſource of wealth ſtill more important to Sweden, is its mines. The richeſt iron-mine in the kingdom, that of Danmora, is ſituated in the province of Upland, which in every reſpect is one of the beſt in Sweden. This mine, the greateſt depth of which is eighty fathoms, occupies a conſiderable extent of territory, and the ore is conveyed to the ſurface of the earth, through ſeveral pits or openings made for that purpoſe, by means of caſks fixed to large cables, which are in motion by horſes. The workmen, ſtanding upon the edges of theſe caſks, and having their arms claſped round the cable, deſcend and aſcend with the utmoſt compoſure; they remain in the mine no longer than the time required for their daily labour. The water is drawn from the bottom of it by a wheel twenty-two yards in diameter, and afterwards conveyed along an aqueduct 2500 yards in length. At certain diſtances from Danmora, are ſeveral furnaces and villages, well built and extremely populous. There are iron mines in the greater part of the provinces of this vaſt kingdom, but they cannot be opened without hurting other branches of national induſtry; beſides, ſome of them are ſituated in ſuch a manner, that the expences of working them would be conſiderable. Thoſe wrought at preſent produce annually upwards of 57,000 tons of iron. Theſe mines employ in the whole kingdom, about 25,600 perſons, and it has been calculated that the furnaces and forges of the kingdom, which give iron that degree of perfection which is neceſſary before it can be uſed, conſume annually 2,400,000 loads of charcoal. In the province of Dalecarlia, at a ſmall diſtance from the town of Fahlun, are ſituated thoſe gloomy and obſcure caverns, which contain the beſt copper in Europe. Hemp, flax, and tobacco are much cultivated; rearing of cattle is underſtood, and agriculture owes much to the Royal Academy, at Stockholm. Manufactures were long unknown, at preſent the troops are clothed with cloth made in the country: the making of hats was introduced at a vaſt expence, but was not attended with ſucceſs: the manufacture of ſilk is in a languiſhing ſtate, thoſe of cotton are better, as likewiſe that of Morocco leather; but the art of preparing timber and deals is a buſineſs the Swedes beſt underſtand, and moſt approve. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at near 3,000,000.

Swedler, a town of Hungary: ſeven miles S. Kapſdorf.

Sweepſtake's Foreland, a cape in the S. Sea of Magellan, *Long.* 71. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 40. S.

Sweet Herb Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 99. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. N.

Swelly, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into the Lough three miles N. Lifford.

Swetara, a river of United America, which runs into the Suſquehannah.

Swierzno, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: thirty-ſix miles N. Novogrodek.

Swift, a river of England, which riſes in ... county of Leiceſter, and runs into the ... r. near Rugby, in Warwickſhire.

Swigan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle ... Leitmeritz: 12 miles NNE. Jung Buntzel.

Swilly, a river of Ireland, in the county of ... which runs into Swilly Lough.

Swilly, a ſmall iſland or rock in the South ... Ocean, about four leagues and a half ... from the South Cape of New Holland. ... 147. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 55. S.

Swilly Lough, a bay of Ireland, on the ... coaſt, in the county of Donegal, ... miles in length, and from one to ... broad, but upwards of thirty round; ... mouth part 6 miles from Lough Foyle.

Swindon, a town of England, in the coun... Wilts, with a weekly market on Mon... miles N. Marlborough, and eight... W. London.

Swinemunde, a town of Germany, in the ... of Lower Saxony, in the iſland of Uſe... ſituated at the northern extremity of ... land, at the mouth of the Peena, built ... on the ruins of a fortreſs called ... Schanz, which was deſtroyed by the ..., in the year 1757. *Long.* 31. 27. E. ... *Lat.* 54. 8. N.

Swinesund, a town of Norway, in the pro... of Aggerhuus: five miles SW. Fre... haid.

Swinge, a river of Germany, in the duchy ... Bremen, which paſſes by Stade, and runs ... the Elbe.

Swinhult, a town of Sweden, in the pro... of Eaſt Gothland: forty miles S. ... ping.

Swinton, a town of England, in the coun... York, near a navigable canal, on the ... Don, with a conſiderable manufacture ... ery and earthen ware. In the neigh... hood is a conſiderable iron forge: nine ... SW. Doncaſter, and 165 N. London.

Swirben, a town of Germany, in the circle ... Upper Saxony, in Farther Pomerania: ... miles ESE. Polnow.

Switzerland, or *Switzerland*. Under this ... modern geographers include all the ... try occupied not only by the Swiſs, or ... teen Cantons of the league, but by ... eſtates in alliance with or ſubject to ...; in which ſenſe the greateſt extent ... eaſt to weſt will be about 180 miles, ... from north to ſouth 140. On the north ... bounded by Swabia, on the eaſt by the ... ſe and Auſtrian Swabia, on the ſouth ... Savoy and Italy, and on the weſt by ... e. Swiſſerland may juſtly be con... ed as ſome of the elevated land in Eu..., as many principal rivers take their riſe ..., and run in different directions to the ... mity. The greater part is compoſed of ... tains, with narrow vallies between: ... mountains are compoſed of ſtupendous rocks, two, four, or ſix maſſes, piled on each other, and from four to ten thouſand feet in perpendicular height. One peak, on a mountain called the *St. Gothard*, is, by Du Cret, computed at 16,500 French feet. The lower part of theſe high mountains are covered with woods and paſtures, the herbage in which is of a remarkable length and richneſs. The middle conſiſts of Alps, or Alpinges, abounding in a great variety of odoriferous herbs, thickets, and buſhes, with excellent ſprings, in ſummer reſorted to by herdſmen, with their cattle. The third part of theſe mountains conſiſts almoſt entirely of craggy and inacceſſible rocks, ſome of which are quite bare, without herbage growing upon them, or even ſo much as graſs, whilſt others are continually covered with ſnow and ice. The vallies between theſe icey and ſnowy mountains, form an appearance like ſo many ſmooth frozen lakes, and from them vaſt fragments of ice, called glaciers or firns, often fall down into the intervals of the more fruitful eminences. It is from theſe maſſes and the thawing of the ice in general, that the greateſt part of the ſtreams and rivers in Swiſſerland are derived. The ice hills begin in the canton of Glarus, and after paſſing through the territory of the Griſons, and thence into the canton of Uri, terminate in the diſtrict of Bern. The higheſt of theſe mountains are thoſe in the canton of Uri, namely, St. Gothard, Firka, Criſpalt, and Luckmanier, which ſend forth rivers towards all parts of Europe. This is the moſt dreary part of all Swiſſerlands and on the ſummits of the mountains one eternal cold almoſt prevails, with hard gales of wind and very damp fogs, whereas the vallies, excepting ſome towns and villages, with a few fields, and ſtill fewer vineyards, thick woods, and rich paſtures, are overrun with lakes and other waters, and the ſummer heats there are frequently ſo inſupportable, that the inhabitants betake themſelves up to the mountains: though in winter the houſes again are almoſt buried with ſnow. In many places, within a ſmall compaſs, the four ſeaſons are ſeen at once, and ſometimes ſummer and winter are ſo near each other, that one hand may take up ſnow, and the other gather growing flowers. During the greateſt part of the year, the clouds lie beneath the peaks of the higheſt mountains, inſomuch, that from thence they appear like a ſea, the peaks projecting among them like iſlands. Sometimes, too, they break, and thus diſplay a view of the country beneath. From the riſing and ſinking of theſe clouds, the inhabitants form pretty certain conjectures with reſpect to the weather. Not one of the above mountains is without a cataract or waterfall, and as the eye, by reaſon of the intervention of the clouds, is not always able

to

to reach the beginning of them, they look as if poured down from heaven upon the rocks. Among theſe mountains, are many excellent ſprings, ſome of which are medicinal, others warm, and others again cold baths, celebrated for their extraordinary virtues. Of theſe ſummits, too, ſome form a part of the Alps, ſo frequently mentioned in the Greek and Roman writers, the Appennine (or Alpes Summæ, now St. Gothard and Criſpalt) with the Alpes Lepontiæ, the Alpes Rhetiæ, &c. Very different from this is the remaining and ſmaller part of Swiſſerland, including the county of Thurgau, which is a part of the cantons of Zurich, Schafhauſen, Bern, Bâle, Soleure, and Friburg, for though this diſtrict is not without mountains, ſome of which are even 2000 or 2500 feet high, yet it is much more level than the above-mentioned part, and the lower parts of the mountains, and ſometimes alſo the very ſummits are covered with vineyards, corn-fields, meadows, and paſture-grounds. Here are, likewiſe, no Alps, nor rocky precipices, no cataracts, few trees, and in ſummer neither ſnow or ice. The mountains, inſtead of being interrupted by vaſt chaſms or abyſſes, are generally entire, and compoſed of a few ſmall eminences, the ſummits of which, far from ſhooting out into peaks, are flat or round, to the extent of many miles, without any conſiderable inequality, and frequently afford not only paſturage, but alſo arable ground. It is only during long rains, that in theſe parts the clouds ſink below the eminences. Great numbers of petrifactions, more particularly of marine ſhells and plants, are found among them. The fields, too, though generally ſtony, are fertile, and the meadows in moſt places are planted with fruit-trees. This more level part of Swiſſerland is watered only by a few rivers, but theſe large. Slate, black, and variegated marble, porphyry, gypſum, alabaſter, cryſtal, ſaltpetre, ſalt, coal, &c. abound here, with ſilver, copper, lead, and iron ores. Gold-duſt is found in the ſands of ſeveral rivers. The levels and vallies produce grain, but that not in a ſufficiency to anſwer all their demands of home conſumption. Barley is ſowed on the very ice-mountains, the oats in a warmer ſoil, rye in a warmer ſtill, and the warmeſt of all is aſſigned to ſpelt. In moſt parts a threefold produce is accounted a tolerable harveſt. Flax, hemp, and tobacco, are much cultivated and worked, though not in ſufficient quantity. The Vaudois, the cantons of Bern and Schafhauſen, the Valteliæ, and the Valais, produce the beſt wines in Swiſſerland, and of various ſorts. Apples, pears, nuts, cherries, plumbs, and cheſtnuts, are plentiful; and the part towards Italy abound in peaches, morelles, almonds, figs, citrons, pomegranates, and others of the more delicate fruits: ſaffron is cultivated the Valais. The inhabitants derive principal ſubſiſtence from their cattle; the vallies and Alps, or middle parts enormous mountains, yielding excellent der. In the beginning of the ſummer, cattle are driven up among the Alps, there committed to the care of certain ſons ſtyled Sennes, who are either acc able to the owners for the milk, butter, cheeſe, or agree to pay them a certain for the temporary profit thereof. Sennes on all the Alps, likewiſe, keep which are fed with the whey after the butter and cheeſe. The Swiſs is much eſteemed in other parts of E but the beſt is that of Bern, and G the canton of Friburg. Great num horſes are brought up here for the cavalry. Of wild animals, the cham the marmozet are the moſt rem Among the Alps, is found a ſpecies which in ſummer perfectly reſemble hares, but in winter become all over inſomuch, that they are ſcarce diſtingu among the ſnow. Here are, alſo, yellow white foxes in great numbers, whi winter come down to the vallies. T mergeyer, which delights in the peaks, is a large bird of the eagle kind its wings are fourteen feet in breadth. bird preys alike on wild and tame an There are beſides ſeveral edible fowl ſuch as the morecock, the rail, the the partridge, and ſome others. T principal rivers are the Rhine, the Rh Reuſs, the Aar, the Adda, and the T with many others that join them. principal lakes are thoſe of Geneva, châtel, Biel, Zurich, the Waldſtatter, and Brien, with many more. That the Lake of Conſtance which w borders of Thurgau and the abov Gall, belongs alſo to Swiſſerland. S land is better cultivated and more p than foreigners uſually imagine, thou proportion to its extent, the numb towns, villages, and people, here falls ſhort of that in many other European tries. In ſeveral provinces there is much as one ſingle town, and in the country very little more than a hut The Proteſtant cantons are ſaid to be inhabited, and more wealthy than the man Catholic. The total number of habitants is computed at two mil which are divided into three claſſes, th ſants, nobles, and burghers. The in tants in general ſpeak German, and likewiſe the language in which ſtate and public affairs are tranſacted, thoſe in the republic of the Griſons Valais. In a part of the town of F and its dependencies, with thoſe of Ber

...city of Geneva, as also in part of the ...er and all the Lower Valais, and the ...pality of Neufchâtel, the French is ... but that generally the Patois, or a cor... ...ed language. In several districts of the ...ns they speak the Romansh. In the ...r Grisons, and several districts, as also ...e Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, ... an language prevails, with different ...s of purity. The sciences are culti... ...d in Swisserland, with an application ... to that of any other nation, and the ...eminent scholars it has produced are ...ns proofs of genius. The manufac... ...of Swisserland are various, and conside... ...e in linen, silk, cotton and woollen, ...er, hars, gloves, paper, pottery, clocks, ...es, hardware, toys, and many others; ...es which the principal exports are ..., butter, cattle, sheep, horses, and ...e wine, conveyed from place to place by ...s of pack-horses, the roads often being ...ticable for carriages. The imports ...incipally grain, hemp, flax, wine, salt, ...me manufactures. The ancient Hel... ...s were a Gaulish or Celtic people, and ...ia, which received its name from ... was divided into four cantons or ter... ... Julius Cæsar was the first who ...d the inhabitants under the dominion ...e Romans, and these founded colonies ...under the names of Julia Equestris, ...ta Raurocorum, and Aventicum. ...r dominion continued till the 5th cen..., when the country was over-run by the ...undians and Germans; but soon after ...Franks made themselves entire masters of ...n the decease of Louis I, king of the ...ks, and emperor of the Romans, the ...r Burgundian part of Helvetia, de... ... to the emperor Lotharius, and the ...rn, or that of Allemain, to king Louis ... German. Lotharius II, son to the ...er, and king of Austrasia, retained the ... part of Helvetia, which, together with ...undy or Franche Comté, was styled the ...r Burgundy. After his demise, this ...rn part also devolved to Louis the ...an, who thus became possessed of all ...rland, and from him it descended to ...n, Charles the Fat. In 888, Rodol... ...duke of the Lesser Burgundy, took on ...the title of king, but the north part of ...rland continued under the dominion of ...emperor Arnolphus. Rodolphus II, son ...former, obtained a grant of the Argau ... the emperor Henry I. This prince ... succeeded by his son, Conrad, as the ...er again was by his son, Rodolphus III, ... in 1032, by a formal will, bequeathed ...ngdom of the Lesser Burgundy to the ...eror, Conrad II, whereby all Swisser... ...nce more became united to the Ger... ...empire. In the 13th century, it be... ...e a third time a nominal province of the German empire, which, however, was possessed of little real authority here. A great part of the country was in the hands of the clergy, and the remainder in general of particular nobles. The inhabitants of Uri, Schweitz, Unterwald, and the territory of Hasli, were, from time immemorial, possessed of the right of being governed by their own magistrates, with other important privileges, and, in the 12th century, the three first entered into an alliance, which they solemnly renewed every tenth year. They had always declared themselves averse to the authority of the emperor's stadtholder in Swisserland, till, in 1209, Otho IV compelled them to receive Rodolphus III, count of Habsburg, as his representative, though he was to take an oath that he would govern according to law and equity, and make no encroachments upon their rights and liberties. This nobleman seems to have been little observant of that engagement; for, in 1231, we find them unanimously addressing the emperor, Henry VII, to recal him, which he accordingly did, farther confirming to them all their privileges. In 1249, the like was done by his successor, Frederick. In 1257, during the interregnum, in consideration of his great power, they chose for their protector Rodolphus V, count of Habsburg, who, in 1273, became emperor of Germany. At the solicitation of his son, Albert, duke of Austria, he intended to have erected a particular dukedom in Swisserland, which design did not transpire till several years after, when it appeared that he had purchased of the abbot of Murbach the town of Lucern, with his revenues and prerogatives in several villages in the territory of Schweiz. These three districts, on the death of Rodolphus, faithfully adhered to his successor, the emperor Adolphus, which gave so much offence to his son, duke Albert, that on his accession to the crown of Germany, on the death of the latter, he displayed his resentment in more than one instance, not only refusing peremptorily to confirm their privileges, without vouchsafing to allege any reason for his refusal, but likewise setting over them two noblemen of the most infamous character for avarice and arrogance, whose administration became quite insupportable. On this, seeing that nothing less was in agitation than the total deprivation of their liberties, and the bringing them under the yoke of Austria, they united in a firm resolution to defend themselves to the last extremity. They accordingly chose for commanders three gentlemen of approved courage and abilities; namely, Werner (or Gerhard) Stauffach, of Shweitz, Walther Furst, of Uri, and Arnold Melchthal, of Unterwald; who secretly agreed together, that on the first day of the year 1308, they should surprise and demolish the castles

in which the Imperial governors reſided. This reſolution being effected, theſe three places joined again in a league for ten years, which gave birth to the Helvetian confederacy. Schweitz being the moſt powerful of the three confederate places, and the firſt meeting of the confederates held at Brunnen, in its teritories, as alſo the firſt league concluded there, and after that the firſt battle, by the ſucceſs of which the liberty of the confederates was retrieved, being fought within its juriſdiction, its name was given to the general confederacy. The emperor Albert thinking this was the ſeaſon for totally reducing theſe three places by force of arms, haſtened to Baden, to begin the preparations, but being, on his return, murdered by his brother's ſon, John of Habſburg, the deſign was dropped; till, not long after, the houſe of Auſtria invented another pretence for falling on the United Cantons. For theſe and other parts of Swiſſerland, adhering to the emperor Louis of Bavaria, his competitor Frederic of Auſtria, was ſo extremely irritated at it, that the Schweitzers having, during their conteſts with the abby of Einſidlen, made ſome of its monks priſoners, put them under the ban, to which the biſhop of Conſtance added excommunication. The former, was taken off again by the emperor Louis, and the latter by the archbiſhop of Mentz. Leopold, duke of Auſtria, by virtue alſo of a commiſſion from his brother Frederic above-mentioned, in 1315, attacked the confederates with a powerful army, but was defeated by them at Morgarten. Hereupon, on the 8th of December of the ſame year, they entered into a perpetual alliance, which proved the origin of the preſent Helvetian confederacy. In the year 1332, Lucern acceded to it; in 1351, Zurich and Glarus; and in 1352, their number was increaſed by the coalition of Zug and Bern. For the ſpace of 125 years, this confederacy was compoſed only of theſe eight territories or cantons, on which account, they are to this day called the Old Cantons. In the year 1481, Friburg and Soleure; and in 1501, Bâle and Schafhauſen, were admitted in the confederacy; and, in 1513, Appenzell alſo acceded to it. Theſe thirteen towns and countries, which properly conſtitute the Helvetian republic, are united by a reciprocal convention, which, though not in all places the ſame, and the unions of the eight old, and five later cantons differing in certain reſpects, yet in the principal points nearly agree: the firſt and chief article, relating to the ſuccours, aſſiſtance and protection to be given to any one of them in caſe of any unjuſt violence, and determining in what manner, and by whom the reaſons for any military enterpriſe ſhall be diſcuſſed, as alſo how and where ſuch ſuccour ſhall be given, and ſtating both the expences of the war, and the diſtri[illegible] of any acquiſitions. The ſecond artic[illegible] gulates their procedure in accomm[illegible] any differences which may ariſe bet[illegible] two or more towns or cantons, &c. ſome leagues, and particularly in th[illegible] the old towns, it is permitted to enter any other connections at pleaſure, pro[illegible] ſuch connections do not affect the [illegible] confederacy; but in the conventions [illegible] the later towns and cantons, it is expre[illegible] ſtipulated that they ſhall not contract [illegible] engagements without the privity, a[illegible] and conſent of the old ones. The fe[illegible] union, however, extends no farther [illegible] to the ſuccours ſtipulated in the leagues, other caſes ſet forth in the ſame; i[illegible] other incidental affairs relative to the c[illegible] deracy, the majority of votes is not [illegible] gatory to the whole body; partic[illegible] with reſpect to the making of alliances w[illegible] foreign powers, wherein every town [illegible] canton is at liberty to act as a contra[illegible] party or not, and that even though [illegible] alliance ſhould have been approved o[illegible] the other towns and cantons. The [illegible] whole Helvetian body conſiſts properl[illegible] thirteen diſtinct republics or free [illegible] united by oath for their mutual ſecurit[illegible] maintenance. It has now for ſome c[illegible] ries ſupported itſelf in an abſolute fre[illegible] and independency, enjoyed all the p[illegible] leges of majeſty, made wars, conc[illegible] treaties, received and ſent envoys fro[illegible] to the ſeveral European powers, en[illegible] into alliances with them, given what[illegible] they thought proper to their conſtitu[illegible] enacted laws and ordinances both in te[illegible] ral and ſpiritual affairs, and exerc[illegible] the various prerogatives of ſovere[illegible] Accordingly, at the peace of Weſtp[illegible] in 1648, it was acknowledged to be [illegible] ſtate, even by the emperor and em[illegible] The form of government in the t[illegible] ſtates of the Helvetian republic, is in [illegible] monarchical, in others ariſtocratical, a[illegible] others again democratical. Their [illegible] reigns are the princes of the empire, as the biſhop of Bâle, and the [illegible] of St. Gall. The ariſtocratical go[illegible] ments are, the cantons of Zurich, [illegible] and Schafhauſen, with ſome incorp[illegible] places, for example, the towns of St. [illegible] Muhlhauſen and Biel, the cantons of [illegible] Lucern, Friburg and Soleure, over w[illegible] are appointed Schultherſzen or juſti[illegible] and Neufchatel and Geneva. The de[illegible] tical form of government prevails in t[illegible] cantons of Uri, Schweitz, Underwalden, [illegible] Glarus, and Appenzell, which are und[illegible] direction of Landammans; as alſo, [illegible] with ſome variation in the Griſons an[illegible] Valais, but in all, every male of the [illegible] ſixteen has a vote; with reſpect to the [illegible] litary eſtabliſhment, the only regular [illegible]

…ere, are thoſe of the garriſons of Zurich, …n, Baſle, Geneva, and Aarburg; but every …ſter, peaſant, and ſubject is diligently to …e himſelf in the uſe of arms, to ap… on the ſtated days for ſhooting at a mark, …rniſh himſelf with proper clothing, ac…rements, powder and ball, to be always …y for the defence of his country, and …ctually to comply with every article of …. Swiſſerland is well provided with …als, particularly at Bern, but the only …ied places in it are Geneva, Soleure, …ich, Bern, Baſle, and Aarburg. The …iers engage in the ſervice of foreign …ces and ſtates, either merely as guards, …marching regiments: in the latter caſe …government permits the inliſting volun…, though only for ſuch ſtates as they are …iance, or have entered into a previous …ment with; and no ſubject is to be …ed into foreign ſervice, nor even to be …ted, without the concurrence of the ma…cy. All the advantages ariſing to the …ons from theſe levies, are uſually only annual ſubſidy paid by the ſtate in whoſe …r the levies are thus granted; and per… a promiſe of reciprocal aid when ne…ry. A public benefit, however, attend… this cuſtom, is that theſe men returning …e after a long ſervice abroad, are a …t improvement to the ſtanding militia …their country. The Proteſtant cantons …Zurich, Berne, Baſle, and Schaffhauſſen. …e Roman Catholic cantons are Lucern, …Schweitz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg …Soleure. The mixed are Glarus and …enzel. The confederates are the abbot …St. Gall and the Valais, Roman Catholic. …e Griſons, towns of Geneva, St. Gall, …ne, Mulhauſen, and Neuchâtel, Proteſ…, and biſhopric of Baſle, mixed. The …pendant ſtates under the protection of …tates or the allies are Geriſau, Engel…, and Kapperſchwiel, Roman Catholics; …Haldenſtein, Proteſtants. The ſubjects …Baden, Morat, Granſon, Echalen, Orbe, …warzenburg, Werdenberg, and Bienne, …tants. The free bailiwicks, Utznach, …er, the Italian bailiwicks, Roman Ca…; and the Thurgau, Rheinthal, Sar…, and Tockenburg, mixed.

Sybaſow, a town of Bohemia, in the …e of Chrudim: nine miles SE. Politzka.

Sybberds, a town of Ireland, in the county …Dublin: ſeven miles N. Dublin.

Sybo, a town of Sweden, in the province …Weſt Gothland: thirteen miles SW. Lin…ng.

Sybourg or *Siegburg*, a town of Germany, …e circle of Weſtphalia, and county of …. At this place anciently ſtood the …g citadel of the Saxons, named *Sigeburg* …burg, at the confluence of the Ruhr and …, and which was taken for the firſt time by Charlemagne, in the year 772; as alſo, in the year 775, for the ſecond time, and defended againſt the inroads of the Saxons. It was wholly deſtroyed in the year 1287: three miles SW. Schwiert.

Sybilhead, a cape on the weſtern coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: eight miles WNW. Dingle. *Long.* 10. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 11. N.

Syeke, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya: ſixteen miles NW. Hoya.

Sydapour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: twenty-two miles SW. Nellore.

Sydervelt, a town of Guelderland: ſix miles W. Culemburg.

Sydney Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Norfolk Iſland, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 168. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 5. N.

Sydney Cove, a creek or harbour within Port Jackſon, on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. In this creek is the ſettlement appointed for tranſported convicts. A town is erected here, with houſes for the governor and deputy governor; and metals of various kinds abound in the neighbouring ſoil, and on the very ſpot. The cove lies open to the north-eaſt, and is continued in a ſouth-weſt direction, for near a thouſand yards, gradually decreaſing from the breadth of 1400 feet, till it terminates in a point, where it receives a ſmall ſtream of freſh water. The anchorage extends 2000 feet up the cove, and has ſoundings in general of four fathom near the ſhore, and five, ſix, or ſeven near the middle of the channel. It is perfectly ſecure from all winds; and for a conſiderable way on both ſides, ſhips can lie cloſe to the ſhore; nor are there any rocks or ſhallows to render the navigation dangerous. *Long.* 159. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 53. S.

Syene, a city of Egypt, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Nile. This town is celebrated for the firſt attempt, to aſcertain the meaſure of the circumference of the earth, by Eratoſthenes, a native of Cyrene, who about the year 276 before Chriſt, was invited from Athens to Alexandria by Ptolemy Euergetes: near it, on a ſmall iſland on the Nile, anciently called *Elephantina*, is a temple of Cnuphis ſtill ſtanding, very little injured; here was likewiſe a Nilometre, but this is now not to be diſcovered. In this town, which was ſituated under the tropic, according to the report of Strabo, a well was ſunk which marked the ſummer ſolſtice, and the day was known when the ſtile of the ſun-dial caſt no ſhade at noon: at that inſtant the verticle ſun darted his rays to the bottom of the well, and his image was reflected on the water. Syene is at preſent a miſerable place, with a ſmall fort, commanded by an aga of the Janiſſaries: the remains of the ancient town are on an eminence to the ſouth. Co-

lumns and pillars of granite ſcattered here and there denote its ſituation. Here is an ancient building, perhaps the obſervatory of the ancient Egyptians: 375 miles S. from Cairo. *Long.* 49. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 0. N.

Syer, a river which riſes about two leagues to the north of Thionville, and runs into the Moſelle, near Waſſerbillich.

Syl, a river of Walachia, which runs into the Danube, ſixteen miles S. Krajova.

Syl, a town of Walachia: twenty-eight miles SSW. Brancovan.

Sylt, an iſland of Denmark, in the northern ſea, about twelve miles from the weſt coaſt of the duchy of Sleſwick, of a very irregular form; about forty miles in circumference, but in no part above two from the ſea. *Long.* 8. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 55. N.

Symard, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louhans 1¾ leagues N. Louhans, and 4½ E. Châlons-ſur-Saône.

Synagooan, an aboy of Walachia: twelve miles N. Bucchareſt.

Syndeledfiord, a gulf or bay in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway: forty miles NNW. Chriſtianſand.

Synder Head, a cape of Denmark, on the eaſt coaſt of the duchy of Sleſwick. *Long.* 9. 39. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 11. N.

Syr or *Zur*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut: 184 miles E. Amanziriſdin.

Syra, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. It is mountainous, but produces plenty of barley, wine, figs, cotton, and olives; as alſo good wheat. The air is moiſt and cooler than in the neighbouring iſlands. The inhabitants, a few Greek families excepted, are Roman Catholics. The town of Syra is built round a little ſteep mountain; between it and the harbour may be ſeen the remains of grand buildings, which made a part of the ancient city of Syros: twelve miles S. Andros. *Long.* 42. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 27. N.

Syracuſa, a ſeaport town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto, and formerly a ſuperb city, and flouriſhing republic; but war, tyranny, and earthquakes have nearly deſtroyed it. Of four grand quarters of which the city was compoſed, only one, Ortygia, which was the ſmalleſt, now remains: the other parts are covered with ruins, intermixed with vineyards, fields, and gardens. It is however the ſee of a biſhop, and has a good harbour. In the year 1735, it was taken by the Spaniards: ſeventy-one miles S. Meſſina, and 115 SE. Palermo. *Long.* 39. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 5. N.

Syrau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: ſ miles NNW. Plauen.

Syre, a town of Norway, in the prov Chriſtianſand: twenty-four miles N Chriſtianſand.

Syre, a lake of Norway, in the prov Chriſtianſand: thirty miles NNW. C tianſand.

Syre, a river of Norway, which ru the North Sea, twenty miles SW. Sta

Syria, a province of Aſiatic Tu this name is given to the whole ſp tained between two lines drawn, th from Alexandretta to the Euphrates, other from Gaza, in the deſert of A bounded on the eaſt by this deſert, a the weſt by the Mediterranean: the bians call it *Barr el Sham*. This co in ſome meaſure, only a chain of m which diſtribute themſelves, in vari tions, from one leading branch; a in fact, is the appearance it preſent ther we approach it from the ſide o or by the immenſe plains of the Theſe mountains, as they vary their and ſituation, are alſo greatly ch their form and appearance. B Alexandretta and the Orontes, the larches, oaks, box-trees, laurels, yew myrtles, with which they abound, g an air of livelineſs which delights t veller. On ſome declivities he even with cottages, environed with fig-tr vineyards; and the ſight of theſe re fatigue he has endured on a road w rugged paths, leads him from the b valleys to the tops of hills, and from of hills to the bottoms of valleys. T ferior branches, which extend to the ward of Aleppo, on the contrary, nothing but bare rocks, without ve earth. To the ſouth of Antioch, a ſea coaſt, the hill ſides are prop cultivation of tobacco, olives, and v on the ſide of the deſert, the ſumm declivities of this chain are almoſt nued ſeries of white rocks. Tow banon, the mountains are lofty, covered, in many places, with as m as fits them for cultivation, by m labour. There, amid the crags of m may be ſeen, the no very magnif mains of the boaſted cedars; the greater number of firs, oaks, bra berry-trees, figs, and vines. A the country of the Druſes, the m are no longer ſo high, nor ſo r become fitter for tillage; they rise the ſouth-eaſt of Mount Carmel, ar with woods, and afford very pleas pects; but, as we advance towar they loſe their verdure, their val narrower, they become dry and and terminate at the Dead Sea in deſolate rocks, full of precipices and

...e to the weſt of Jordan, and the lake; ...ther chain of rocks, ſtill higher, and ...e rugged, preſents a ſtill more gloomy ...ert, and announces, afar off, the en... of the deſert, and the end of the ha... ...e lands. It is an opinion pretty ge... ...y received, that Syria is a very hot ...; but it will be neceſſary to make ...ral diſtinctions: firſt, on account of the ...rence of latitude, which, from one ex... ...ty to the other, is not leſs than ſix de...: ſecondly, from the natural diviſion of ...country into low and flat, and high and ...mainous, which diviſion occaſions a ſtill ...le difference; for, while Reau... thermometer ſtands at 25 and 26 ...es upon the coaſt, it hardly riſes to 20 ... among the mountains. Syria unites ...t climates under the ſame ſky, and ..., within a narrow compaſs, pleaſures ...r diſtinctions, which nature has elſewhere ...ed at great diſtances of times and ...s. In France, for inſtance, ſeaſons are ...ted by months, there, we may ſay, ...are only ſeparated by hours. If Saide ...poli are incommoded by the heats of ... at the diſtance of ſix hours the neigh...g mountains are in the temperature ...rch; or, on the other hand, if chilled ...e froſts of December at Beſharrai, a ... journey brings the traveller back to the ...mid the flowers of May. In ſpite of ...riſm of a government which is an ...to all induſtry and improvement, we ...oniſhed at the variety this province ...s: beſides wheat, rye, barley, beans, ...the cotton-plant, which is cultivated ...where, we find a multitude of uſeful ...greeable productions, appropriated to ...t ſituations. Paleſtine abounds in ...m, from which oil is procured, and ...as good as that of Egypt. Maize ...s in the light ſoil of Balbek, and even ...cultivated with ſucceſs. They have ...egan to plant ſugar-canes in the gar... of Saide and of Bairout, and they find ...equal to thoſe of the Delta. Indigo ...without cultivating, on the banks of ...rdan, and only requires care to make ...n excellent quality. The hill ſides of ...a produce tobacco, which is the prin...rticle of its commerce with Damietta ...iro: this is now cultivated through... the mountains. As for the trees, the ...-tree of Provence grows at Antioch and ...s to the height of the beech; the ...mulberry-tree conſtitutes the wealth of ...whole country of the Druſes, by the ...ful ſilks which are produced on it; ... the vine, ſupported on poles, or wind... and the oaks, ſupplies grapes which ...ed and white wines, that might rival ...of Bordeaux. Gaza produces dates ...pomegranates; Tripoli affords oranges; Bairout figs and bananas, not inferior to thoſe of St. Domingo; Aleppo enjoys the excluſive advantage of producing piſtachios; and Damaſcus of poſſeſſing all the fruits known in the milder climates of Europe. On the mountains, and in all elevated plains which ſtretch to the eaſtward, the air is light, pure, and dry; while on the coaſt, and eſpecially from Alexandretta to Jaffa, it is moiſt and heavy, and exceedingly unwholeſome. In the courſe of a whole ſummer, few clouds are ſeen, and ſtill leſs rain, which only begins about the end of October, and then is neither long nor plentiful: the huſbandmen with for it to ſow what they call their winter crop, that is, their wheat and barley. In December and January the rain becomes more frequent and heavier, and ſnow often falls in the higher country: it ſometimes rains alſo in March and April; and the huſbandman avails himſelf of it for his ſummer crop of ſeſamum, doura, tobacco, cotton, beans, and water-melons. The remainder of the year is uniform, and drought is more frequently complained of than too much wet. Within two thouſand five hundred years we may reckon ten invaſions which have introduced into that country a ſucceſſion of foreign nations: firſt, the Aſſyrians of Nineveh, who paſſing the Euphrates about the year 750 before the Chriſtian æra, within ſixty years, obtained poſſeſſion of almoſt the whole country lying to the north of Judea; next the Chaldæans of Babylon, who having deſtroyed the power on which they were dependent, ſucceeded, as by hereditary right, to its poſſeſſions, and completed the conqueſt of Syria, except only the Iſle of Tyre. The Chaldæans were followed by the Perſians, under Cyrus, and the Perſians by the Macedonians, under Alexander. It then ſeemed as if Syria was about to ceaſe being a vaſſal to foreign powers, and to obtain a diſtinct and independent government, according to the natural right of every country; but the people, who found in the Seleucidæ only cruel deſpots and oppreſſors, ſeing themſelves reduced to the neceſſity of bearing ſome yoke, preferred the lighteſt; and Syria, yielding to the arms of Pompey, became a province of the Roman empire. Five centuries after, when the ſons of Theodoſius divided their immenſe patrimony, this country changed the capital to which it was to appertain, without changing its maſters, and was annexed to the empire of Conſtantinople: ſuch was its ſituation, when, in the year 622, the Arabian tribes, collected under the banners of Mahomet, ſeized, or rather laid it waſte. Since that period, torn to pieces by the civil wars of the Fatemites and the Ommiades, wreſted from the califs by their rebellious governors, taken from them by

the Turkmen ſoldiery, invaded by the European cruſaders, retaken by the Mamlukes of Egypt, and ravaged by Tamerlane and his Tartars, it has, at length, fallen into the hands of the Ottoman Turks, who have been its maſters near three centuries. The inhabitants may be divided into three principal claſſes: the poſterity of the people conquered by the Arabs, that is, the Greeks of the Lower Empire; the poſterity of the Arabian conquerors; the preſent ruling people, the Ottoman Turks; of theſe three claſſes the former muſt be again ſubdivided, in conſequence of ſeveral diſtinctions which have taken place among them. The Greeks, then, muſt be divided into Greeks Proper, vulgarly called Schiſmatics, or ſeparated from the Romiſh communion. Latin Greeks reunited to that communion. Maronites, or Greeks of the ſect of the monk Maron, formerly independent of the two communions, but at preſent united to the latter. The Arabs muſt be divided into the proper deſcendants of the conquerors, who have greatly intermixed their blood, and are conſiderably the moſt numerous; Motoualis, diſtinguiſhed from theſe by their religion; the Druſes, diſtinct likewiſe from the ſame reaſon; the Anſarians, who are alſo deſcended from the Arabs. To theſe people, who are the cultivators and ſettled inhabitants of Syria, muſt ſtill be added three other wandering tribes, or paſtors, viz. the Turkmen, the Curds, and the Bedouin Arabs: ſuch are the different races diſperſed over the country, between the ſea and the deſert, from Gaza to Alexandretta. In this enumeration, it is remarkable that the ancient inhabitants have no remaining repreſentative; their diſtinguiſhing character is loſt and confounded in that of the Greeks; who, in fact, by a continued reſidence from the days of Alexander, have had a ſufficient time entirely to take place of the ancient people; the country alone, and a few traits of manners and cuſtoms, preſerve the veſtiges of diſtant ages. Syria is divided into five governments, or pachalics, viz. the pachalic of Aleppo, Tripoli, Damaſcus, Acre, and Paleſtine: the whole of which is, by a modern traveller, computed to bring into the Grand Signior's treaſury the ſum of 312,500l. ſterling. All the troops of the five pachalics united, amount to no more than 5700 men.

Szack, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: twenty-four miles S. Minſk.

Szadeck, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia: 22 miles NE. Siradia.

Szalgen, a ſmall iſland in the Black Sea, oppoſite the mouth of the Danube. *Long.* 48. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 20. N.

Szamoſfalva, a town of Tranſylvania, on the river Samos: one mile N. Coloſvar. *Long.* 40. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 18. N.

Szamoſvivar, ſee *Samoſvivar*.

Szaſy, a town of Hungary: four miles ESE. Schemnitz.

Szebin, a town of Hungary, on the river Tareza. In the year 1604, this town was taken by the troops of count Boſkay, and in the year 1663 by the Turks: 30 miles N. Caſchau, and 48 NW. Ungvar.

Szebény, ſee *Hermenſtadt*.

Szeged, ſee *Zegedin*.

Szekely, or *Szekely-hid*, a town of Hungary, formerly a fortification. In the year 1660, it held out againſt the Tranſylvan peaſants; in 1664, it was ſurrendered to the Imperial garriſon to the Tranſylvan prince, Abaffi; but in the enſuing year was diſmantled: 7 miles NNW. St. J and 18 ESE. Debreczyn.

Szekzard, a town of Hungary, on the river Sarvitz, with a caſtle; celebrated for its wine: 18 miles NE. Funfkirch and 27 E. Ziget.

Szelitze, a town of Hungary, near which is a large and celebrated cavern, which is ſaid to be extremely cold in ſummer, and the contrary to be hot in winter: a ra wonderful account has been given of different effects of the heat and cold, w Dr. Townſon, a late traveller into Hun ſeems not willing to give credit to five miles W. Caſchau.

Szerbeſti, a town of European Turkey, the province of Moldavia: 52 miles SW. J

Szeregnye, a town of Hungary: 12 m N. Munkacz, and 12 S. Ungvar.

Szerwenty, a town of Lithuania, in palatinate of Wilna: ſixteen miles Wilkomierz.

Szinye, a town of Hungary: four miles E. Caſchau.

Szites, a town of Tranſylvania: four W. Scheſburg.

Szittkemen, a town of Pruſſian Lithua fourteen miles E. Goldapp.

Szobotiſza, a town of Hungary, on river Marſch: 92 miles W. Topoltzan.

Szomolnok, ſee *Schmolnitz*.

Szomus, a river of European Tu which runs into the Siret, near Dobr Moldavia.

Szrebernik, a town of Boſnia: thirty miles NNW. Zwornik.

Szredits, a town of Croatia: fifteen E. Carlſtadt.

Sztropko, a town of Hungary: twe eight miles ESE. Palotza.

Szulgo, a caſtle of Hungary: five E. Boleſko.

Szyaty, a town of Lithuania, in the tinate of Troki: 48 miles NNW. Tr

Szydlow, a town of Samogitia: miles NNE. Roſienne.

T.

TAA

Taa, a town and fortreſs of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se... 650 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 18. N.

Taa, a river of China, which runs into the ... Sea, *Long.* 139. 20. E. Ferro; *Lat.* ... N.

Ta Lough, a lake near the ſouth coaſt of ... d, in the county of Wexford, which ... ves ſeveral rivers, but having no outlet ... ows the country, if not prevented, by ... ng away the bank near the ſea, and ... lls up again: three miles NW. Carn... Point, and nine SSE. Wexford.

Taaf, ſee *Tave*.

Taafinge, an iſland of Denmark, about ... en miles in circumference, ſituated be... the iſland of Funen and Langeland, ... a town of the ſame name.

Taaf, a town of Arabia, in the province ... Hedjas, ſituated upon a lofty mountain, in ... greeable a country, that the Arabs com... its environs to thoſe of Damaſcus and ...ina. This city ſupplies Jidda and Mecca ... excellent fruits, particularly raiſins, ... carries on a conſiderable trade in ...nds, which grow in great plenty in its ...ries: 60 miles SE. Mecca.

Taas, a city of Arabia, in the province of ...emen, which owes its foundation to the ...b of a ſaint, who, according to tradition, ... king of the country. It ſtands at the ... of a fertile hill, called *Sabber*: it is ...mpaſſed with a wall between ſixteen and ... feet thick, and flanked with ſeveral ...ers. The fortreſs of Kahhre ſtands in ... circuit of the wall: its walls are faced ... burnt bricks, but within conſiſt of ...ks which, inſtead of being burnt, have ... only dried in the ſun. This city has ... two gates; and each of theſe is after ... Arabic faſhion, fortified with three ...ers: only two of them are in a condition ...ar cannons. When Mr. Niebuhr ſaw ... garriſon, at this time, conſiſted of ... men: 48 miles ENE. Mocha. *Long.* ... 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 35. N.

Taaroirry, an iſland in the South Pa... Ocean. There are two ſituated with... the reef of the iſland of Otaheite, ... on the eaſt ſide of the main iſland ... thin theſe iſlands there is anchorag...

TAB

within the reef that ſurrounds them. The French veſſels under the command of M. Bougainville lay here. The name of the other iſland is Boourou.

Tab, a river of Perſia, which ſeparates the province of Chuſiſtan from the province of Farſiſtan, and runs into the Perſian Gulf, near Chiniz.

Taba, a town of Africa, on the Graia Coaſt.

Tabago, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Mexico; about three miles long, and two broad. It is mountainous, and on the north ſide the high land declines with a gentle deſcent to the ſea. Near the ſtrand the ſoil is a black mould, and deep, but towards the top of the mountain ſtrong and dry. The north ſide of the iſland makes a very pleaſant appearance, and ſeems to be a garden of fruit-trees, incloſed within others of the foreſt kind. The principal products are plantains and bananas, which grow very well from the foot to the middle of the mountain; but thoſe near the top are ſmall, as wanting moiſture. There was formerly a ſmall town near the ſea, on the north ſide of the iſland; but it was ruined by the privateers that then frequented thoſe ſeas. Before it is a good road, about a mile from the ſhore, where ſhips may ride very ſafely in ſixteen or eighteen fathom water: ſix leagues S. Panama. *Long.* 82. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

Tabaguilla, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near Tabago.

Tabanié, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt branch of the Nile: ſix miles SW. Manſora.

Tubanka, or *Tabarca*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, ſituated on the north coaſt, at the mouth of the Zaine, of which little but ruins are exiſting, and a ſmall garriſon: 60 miles NW. Tunis.

Tabara, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: fourteen miles N. Zamora.

Tabarca, or *Tabaquer*, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Africa, at the mouth of the river Zaine, which ſeparates Algiers from Tunis. The Lomellines, a noble Genoeſe family, have been in poſſeſſion of the little iſland that lies before Tabarca, at the mouth of the Zaine, ever ſince

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the time of the famous Andrea Doria, to whom the Tuniſeans gave it, with the ſolemn conſent of the grand ſignior, in ranſom for one of their princes, whom Andrea had taken captive. This place is defended by a ſmall caſtle, well armed, and in good order, and protected the coral-fiſhery, which was carried on in theſe ſeas. But, in the year 1740, that monſter of princes, Ally Baſhaw, the reigning king of Tunis, took it by treachery from the Genoeſe; and, contrary to all juſtice, and the right of nations, put ſome of them to the ſword; and the reſt, to the number of 300 or 400, he carried into captivity. *Long* 9. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 55. N.

Tabaria, or *Taberayan*, anciently *Tiberias*, a town of Paleſtine, ſituated on the weſt bank of a lake, called in the ſcriptures the *Lake of Genneſareth*, and the Sea of Tiberias, and at the foot of a high and ſharp mountain; ſurrounded with walls except towards the water: this town was built by Herod Antipas, to the honour of Tiberius, and was long the capital of Galilee, and after the deſtruction of Jeruſalem for ſome time the reſidence of the high-prieſt. This city Herod was obliged to people moſtly with Galileans and ſtrangers, becauſe it being built on a ground which was full of ſepulchres, the going over which pollutes the Jews ſeven whole days, he could hardly get any of that nation to ſettle there, though he endowed it with conſiderable privileges, and gave its inhabitants the greateſt encouragment, viz. land to ſome, houſes to others, to take off their qualms of conſcience about treading on dead bodies. Near it are ſome warm baths. The Chriſtians have a church here, and the Jews a ſeminary: fifty miles NNE. Jeruſalem, and ſeventy SSW. Damaſcus.

Tabas, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 34 miles S. Degnizlu.

Tabaſco, a province of North America, in the audience of Mexico, bounded on the north by the Gulf of Mexico, on the eaſt by the province of Yucatan, on the ſouth by Chiapa, and on the weſt by Guaxaca, about 100 miles in length, but narrow. The climate is not reckoned healthy, nor is the ſoil remarkable for its fertility. The inhabitants however, have good farms well-ſtocked with cattle, which ſell to good advantage. They have alſo great plenty of Indian corn and cocoa-nuts, which they ſend to Vera Cruz. Moſt of the country is flat and moiſt, has many marſhes and lakes, well-ſtocked with fiſh. It rains nine months out of the twelve, ſo that the air is exceſſively damp; and in February, March, and April, remarkably hot, when infinite ſtorms of gnats and other inſects are produced. The coaſt, from the beginning of September to the end of March, is ſubject to tempeſtuous northerly winds, which render ſailing dangerous during that ſeaſon. The Spaniards brought hither lemon, orange, and fig-trees, which thrive here very well. Here are large tracts of mangroves and bamboos, and wood for Braſil-wood, &c. frequented by lions, tigers, wild bears, and deer. They have great plenty of rabbits, apes, and ſquirrels, with the common fruits of America; and three or four harveſts of maize in a year; beſides wheat, barley, and all ſorts of garden-herbs. Different ſpecies of European fowls, and others, are unknown.

Tabaſio, a river of North America, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 94. W. Ferro; *Lat.* 18. 15. N. On the banks of this river are ſome of the largeſt cedar and cotton-trees ſuppoſed in the world.

Tabaſio, a town of North America, capital of the province to which it gives its name, called alſo by the Spaniards *Nueſtra Senora de la Vittoria*, from a great victory obtained here by Cortez, on his firſt arrival. It ſtands on an iſland, at the mouth of the river Grijalva which divides itſelf, near the ſea, into two branches, of which the weſtmoſt falls into the river Tabaſco, which comes from the mountains of Chiapa; and the eaſtmoſt continues its courſe till within four leagues of the ſea, where it ſubdivides, and incloſes the iſland above-mentioned from the continent. Near it are plains, which abound with cattle and other animals, particularly the mountain-cow, ſo called from its reſembling that creature, and feeding on a fruit moſt found on the trees near great rivers. The iſland of Tabaſco, on which the town of that name is built, is about twelve leagues long, and two and a half broad. The town is not very large, but well built, and conſiderably enriched by conſtant reſort of merchants and tradeſmen at Chriſtmas. *Long.* 276. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 40. N.

Tabbay, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, near the eaſt coaſt of the Iſle of Skye. *Long.* 2. 37. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 15. N.

Taberg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, ſituated near a mine of the ſame name, which abounds with ore: eight miles S. Jonkioping.

Taberiſtan, a province of Perſia, forming part of Mezanderan, ſee *Mezanderan*.

Tabernas, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Grenada: fifteen miles NNE. Almeria.

Tabene, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Curdiſtan: fifty miles NE. Kerkuk.

Tabeyro, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: five miles SE. St. Jago.

Tabiana, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: thirteen miles W. Parma.

Tabinſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Bielaia: forty

S. Uphi. *Long.* 74. E. Ferro. *Lat.*

...ntz, a town of Iſtria: twenty-four ... NE. Pedena.

... *Bay*, a bay of Africa, on the weſt ... of the ſouthern extremity where the ... and town of the Cape of Good Hope ...uated.

... *Bay*, a bay on the North Atlantic ..., on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* ... W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

... *Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the North ... the coaſt of Spitzbergen. *Long.* ... E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 80. 57. N.

... *Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the South ... Ocean, one of the New Hebrides. ... 167. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 38. S.

... *Mountains*, mountains of the United ... of America, in North Carolina. *Long.* ... W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. N.

... *Mountain*, a mountain of Ireland, ... county of Wicklow: fifteen miles W. ... know.

... *Mountain*, a mountain of Africa, in ... Cape of Good Hope, ſo called from its ... ſummit; in fine weather viſible ten ... its at ſea.

... *(Le)*, a town of France, in the de... ment of the Vendée, and chief place of ... on, in the diſtrict of la Roche-ſur-... two leagues SSE. la Roche-ſur-Yon, ... three NW. Luçon.

Tabo, a town of Africa, on the Ivory ... it.

Tabo Digrou, a town of Africa, in the ... y or Quoja.

Tabo Dune, a ſeaport of Africa, on the ... y Coaſt: 30 leagues from Cape Palmas.

... *boa*, a town of Portugal, in the province ... ra, on the Mondego: three leagues S. ... ra.

... *ga*, ſee *Tabago*.

... *ze*, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated to ... uth-weſt of Fezzan.

... *or*, or *Hradiſtie Hory Tabor*, i. e. *The ... of Mount Tabor*, a town of Bohemia, ... the circle of Bechin, founded by the ... ſites. John Ziſka having in the year ..., fallen upon and plundered the town ... Auſti, attacked the citadel, which ſtood ... a ſteep mountain near it, at that time ... *Klokotſka Hora*, which place he took, ... there pitched his camp: after which ... cauſed the town of Auſti to be pulled ..., and out of its ruins a camp of houſes ... to be erected, whence aroſe the town of ... r, the very name of which denotes a ... ; and from thence the Huſſites obtain... the title of Taborzi, or Taborites. This ... reaſon of its ſituation on a mountain, ... the river Luznice, is naturally ſtrong; ... fortified in the ancient manner, with ... rch, walls, and bulwarks. The em... Sigiſmund raiſed it to a royal bo... rough. After his death, Albrecht of Auſtria attempted in vain to take it. Rodolph II made himſelf maſter of it by ſtratagem, in the year 1611; it was alſo taken in 1621, 1648, and 1744: ten miles NNE. Budweis, and ten NNE. Bechin.

Tabor, a mountain of Paleſtine, mentioned in Scripture. This mountain is of the figure of a broken cone, eight hundred or a thouſand yards in height. The ſummit is two-thirds of a league in circumference. Formerly it had a citadel, of which now only a few ſtones remain. From hence we diſcover to the ſouth, a ſeries of vallies and mountains, which extend as far as Jeruſalem; while, to the eaſt, the Vally of Jordan, and Lake Tabaria, appear as if under our feet; the lake ſeems as if incloſed in the crater of a volcano.

Tobornoſt, a town of Africa, in the county of Darah.

Taboro, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and weſtern part of Principato Citra, on the confines of Lavora.

Taborowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: ſixteen miles WNW. Białacerkiew.

Tabué, a town of Egypt on the Nile: nine miles SW. Menuf.

Tabuk, a town of Aſia, in Paleſtine: 208 miles ESE. Jeruſalem.

Taby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: fourteen miles SE. Nordkioping.

Tacalalpo, a town of North America, in the province of Tabaſco: twenty-three miles SW. Tabaſco.

Tacames, or *Atacames*, a government or juriſdiction of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, ſituated to the north of Guayaquil, and weſt of the Andes. The country of this juriſdiction lay a long time uncultivated; and if not wholly, at leaſt the greateſt part of it unknown; for, after its conqueſt by Sebaſtian de Belalcazar, the peopling of it was neglected, either becauſe the Spaniards were more intent in regulating their conqueſts, than in improving what they had got, or becauſe the country did not ſeem to them ſo proper for a ſettlement as the ſierra or mountainous parts; or, perhaps, they judged it barren and unhealthy. Though the country of Tacames lay thus neglected, for ſome years after the introduction of the Chriſtian religion, and its inhabitants had performed homage to the king of Spain; yet the importance of making ſettlements here, and cultivating the ground for facilitating the commerce betwixt the province of Quito and the kingdom of Terra Firma, was not unknown, as thereby an end would be put to the inconveniences of carrying it on by the way of Guayaquil; which being a great circuit, the trade ſuffered in many particulars,

lars. In the year 1741, Don Pedro Vicente Maldonado laid open a direct communication betwixt Quito and the Rio de Las Esmaraldas: and having verified his proceeding before the audiences, and obtained their approbation, he returned to Spain, where he was confirmed governor of that country, which, in 1747, was formally erected into a government, by the commission then given to the above gentleman, who, by his skill and resolution, had so well deserved it. This government contains twenty towns, five of which are on the sea coast, the others are inland. The inhabitants of the five towns are Spaniards, mestizos, negroes, and casts, which sprung from these three species. Those of the other fifteen are in general Indians, having few Spaniards, mulattos, or negroes, amongst them. With the spiritual concerns are invested eleven priests, who continually reside in the great towns, and occasionally visit the others, where are chapels of ease. The temperature of Tacames is like that of Guayaquil, and accordingly produces the same kinds of vegetables, grains, and fruits, though some of them to much greater perfection; for, lying higher, it is not subject to the inundations, proceeding from swellings of rivers: and thus the cacao in its plantations and forests, having all the moisture that plant delights in, without being drowned, is much superior to the other in size, oiliness, and delicacy of flavour. It likewise produces, in great abundance, vanillas, achote, sarsaparilla, indigo; also a great deal of wax is made here; and the forests are so thick set with trees of a surprising bulk and loftiness, as to be impenetrable; and these trees, as in the forest of Guayaquil, are of an infinite variety; some fitter for land works, others for naval uses, and some excellent for both.

Tacames Bay, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 1. 6. N.

Tacazze, a river of Africa, and, next to the Nile, the largest in Abyssinia. It rises about 200 miles E. from Gondar, and joins the Nile at Ilak, in Nubia.

Tacchar, a town of Asia, in Thibet: twenty-three miles S. Tourfan.

Tachar-seghin, a town of Asia, in Thibet: fifty miles S. Tourfan.

Tachau or *Tachow*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. In the year 1421, Zisca besieged it without success, but in the year 1427, he took it by assault, and sacked it. In the year 1431, the Germans besieged it, with a numerous army; but on the Bohemians advancing to the relief of the place, they retired to Risenberg: twenty-two miles S. Einbogen, and 28 W. Pilsen.

Tachemal-ondouc, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 140. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 59. N.

Tachens, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and arch-bishopric of Salzb[illegible] five miles long, and about one wide: f[illegible]teen miles NW. Salzburg.

Ta-choui-cho-hotun, a town of Asia, i[illegible] kingdom of Corea: 425 miles E. Pek[illegible] *Long.* 142. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 11. [illegible]

Tackumbreet, a town of Africa, or r[illegible] the ruins of a town, anciently called *S[illegible]* *Sigeum*, and once the metropolis of M[illegible]taunia, situated on the coast of the Me[illegible]ranean, at the mouth of a river: forty-[illegible] miles SW. Oran.

Ta-cong-lo-che, a town of China, on [illegible] Isle of Formosa. *Long.* 137. 50. E. Fer[illegible] *Lat.* 22. 22. N.

Ta-cou, a river of China, in the pro[illegible] of Chang-tong, which runs into the [illegible] Sea: seven miles ENE. Kiao.

Tac-pou-chai, a town of Asia, in the co[illegible]try of Thibet: eighty-five leagues SE. L[illegible]

Tac-pou-nai, a town of Asia, in the c[illegible]try of Thibet: eighty leagues SE. Lassa

Tac-pouy-Courou-namkin, a town of A[illegible] in the country of Thibet, forty-nine leag[illegible] SE. Lassa.

Tac-pouy Lafoi, a town of Asia, in [illegible] country of Thibet: 40 leagues SSE. L[illegible]

Tacpoy, a town of Asia, and capital [illegible] district, in the kingdom of Thibet: [illegible] miles SE. Lassa, and 153 NNW. Gheg[illegible] *Long.* 92. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 53. [illegible]

Tacsai Raki, a lake of Asia, in the cou[illegible]try of Thibet: about twelve leagues [illegible] circumference. *Long.* 106. 20. E. Fer[illegible] *Lat.* 32. N.

Tacuba, a town of North America, in [illegible] province of Mexico, situated to the nor[illegible] west of the city of Mexico.

Tacumadars, or *Tigumedes*, a town of A[illegible]ca, in the country of Darah, the origin[illegible] country of the reigning sheriffs of Moro[illegible]

Taczli, a river of European Turkey, wh[illegible] runs into the Danube, near Kilia, in B[illegible]rabia.

Tadameri, a town of Hindoostan, in [illegible] Mysore country: 100 miles NE. Chit[illegible]droog, and 140 NNE. Seringapatam.

Tadapooly, a town of Hindoostan, in [illegible] Mysore: five miles SE. Sattimungulum.

Tadcaster, a town of England, in [illegible] county of York, on the river Werf, wi[illegible] weekly market on Thursday; near it [illegible]merly was a castle: nine miles SW. Y[illegible] and 188 N. London.

Tadcul, a town of Hindoostan, in the M[illegible]sore: six miles SE. Caveripatam.

Taden, a town of Germany, in the duc[illegible] of Holstein: 14 miles E. Meldorp.

Tadivan, or *Taduan*, a town of Persia, the province of Farsistan, situated in a b[illegible]tiful plain, in the midst of springs, wh[illegible] descend from the neighbouring mount[illegible] and planted with variety of the most exc[illegible]lent fruit-trees: 20 leagues S. Schiras.

Tad[illegible]

Tadmor, ſee *Palmyra*.

Tadouſac, a town of North America, in Lower Canada, at the mouth of the Saguenay, on the left ſide of the river St. Lawrence. It is a place of conſiderable reſort of the native Indians, who bring furs to exchange for cloth, and other European goods. This place was firſt ſettled by the French, from whom it was taken by the Engliſh in the year 1629. In the year 1633, it was retaken by the French; it was ceded with the reſt of Canada: 100 miles NE. Quebec. Long. 69. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 5. N.

Tadvan, or *Tadivan*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Armenia, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Lake of Van, with a harbour for boats: 120 miles SSE. Erzerum.

Tafale, a river of Africa, which runs into the ſea, between the rivers Senegal and Gambia.

Tafaloga, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Galam.

Tafalif-ga, a town of Africa, in the country of Senegal.

Tafalla, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre. In the fifteenth century, Charles II, king of Navarre, built a palace here, which he made the ordinary place of his reſidence, and Philip IV honoured the town with the title of city: it has an univerſity, and is called by the Spaniards the *Flower of Navarre*: 15 miles NW. Sanguieſa, and 15 S. Pamplona.

Tafar, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: eighty miles NE. Sanaa.

Tafarowy, a mountain of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 15 miles SE. Oran.

Tafilet, a kingdom of Africa, of which no ſatisfactory account can be given, Europeans being ſuffered to paſs through it. It extends along the eaſt ſide of mount Atlas: its habitations conſiſt but of fifteen hundred ſcattered houſes, ſeveral of which have a tower for defence, and ſtanding amidſt an incloſure of gardens, cultivated grounds, and palm-tree plantations; the whole forming a variegated and pleaſant country, interſected by many rivers and rivulets deſcending from the eaſt of mount Atlas, and which ſerve to water their gardens. Their dates, which are very ſmall, but very excellent, conſtitute the wealth of, and a great food for, the people, who even give them to their horſes. By ancient cuſtom, perhaps, for it is contrary to the precepts of the Koran, brandy is made in Tafilet, of dates, which is exceedingly ſtrong, and drunk ſo immoderately by the Sherifs, that it never produces no effect on them whatever. Tafilet is the abode of a race of the Sherifs, the moſt of which are poor; they employ themſelves in their grounds and gardens, their being always divided among themſelves, the ſpirit of pillage inceſſantly arms the ſtrong againſt the weak. The town of Tafilet, after which the kingdom was named, under the Sherifs of the reigning houſe, is not an ancient city; the name comes from the word Fileli, for ſo the inhabitants of theſe countries are called, as are the ſtuffs and carpets which are there manufactured: 130 miles ESE. Morocco. *Long.* 11. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 20. N.

Tafilet, a river of Africa, which riſes in Mount Atlas, paſſes by the town of Tafilet, and loſes itſelf in a lake, about 140 miles S. of that town.

Tafna, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Tackumbreet.

Tafo, or *Tafu*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

Tagadempt, or *Tagadeont*, or *Tigedent*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 21 leagues ESE. Oran, and 105 SW. Algiers.

Tagai, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk: 48 miles W. Simbirſk. *Long.* 64. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

Taganrog, a fort of Ruſſia, on the ſea of Azoph, firſt built by Peter the Great, in the year 1696; in the year 1711, it was demoliſhed, according to treaty; and rebuilt in the year 1769: 32 miles WNW. Azoph.

Tagaſa, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſituated on a river about three leagues from the Mediterranean: twenty leagues W. Melilla.

Tagazonte, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 45 miles SE. Oran.

Taggia, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 14 miles NE. Vintimiglia.

Tagémon, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: ſeven miles W. Wexford.

Tagiab, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, twenty-four miles E. Oran.

Tagidog, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Alen, four miles N. from Wrexham, in the county of Flint.

Tagil, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tura, 48 miles W. Turinſk.

Tagilſkoi (Verchnei), a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg: fifty-two miles N. Ekaterinburg.

Tagilſkoi (Niznei), a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekateringburg: ſixty miles N. Ekateringburg.

Taglaret, a town of Piedmont, in the province of the Four Varlies: ſeven miles W. Pinerolo.

Tagliacozzo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 18 miles SW. Aquila, and 33 ENE. Rome.

Tagnon, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of

of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel: two leagues SW. Rethel.

Tagoaſt, or *Tagaoſt*, or *Tagavoſt*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sus: by ſome ſaid to have been the native place of St. Auguſtine; ſituated in a fertile country. It is large, and defended by a garriſon of 400 men: 140 miles SW. Morocco.

Tagodaſt, or *Iſadagas*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, near the foot of Mount Atlas: 20 leagues NE. Morocco.

Tagomago, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Iviça.

Tagourie, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Hami: forty miles NNE. Hatamtam.

Tagleſſe, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco: 120 miles WNW. Morocco.

Tagva, or *Tagwva*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Gaoga.

Tagumadert, a town of Africa, in the country of Drah: twenty miles S. Tattah.

Tagus, or *Tajo*, a river which riſes in the mountains of Molina, which ſeparate the kingdom of Aragon from Old Caſtile, paſſes by Aranjuez, Toledo, Talavera de la Reyna, croſſes Caſtile and Eſtramadura, and enters Portugal at Montalvao, and croſſing Eſtramadura, paſſes by Abrantes, Santarem, &c. and runs into the Atlantic about ten miles below Liſbon.

Tabal, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: eight miles NNE. Purchena.

Tabate, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: twelve miles W. Zebid.

Ta-bean, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1130 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 119. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 52. N.

Tabej, a town of Hindooſtan: 150 miles W. Amedabad, and 400 S. Moultan. *Long.* 69. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 16. N.

Ta-be-kan, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea. *Long.* 138. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 57. N.

Tabiao, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-five miles SSE. Long Kouang.

Ta-boorowa, one of the ſmaller Sandwich Iſlands, ſituated about three leagues from the ſouth-weſt part of Mowee. It is deſtitute of wood, and the ſoil appears to be ſandy and barren. *Long.* 199. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 43. N.

Tabta, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: 287 miles S. Cairo, and 32 S. Siut. *Long.* 49. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 57. N.

Tai, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 175 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 130. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 6. N.

Tai, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty-two miles E. Yang-tcheou. *Long.* 137. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 30. N.

Tai, a large lake of China, in the provinces of Kiang-nan and Tche-kiang, near fifty leagues in circumference: 75 miles SE. Nan-king.

Tajamento, a river of Italy, which riſes in the north-weſt part of the country of Friuli, and runs into the gulf of Venice, ſix miles SSE. Concordia.

Tai-chan, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty miles W. Haimen.

Tai-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: ſixty miles SW. Ouen-tcheou.

Taief, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. This town, in the time of Mahomet, was a place of conſiderable ſtrength; he laid ſiege to it, but, notwithſtanding he had provided himſelf with battering rams, catapultas, and other military engines, and prevailed ſo far as to make conſiderable breaches in the wall, he was compelled, by the bravery of the inhabitants, to raiſe the ſiege after twenty days: forty-eight miles E. Mecca.

Taje-elt, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 35 miles SSE. Bona.

Taiena, a town of Croatia: forty-four miles E. Bihacs.

Tai-hing, a town of China, of the ſixth rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: three ſeven miles ESE. Yang-tcheou.

Tai-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: two miles S. Ki-ngan.

Tai-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: ſeventeen miles NW. Hing.

Tai-hou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: miles WSW. Ngan-king.

Tai-kang, a town of China, of the fifth rank, in the province of Ho-nan: miles E. Hiu.

Tai-ko, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: miles S. Tai-yuen.

Taillebourg, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. d'Angely. In the year 1242, St. L. gained a victory over the count of M. near this town: 2 leagues N. Saintes, 2½ SSW. St. Jean d'Angely.

Tailoor, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore country: ten miles NNW. Catighery.

Taimurſkaia, a bay, or gulf, of Ruſſia, the Frozen Ocean, between Cape St. Voſtochnio and Cape Sievero Zapa. *Long.* 112. to 116. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 77. N.

Tain, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: three leagues WNW. Romans, and three N. Valence.

Tain, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roſs, on the Frith of Dornoch. It is a royal burgh, and the principal town of the county; ſome years ſince celebrated for its fiſh market, and a few boats are kept in the frith for the purpoſe of fiſhing, but the fiſh have lately been ſcarce on this coaſt, ſo that formerly twenty haddocks were ſold for a penny, the preſent price of a ſingle fiſh: the ſituation to Tain being bad, goods are often landed at Cromarty. The pariſh of Tain is eight miles in length, and two in breadth. The number of ſouls above 2100: eight miles N. Cromarty, and eight SW. Dornoch.

Tainach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Nagold, two miles S. Calw, in the county of Wurtemberg.

Tai-ngan, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chantong: 235 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 134. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 15. N.

Tai-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: thirty-ſix miles SSW. Chao-ou.

Tai-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Yang-ki-ho river: 20 miles N. Koei-tcheou.

Tai-ouan, a city and ſeaport, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Formoſa, of which it is the capital. The ſtreets are all drawn in a line, and all covered, for eight months in the year, to defend them from the heat of the ſun; they are from thirty to forty feet in breadth, but ſome of them are almoſt a league in length. They are almoſt all lined with ſhops of ſilk, earthenware, and other commodities, in which the Chineſe excel. The houſes are all covered with ſtraw, and, for the moſt part, of clay and bamboo; but that mean appearance is hidden by the tents that cover the ſtreets, ſo that you can ſee nothing but ſhops. Tai-ouan has neither fortifications nor walls. The harbour is ſheltered from every wind, but the entrance into it becomes more difficult every day: formerly there were two ways to enter into it, one called *Ta-kiang*, where the largeſt veſſels floated with eaſe; and the other, *Lonth-men*, the bottom of which is rocky, and not above nine or ten feet deep at high-water. The firſt is now impaſſable; in ſome places there are no more than five feet water, and no where above ſeven or eight; the ſand which the ſea drives thither daily riſes up every day. *Long.* 3. 30. E. Peking. *Lat.* 23. N.

Tai-pin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 36 miles SE. Tai-tcheou.

Tai-ping, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, on the Yang-tſe river: 525 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 136. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 38. N.

Tai-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan; thirty miles NE. Hoei-tcheou.

Tai-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twenty miles SSW. Pin-yang.

Tai-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ſixty-two miles NNE. Ta-tcheou.

Tai-ping, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi. This city is built on a point of land, which is almoſt ſurrounded by a river. On the land ſide it is fortified by a wall, that reaches from one arm of the ſame river to the other. The territory of this city is very fruitful, very populous, and well cultivated, being the beſt in all the province. There are a great number of forts, becauſe it is near the confines of the kingdom of Ton-king: 1175 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 25. N.

Tai-ſang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: ſeventeen miles SSE. Hoang-tcheou.

Taifugan Karakol, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 132 miles SSW. Orenburg. *Long.* 71. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 32. N.

Tai-tai, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 20 miles S. Hoang-tcheou.

Tai-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. This city, which hath ſix others in its diſtrict, is ſituated on the bank of a river, in a very mountainous country. The neighbourhood of the ſea ſupplies it with all things neceſſary. The moſt remarkable thing is, that they can catch a kind of thornback, whoſe ſkin is proper for ſeveral uſes, eſpecially to make ſcabbards for cutlaſſes, of which they carry on a great trade in the country, and tranſport them into Japan, and throughout the empire: 722 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 138. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 55. N.

Tai-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty-five miles NNW. Tſang.

Tai-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Yang-ki-ho river: ſeventeen miles NE Koei-tcheou.

Tai-ting, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 967 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 5. N.

Tai-tong, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chan-ſi. It is ſituated in a mountainous country, and is the only place expoſed to the incurſions of the Tartars: it is very well fortified, according to the manner of the Chineſe, and has a very ſtrong garriſon; its territory is ſurrounded by the great wall, which has forts from place to place; its juriſdiction is very large, and extended over four great cities of the ſecond order, and ſeven of the third; its mountains abound with all kinds of ſimple and medicinal herbs, which the botaniſts gather with great care. Lapis lazuli is in great plenty here; and there is a kind of jaſper, which is tranſparent, and as white as agate; porphyry, marble, and jaſper of all colours are very plentiful; and here is alſo a great trade for ſkins: 155 miles W. Peking. *Long.* 130. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 5. N.

Taitou Saba, a ſmall iſland in the Sea of Japan. *Long.* 148. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 32. N.

Tai-tſang, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 567 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 138. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 30. N.

Tai-tſou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: thirty-five miles SW. Ho.

Tajuna, a river of Spain, which riſes in the north part of New Caſtile, and runs into the Xarama, a little before its union with the Tagus.

Tai-y, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi, on the ſouth ſide of the Poſoi: 1125 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 24. N.

Tai-yuen, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 230 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 54. N.

Tai-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: ten miles SSW. Tai.

Tak, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: ten leagues N. Zareng.

Taka, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia: fifty miles SE. Ilak.

Takaul, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: forty miles N. Cogni.

Ta-kia-tchi, a town of China, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Formoſa. *Long.* 137. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 22. N.

Ta-kiron Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 425 miles E. Peking.

Taklacot, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: twenty leagues NE. Kerion.

Takmitzſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Iriſh: thirty-ſix miles S. Tara.

Taklang, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lis. *Long.* 107. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 24. N.

Tal, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Curdiſtan: 240 miles S. Betlis.

Talabaſobbie, a town of Eaſt Flanders, thirty miles N. St. Mark.

Talai-bai, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 138. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 17.

Talai-botoc, a town of Aſia, in Tartary, 105 miles SW. Haratoubé.

Talamanca, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 14 miles NW. Guadalaxara.

Talan, a ſmall iſland in the ſea of Ochotſk. *Long.* 167. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 30. N.

Talant, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or: half a league NW. Dijon.

Talanta, a town of European Turkey, in the iſland of Negroponte: thirty-two miles NW. Negroponte.

Talanta, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: eighteen miles NE. Livadia.

Tala-oſo, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Hami: twenty-eight miles ESE. Hatamtam.

Talarbo kara-palbaſſun, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Eluths, 715 miles NW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 34. N.

Talaſee, a town of the United States of America, in the Tennaſee government, twenty-five miles S. Knoxville.

Talavan, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: twenty-five miles S. Plaſencia.

Talavera la Real, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: thirteen miles SE. Badajoz.

Talavera la Reyna, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the Tagus, ſituated in a valley, and fortified in the old manner, with walls, towers, and breaſt-works. It formerly appropriated to the queen's revenue; and, at preſent, is famous for its earthen-ware: thirty-five miles W. Toledo.

Talavera la Vieja, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: ſix miles WSW. Toledo.

Talaveruela, or *Talavera de Beuna*, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the Guadiana: three leagues from Badajos.

Talbot, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland: ſeventy-ſeven miles SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 49. N.

Talbot, an iſland in the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Eaſt Florida, eight miles long and two wide. *Long.* 81. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 36. N.

Talbot, a county of the ſtate of Maryland.

Talcan, a town of Asia, in the country of Tokaristan: besieged by Genghis Khan, in the year 1221, and taken after a siege of seven months: 100 miles SE. Termed. *Long.* 84. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

Talcaquano, a seaport of South America, on the coast of Chili, with good anchorage, in three or four fathoms water. It is situated in the bay, about two leagues from the town of Conception.

Talckenstein, a mountain of Silesia: four miles NNE. Loewenberg.

Talekan, a town and castle of Persia, in the province of Chorasan: 65 leagues NE. Herat.

Talekan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac: thirty miles NE. Amadan.

Talgarth, a town of Wales, in the county of Brecknock, on the river Lleveny: 8 miles NE. Brecknock, and 160 W. London.

Talgaupcram, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country: six miles S. Bangalore.

Talgul, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Mysore: ten miles SSW. Sirpy.

Talha Kiamen, a post of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 141. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. N.

Talham, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Austria: two miles SSW. [illegible]uck.

Tali, a town on the west coast of the [illegible] of Formosa. *Long.* 137. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 36. N.

Tali, a city of China, of the first rank, [illegible] province of Yun-nan. This is the [illegible] place where they make curious [illegible] and other ornaments of fine marble, [illegible] got from a mountain called *Tien-[illegible]* is naturally beautified with different colours, in the form of mountains, [illegible], trees, and rivers. Ta-li has under its jurisdiction, four cities of the second [illegible] and three of the third: 1205 miles [illegible] Peking. *Long.* 117. 40. E. Ferro. [illegible] 45. N.

Talgong, a town of Hindoostan, in the [illegible]: seven miles N. Terriore.

Talgov, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga: 24 miles N. Dorpat.

Talibou, a small island, with a lazaretto, [illegible] coast of France. At low water, the [illegible] which joins to the continent is dry: [illegible] league N. La Hogue.

Tal-in-ho, a town of Chinese Tartary. [illegible] 138. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 10. N.

Talkeave, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan: seven leagues SW. Kin.

Tallano, a town of the island of Corsica, capital of a district, in the French division, situated in a bay of the Mediterranean, [illegible] *The Gulf of Tallano*: thirty miles [illegible] Corte, and twenty-four N. Bonifacio.

Talapoosee, a river of the United States America, in Georgia, which runs into [illegible] Bay, near Fort Condé.

Tallarapescet, a town of Persia, in the province of Mezanderan: seven leagues S. Ferabat.

Tallard, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gap, on the Durance: three leagues S. Gap, and five N. Sisteron.

Tallevende, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, divided into two parishes, containing in the whole near 3000 inhabitants, whose chief employment is in the manufacture of earthern-ware: two miles SW. Vire.

Tallow, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, near the river Bride, which is so far navigable for boats. It is a borough, and sends two members to the Irish parliament: twenty-three miles WNW. Cork, and thirty-two WSW. Waterford.

Tallwater, a river of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, which runs with the Callen into Blackwater, near Charlemont.

Tallyoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country: eight miles NW. Dindigul.

Talmas, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: three leagues S. Dourlens.

Talmay, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dijon, at the union of the Vigenne and the Saône: six leagues NE. Dijon.

Talmond, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, on the right side of the Gironde, with a harbour: six leagues SW. Saintes, and fourteen N. Bourdeaux.

Talmont, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sables-d'Olonne: 2¼ leagues ESE. Sables-d'Olonne, and six W. Luçon.

Talo-chan, a small island near the coast of China. *Long.* 139. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 57. N.

Taloire, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva: eight miles SSE. Annecy.

Taloo Harbour, an harbour on the north coast of Eimeo, one of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 210. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 30. S.

Talovka, a river of Russia, which unites with Analik, and runs, together with it, into the Irgis, thirty-two miles E. Volsk, in the government of Saratov.

Talpia, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of Hami: twenty-eight miles NE. Hatamtam.

Taltitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: four miles S. Plauen.

Talvar, a town of Persia, in the province of

of Irac: twenty-three leagues NW. Amadan.

Talga, a town of Hungary: eight miles N. Tokay.

Tam, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Pe-tche-li: twenty-ſeven miles WSW. Paoting.

Tam, a river of China, which runs into the Ta, five miles SE. Khi, in the province of Pe-tche-li.

Tamach, or *Tainach*, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes near Neuweiler, and runs into the Nagold, two miles S. Calw, in the marggraviate of Baden.

Tamalameque, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of St. Martha, on the river Magdelena. *Long.* 52. 12. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. 52. N.

Tamames, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: fifteen miles E. Civdad Rodrigo.

Taman, a town of Aſia, in the country of Circaſſia, ſituated on the north coaſt of the Black Sea: 250 miles SSW. Azoph.

Taman, the ſtrait or channel which forms a communication between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph.

Tamanab, a ſeaport town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar, in the country of Concan: twenty-five miles S. Gheriah, and fifty-four N. Goa.

Tamar, a river of England, which riſes in the north-weſt part of the county of Devon, on the borders of Cornwall, and, taking a ſoutherly courſe, divides the two counties from each other, except a ſmall part of Devonſhire, which is on the weſt ſide of the river, and runs into the ſea below Plymouth.

Tamara, a ſeaport town on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Socotora, and reſidence of the king.

Tamara Iſles, or *Iſlands of Idols*, a cluſter of iſlands, near the coaſt of Sierra Leona.

Tamaraca, or *Itamaraca*, a diſtrict of South America, in Braſil, and juriſdiction of Fernambuco. It has its name from an iſland on the coaſt, near the mouth of the river Tamarac, which conſtitutes the principal part of its diſtrict, though the territory thereof extends inland between thirty and forty leagues, having Parayba on the north, Fernambuco on the ſouth, the ocean on the eaſt, and unſubdued Indians on the weſt. It was reckoned one of the moſt ancient and flouriſhing captainſhips in Braſil; but Parayba and Fernambuco have ſince exceeded it. The iſland is parted from the main land by a very narrow channel. It is fertile and pleaſant enough; producing large quantities of Braſil wood, cotton, cocoa-nuts, ſugar, melons, citrons, &c.; beſides a good deal timber for fuel and other purpoſes. It is about three leagues in length, and one in breadth, and about ſeven or eight in circuit. It has a commodious haven on the ſouth ſide, with ſome good ſprings and rivulets of freſh water. The entrance into the port is by a channel of between fifteen and ſixteen feet water, commanded by a caſtle, built on an eminence, and formerly taken by the Dutch, who alſo built Fort Orange at the mouth of the channel, which was inacceſſible, by reaſon of the marſhes ſurrounding it; ſo that the veſſels that ſailed down from the iſland were expoſed to it, and they had, for ſome meaſure, ſtopped all the avenues for the Portugueſe. This iſland, and the territory on the continent belonging to it, pay 3000 ducats to the governor of the captainſhip, and in it are reckoned to be about twenty-two ſugar-mills. The French had formerly a canton or ſettlement on this coaſt, ſtill called from them *Porto dos Franceſe*; but the Portugueſe obliged them to evacuate it. The capital, called *Noſtra Segnora de Conceizao*, or *da Tamaraca*, ſtands at the entrance into the river of the latter name; near it is the ſmall caſtle, with a redoubt, commanding the avenues; and about a league and a half north of the mouth of the river is the famous point, denominated *Punto Pero*.

Tamaril, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, ſituated about a mile from the ſea coaſt: two miles NE. from Tarragona.

Tamarite, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 16 miles ESE. Balbaſtro.

Tamaſa, a river of Aſia, in Mingrelia, which empties itſelf into the Black Sea.

Tamatamque, or *Villa de las Palmas*, a town of South America, in the new kingdom of Grenada, and province of St. Martha, on the river St. Martha: twenty-five miles S. Teneriffe.

Tamatma, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bournou.

Tamba, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benguela.

Tamba, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Viſiapour country: 20 miles SW. Sattara.

Tamba Awra, or *Tamboura*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambouk, in the neighbourhood of a gold-mine.

Tambach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: ſix miles NE. Smalkalden, and five S. Gotha.

Tambercbery, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Calicut: eighteen miles N. Calicut.

Tambopalla, a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Moquegna.

Tambov, a city of Ruſſia, on the Tzna, and capital of a government: 228 miles S.

Mule-

...ow, and 572 SE. Petersburg. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

Tambovskoe, a government of Russia, ...ded on the north by the government of ...mir, on the east by the governments of ...rod, Penza, and Saratov, on the south ... government of Saratov, and on the ... governments of Riazan and Vo... ... 200 miles in length, and from ... breadth. *Long.* 56. 20. to 61. ... *Lat.* 51. 36. to 55. 20. N.

Tambra, a river of Spain, which runs ... Atlantic, near Muros, in the pro... of Galicia.

Tambuco, or *Tabuco*, a town on the east ... of the island of Celebes, situated in a ... which it gives name. *Lat.* 2. 50. S.

Tame, a river of England, which rises ... Winslow, in the county of Bucking... and runs into the Thames, at Dor..., in Oxfordshire.

Tame, a river of England, which rises ... Dudley, in the county of Stafford, and ... into the Trent, about seven miles above ...

Tame, see *Thame*.

Tamega, a river of Portugal, which runs ... Duero, ten miles S. Amarante.

Tamegan, a town of the island of Ceylon: ... S. Candi.

Tamegua, a town of North America, in ... country of Mexico, and province of ...

Tamis, a town of Egypt, on a canal, ... forms a communication between the ... the Birket el Kerum: twelve miles ... Fayoum.

Tamiz, a river of Germany, in the ... of Carniola, about four miles in extent, ... miles SE. Veit. It has no visible com... with any other river.

Tamo, a river of Swisserland, which ... the Rhine, 1½ mile from Sargans.

Tamaracost, a castle of Africa, in the ... of Sugulmessa.

Tamesbruck, a town of Germany, in ..., near the Unstrutt: one mile ... Salza.

Tamewischken, a town of Prussian ...: three miles E. Insterburg.

Tampice, or *Tanxpe*, a town of North ..., in the government of Mexico, and ... of Guasteca: twenty-three leagues ... Panuco.

Tan-Hotun, a town of Chinese Tar... *Long.* 141. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. N.

Tamsweg, a town of Germany, in the cir... Bavaria, and archbishopric of Salzburg: ... miles W. Muehrau, and forty-eight ... Salzburg.

Tamworth, a town of England, situated ... the grand navigable canal. This town ... at the conflux of the Anker and Tame, partly in Warwickshire, and partly in Staffordshire; it is very ancient, and was once the residence of the kings of Mercia. It was destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt by Ethelfleda, in the year 914, who added a castle for its defence. The town is large and well built, with manufactures of narrow cloth. It sends two members to the British parliament, who are returned by the sheriffs of both counties; the market is on Saturday: seven miles SE. Lichfield, and 114 NW. London.

Tanaeim or *Tenaiem*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, famous among the Arabian Jews, who had anciently their chief seat, and many considerable synagogues in it, at present it is almost desolate: thirty miles SE. Sana.

Tanaga, one of the Fox Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean: about forty miles in circumference. *Long.* 200. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Tanalitzkaia, a fortress of Russia, situated at the union of the Urdasim with the Ural, in the government of Upha: 120 miles E. Orenburg.

Tanaro, a river of Italy, which rises in the mountains near Tenda, passes by Coni, Cheasco, Alba, Asti, Alexandria, &c. and joins the Po, about three miles E. Valenza.

Tanavelle, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Flour: 1½ league WSW. St. Flour.

Tancarville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: ten miles SE. Montivilliers.

Tancobanca, a river of Persia, which runs into the Eastern Indian Sea: 23 leagues WNW. Port Jaques.

Tancos, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, at the conflux of the Zezare and the Tagus: seven leagues NE. Santarem, and three S. Thomar.

Tanda, or *Tanrah*, a town of Hindoostan, called sometimes *Chawaspour Tanda*, from the original name of the district in which it was situated, was for a short time in the reign of Shere Shaw, in about the year 1540, the capital of Bengal, and became the established capital under Acbar, in about 1580. It is situated very near to the site of Gour, on the road leading from it to Rajemel. There is little remaining of this place, save the rampart; nor do we know for certain when it was deserted. In 1659, it was the capital of Bengal, when that soubah was reduced under Aurungzebe.

Tangeragee, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh: 8 miles W. Armagh.

Tandla, a town of Hindoostan, in the Malwa country: seventy-two miles W. Ougein, and 150 NE. Surat. *Long.* 74. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 5. N.

Tandorf,

Tandorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 20 miles E. Konigingratz.

Tang, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: thirty miles ENE. Uddevalla.

Tang, a town of China, of the third rank in the province of Ho-nan: twenty-five miles SE. Nan-yang.

Tangale, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 92 miles S. Candi.

Tange, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 21 miles N. Gotheberg.

Tangen, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: two miles E. Stromſoe.

Tangene, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: twenty-ſix miles E. Uddevalla.

Tanger, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe at Tangermunde, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg.

Tangermunde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on the Elbe, where veſſels pay a toll; the principal trade of the town is brewing: twenty-four miles NW. Brandenburg, and fifty-one W. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 36. N.

Tangboo, or *Tenboa*, a town of Aſia, and capital of a province to which it gives name, in the kingdom of Tonquin, ſituated on a ſmall river near the weſt coaſt of a gulf of Cochin China. The principal riches of the province conſiſt in rice and cattle. The town is alſo called *Cuabang*. *Lat.* 19. 40. N.

Tangier Iſlands, ſeveral iſlands of America, in the Cheſepeak, near the coaſt of Maryland, oppoſite the mouth of the Potomack.

Tangiers, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſituated at the weſt entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar. This place, which belonged firſt to the Romans, and afterwards to the Goths, was likewiſe given up to the Mahometans by count Julian. It was taken in 1471, by the Portugueſe, and given to Charles II, king of England, in 1662, as a marriage portion with the princeſs Catharine of Portugal. The Engliſh abandoned it in 1684, after having deſtroyed the Mole and the fortifications, almoſt in ruins; at preſent it ſtill retains ſome batteries in tolerable condition facing the bay; but theſe could with difficulty reſiſt any powerful attack. At the bottom of the bay, towards the eaſt, oppoſite the ruins of Old Tangiers, is the mouth of the river, where the Emperor formerly laid up his gallies during winter; but the ſand banks and bars, at preſent, render the river uſeleſs. The ſituation of the bay of Tangiers is, and always will be favourable to Mooriſh piracy, who, from this, the narroweſt part of the ſtrait, may eaſily ſurpriſe merchant ſhips, that are incapable of defence. Tangiers cannot become a commercial town, having but few productions in its environs the Spaniards thence obtained ſome fowls and vegetables formerly, and the Engliſh preſent ſupplies for their garriſon at Gibraltar. The bay of Tangiers is not very ſafe, when the wind is in the weſt, having encumbered by the ruins of the mole fortification; the cables are liable to be and the ſhips to be driven on ſhore. beſt anchorage for frigates, and the largeſt veſſels, is at the eaſtern point, whence may eaſily ſet ſail whichever way the ſets; the bay, however, is only danger during the winter: 108 miles NNW. and thirty-eight WSW. Gibraltar. *Long.* 11. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 45. N.

Tang-ki, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: miles SW. Kin-hoa.

Tang-tin, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ten S. Pou-kiang.

Tangu, a city of Aſia, and capital of a vince of Pegu, which was formerly a dom; ſituated a conſiderable diſtance to north of Pegu.

Tanguia, a river of Chineſe Tartary which riſes near Mount Ilha, running ſouth, falls into the river Ya-lou-kiang.

Tangut, ſee *Tenkat*.

Tangut, ſee *Thibet*.

Tang-yang, a lake of China, in the vince of Kiang-nan: about 30 miles cumference: 32 miles N. Hoai-ngan.

Tang-y, a town of China, of the third in the province of Chan-tong: eight W. Tong-tchang.

Tang-yn, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Ho-nan: miles S. Tchang-te.

Taning, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: fifteen SSE. Si-tcheou.

Taninge, a town of Savoy, in the ſhip of Faucigny, near the Foron: four miles SE. Geneva, and twenty-ſix Annecy.

Tanjore, a country of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic; bounded on the north weſt by part of the Carnatic, and eaſt and ſouth by the Gulf of Bengal ninety-five miles in length, from north ſouth, and fifty in breadth, from eaſt watered by the river Cauvery, which itſelf into ſeveral ſtreams. Though a part of the Carnatic, it is governed prince or rajah, and pays an annual tu the Engliſh of 160,000l. ſterling.

Tanjore, a town of Hindooſtan, and tal of a country to which it gives name, ated in a plain between two branches Cauvery; including the ſuburbs, about

... in circumference; a double wall and ... ditch are the only defence. The ... is situated to the east of the town, and ... and square, fortified with a wall and a ... ditch, abounding in crocodiles. It was ... only a pagoda: 176 miles SE. ... patam, and 156 SSW. Madras. *Long.* ... E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 46. N.

...ng, a town of Asia, in the coun... Thibet: 182 leagues E. Lassa. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 56. N.

...a, a town and fortress of Asia, in ... of Thibet, situated at the foot of ... tain, which is said to exhale suffocat... mes: 136 miles NW. Tassasudon, and ... WSW. Lassa. *Long.* 87. 22. E. Green... *Lat.* 29. 5. N.

...al, a town of Africa, in the king... Kaen, with a factory, belonging to ... English African company, near the river ... The Portuguese have a church ... The chief trade is in wax. *Long.* 2. ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

..., a town of France, in the department ... Yonne, and chief place of a canton, ... district of Tonnerre: two leagues E. ... rre, and 6¾ W. Châtillon-sur-Seine.

...na, an island in the South Pacific ... and one of those called *New Hebri...* discovered by captain Cook, in the year ... about twenty-two miles in length, ... in breadth. The inhabitants would ... captain Cook, or any of his com... to advance far into the island. The ... as far as could be seen, is bread... plantains, cocoa-nuts, a fruit like a ... ine, yams, tarra, a sort of potatoe, ... cane, wild figs, a fruit like an orange, ... is not eatable, and some other fruits ... Captain Cook doubts not but ... likewise grow in this island. The ... fruit, cocoa-nuts, and plantains, are ... so plentiful nor so good as at Ota... on the other hand, sugar-canes and ... are not only in greater plenty, but of ... quality, and much larger. One of ... atter weighed fifty-six pounds, every ... of which was good; hogs did not ... to be scarce; but they saw not many ... These are the only domestic animals ... have. Land-birds are not more numer... an at Otaheite, and the other islands; ... ey saw some small birds, with a very ... ful plumage, which they had never ... before. There is a great variety of ... and plants. The people are of the ... e size, rather slender than otherwise; ... are little, but few tall or stout; the ... of them have good features and agree... countenances, are, like all the tropical ... active and nimble, and seem to excel ... use of arms, but not to be fond of ... Both sexes are of a very dark co... but not black; nor have they the least characteristic of the negro about them. They make themselves blacker than they really are, by painting their faces with a pigment of the colour of black lead. They also use another sort, which is red; and a third sort, brown, or a colour between red and black. All these, but especially the first, they lay on with a liberal hand, not only on the face, but on the neck, shoulders, and breast. The men wear nothing but a belt, and the wrapping leaf, as at Mallicollo. The women have a kind of petticoat, made of the filaments of the plaintain-tree, flags, or some such thing, which reaches below the knee. Both sexes wear ornaments, such as bracelets, ear-rings, necklaces, and amulets. The bracelets are chiefly worn by the men; some made of sea-shells, and others of those of the cocoa-nuts. The men also wear amulets; and those of most value being made of a greenish stone, the green stone of New Zealand is valued by them for this purpose. Necklaces are chiefly used by the women, and made mostly of shells; ear-rings are common to both sexes, and those valued most are made of tortoise-shell These people, besides the cultivation of ground, have few other arts worth mentioning. They know how to make a coarse kind of matting, and a coarse cloth of the bark of a tree, which is chiefly used for belts. The workmanship of their canoes is very rude; and their arms, with which they take the most pains in point of neatness, come far short of some others. Their weapons are clubs, spears, or darts, bows and arrows, and stones. The clubs are of three or four kinds, and from three to five feet long. Captain Cook knew no more of their cookery, than that it consists of roasting and baking; for they have no vessels in which water can be boiled. Nor did he know that they had any other liquor but water, and the juice of the cocoa-nut. They were utter strangers to their religion, and but little acquainted with their government. They seem to have chiefs among them, at least some were pointed out to him by that title; but they appeared to have very little authority over the rest of the people. The island contains a very considerable volcano, and some hot springs were discovered, which raised the thermometer from 80 to 170, and in one place to 202. Captain Cook named the harbour where he lay, *Port Resolution*, from the name of the ship, which was the first that had ever entered it: which is situated in *Long.* 169. 44. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 19. 32. S.

Tanna, a town of Hindoostan, in the island of Salsette: 15 miles NE. Bombay.

Tanna, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reussen: seventeen miles SW. Greitz, and nine ENE. Lobest in.

Tannaſer, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi, celebrated for its Hindoo worſhip: forty-five miles NE. Hiſſar, and ſixty-two ESE. Sirhind.

Tannay, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clamecy, two leagues SSE. Clamecy, and five SW. Avalon.

Tanneberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles S. Aigen.

Tannenberg, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland; an obſtinate battle was fought here, on the fourteenth of July, 1410, between the Poles and the knights of the Teutonic order, wherein the latter were totally defeated; and, from that time, the order viſibly declined: ſix miles SSW. Hohenſtein.

Tannenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ſix miles SW. Wolkenſtein.

Tannroda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar: nine miles SSW. Weimar.

Tanore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Calicut: twenty-five miles SSE. Calicut. *Long.* 75. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 58. N.

Tanot, a river of North Wales, which riſes in the county of Montgomery, and runs into the Severn, 7 miles below Welſh Pool.

Tanſe, a town of South America, in Braſil, and juriſdiction of St. Paul.

Tanſif, a river of the empire of Morocco, which riſes in the Atlas, and runs into the Atlantic, about eight leagues SSW. from Saffi.

Tanſitaro, a town of North America, in the county of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan.

Tanſor, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: thirty miles N. Fez.

Tantaneb, a mountain of Africa, which forms the ſouthern boundary of the deſert of Berdoa.

Tan-thoui-tching, a town of the iſland of Formoſa, on the weſt coaſt: *Long.* 138. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 8. N.

Tan-tching, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 33 miles WSW. Tſintcheou.

Tan-tie-kan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty-five miles NW. Nan-king.

Tan-tumqueri, a town of Africa, in the country of Fantin, on the Gold Coaſt, with two forts, one belonging to the Engliſh, the other to the Dutch.

Tanum, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: thirty-one miles NW. Uddevalla.

Tanuo, a town of South America, in the archbiſhopric of Lima, and juriſdiction of Cagnete.

Tan-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: two miles S. Tching-kiang.

Tao, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Houquang: [illegible] miles S. Peking. *Long.* 128. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 34. N.

Taoloufac, or *Ta*, a town of North America, in Lower Canada. *Long.* 69. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 5. N.

Taoneroa, ſee *Poverty Bay*.

Taoo Iſland, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean: about eight leagues in circumference.

Taormina, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt, on a rocky hill, called alſo, formerly, *Tauromenium*, and much celebrated both for its coſtly marble and excellent wine. It was very much damaged by an earthquake, in the year 1693. In the environs of this town, the ſea-water, which makes at certain times a dreadful roaring amidſt the rocks, has given room for an idle conjecture, that the water, abſorbed by Charybdis, is here evacuated. It was formerly a magnificent city, at preſent it ſcarcely contains 2000 inhabitants; ſome ancient ruins afford ſome idea of its former ſplendour. In the tenth century, Taormina was taken from the Greek emperor, by the Arabians, at that time one of the ſtrongeſt places in the iſland; it was by them called *Al Moezzia*, which name it retained a conſiderable time: twenty-ſeven miles SW. Meſſina, and 24 NNE. Catania. *Long.* 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 51. N.

Taouka, one of the Society Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean: *Long.* 145. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 30. S.

Taoſanlu, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty miles N. Kiutaja.

Tao-yuen, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, on the river Hoang: 25 miles NW. Hoai-ngan.

Tao-yuen, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Yuen: fifteen miles W. Tcharg-te.

Taganatepeque, a town of North America, in the audience of Mexico, and province of Guaxaca, ſituated at the bottom of a bay of the Pacific Ocean.

Taparica, an iſland near the coaſt of Brazil, at the entrance of the Bay of All Saints.

Taparooly, an Engliſh factory, in the iſland of Sumatra. This place was taken by the French, but reſtored at the peace of 1763.

Tapa-tacſo, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: fifteen leagues NE. Laſſa.

Ta-pi-Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 690 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 143. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 20. N.

Tapia, a town of South America, in the kingdom of New Grenada, and province of St. Martha.

Tapian, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland: sixteen miles E. Konigsberg.

Tapir-tala, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 138. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 15. N.

Taplaken, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, on the Pregel: twenty-[illegible] miles E. Konigsberg.

Tapoamanao, see *Sir Charles Saunder's* [illegible].

Tapookas, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia, on the Yazoo River. [illegible] 89. 51. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. [illegible] N.

Tapoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the [illegible]: fifteen miles SSW. Darampoory, [illegible] 83 ESE. Seringapatam.

Tapoor, a river of Hindoostan, which runs [illegible] the Cauvery, four miles N. Coveriporum.

Ta-pou, a town of China, of the third [illegible], in the province of Quang-tong: fifty-[illegible] miles N. Tchao-tcheou.

Tappahanock, a town of the United States [illegible] America, in Virginia: forty-three miles [illegible] Richmond. *Long.* 76. 55. W. Green-[illegible] *Lat.* 37. 58. N.

Tappan, a town of United America, in the [illegible] of New York, where the British officer, [illegible] André, was hanged as a spy, by the [illegible]icans.

Tapson, a town of Asia, in the kingdom [illegible]: fifty miles E. Tchontori.

Tapstee, a river of Hindoostan, formed by [illegible] of several smaller rivers, in the [illegible] country, which runs into the Gulf [illegible] Cambay, about twelve miles below Surat.

Tapuyas, a river of South America, in [illegible], which runs into the river of the Ama-[illegible]

Tar, see *Pamlico*.

Tara, a town of Russia, in the govern-[illegible] of Tobolsk, on the Irtisch: 220 miles [illegible] Tobolsk, and 264 WNW. Kolivan. [illegible] 92. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. N.

Tara Hill, a mountain of Ireland, in the [illegible] of Wexford, near the sea coast: four [illegible] NE. Newborough.

Tarablus, or *Tarabolus*, see *Tripoli*.

Tarabosan, see *Trebisond*.

Taracassa, a district of South America, in [illegible] viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, part of the [illegible] of Carangas.

Taragot, or *Taragale*, a town of Africa, [illegible] kingdom of Darah.

Tarakli, a town of European Turkey, in [illegible] province of Bessarabia: twenty-four [illegible] SSW. Bender.

Tarama, a jurisdiction of South America, [illegible] audience of Lima. The air is healthy, [illegible] soil fertile.

Taramieh (Al), a town of Egypt, in ruins: [illegible] miles NE. Tineh.

Taramunde, a town of Spain, in the pro-[illegible] of Asturias: 45 miles W. Oviedo.

Tarannon, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Severn, about five miles W. Newtown.

Taransa, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, about four miles in length, and two in breadth, where widest, but in some places scarcely half a mile across: five miles NE. from Toe-Head. *Long.* 5. 48. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 2. N.

Tarantola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: ten miles ENE. Solmona.

Tarapaca, a town of Peru, in the bishopric of Arequipo, and jurisdiction of Africa, on a river which soon after runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 20. 10 S.

Tarare, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Villefranche: six leagues WNW. Lyons, and 4½ WSW. Villefranche.

Tarascon, a town of Spain, in New Castile: twenty-two miles SW. Huete.

Tarascon, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, on the Rhône, with a castle, fortified in the ancient manner. It is situated opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by means of a bridge of boats. The number of inhabitants is about 7000: three posts E. Nismes, and ten NW. Aix.

Tarascon, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Arriege, on the river Arriege. In it are several manufactures of iron: sixteen leagues S. Toulouse, and fourteen SW. Carcassonne. *Long.* 19. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 50. N.

Tarasova, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena: twelve miles S. Tutura.

Taratato, a town on the east coast of Fortaventura, one of the Canary Islands.

Taraz, see *Turkestan*.

Tarazona, a town of Spain, in New Castile: fifteen miles S. Alarcon.

Tarazona, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon. The see of a bishop, suffragan of Saragossa. This town is ancient, and was destroyed by the Moors, in the year 724, and by the same people rebuilt in the beginning of the 12th century: forty-three miles NW. Saragossa, and 135 NE. Madrid. *Long.* 15. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. N.

Tarbat, a town of Scotland, in the county of Cromarty. This parish originally belonged to the county of Ross, but was separated from it and annexed to Cromarty, in the year 1693: six miles E. Tain.

Tarbat (East), a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, situated on a bay called *East Tarbet Loch*, on the northern extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre; twenty-five miles N. Campbeltown.

Tarbat Ness, a cape of Scotland, on the east coast of the county of Ross, between the

friths of Dornoch and Murray. *Long.* 0. 28. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 50. N.

Tarbe, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Upper Pyrennées, built on the ruins of the ancient Bigorre: before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of a governor. It conſiſts principally of one ſtreet along the Adour, and is defended by a caſtle: 7½ poſts S. Auch, and 96¼ SW. Paris. *Long.* 18. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 13. N.

Tarbert, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway: two miles S. Omey Iſland.

Tarbido, or *Marazzo*, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean: 13 miles SW. Coſenza.

Tarbon, a town of Hungary, on the river Theyſe: fourteen miles NNE. Kiſwarda.

Tarburgh, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina, on the Tar: forty-five miles NNW. Newbern, and twenty NW. Greenville.

Tarcoa, a town of Africa, in the empire of Abyſſinia, and province of Gojam.

Tardets, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mauleon: two leagues S. Mauleon, and four SW. Oleron.

Tardoire, or *Tardouere*, a river of France, which runs into the Charente, near Rochefoucault.

Tardou (El), a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 28 miles W. Cordova.

Tardſong, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: eighty-ſix leagues E. Laſſa. *Long.* 113. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 20. 54. N.

Taref, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hedjas: forty miles NE. Medina.

Tarengaſong, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: ſixty-four leagues SSE. Laſſa.

Tarent, a river of England, which runs into the Stour, in the county of Dorſet, three miles SE. Blandford.

Tarentaiſe (County of), a province of Savoy, bounded on the north by the lordſhip of Faucigny, on the eaſt by the duchy of Aoſta, on the ſouth by the county of Maurienne, and on the weſt by the duchy of Savoy; erected into a biſhopric about the 5th century, and an archbiſhopric in the eighth. The kings of Burgundy, erected it into a county, and towards the end of the eleventh century, Humbert II. earl of Maurienne and Savoy, became maſter of Tarentaiſe, and his deſcendents have held it ever ſince. The ſoil is barren, and the appearance of the country is diſagreeable, and full of frightful mountains and precipices, with but little good land. The Iſere croſſes it from eaſt to weſt. Monſtier is the chief place.

Tarento, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto, the ſee of an archbiſhop, ſituated on a ſmall peninſula, which projects into a bay of the Mediterranean to which it gives name. Tarentum was anciently the capital of a celebrated republic, at one time powerful enough to defend the Romans, by plundering their fleet, and killing the commander, and inſulting the ambaſſadors who were ſent to complain of the violence: the Tarentines called in Pyrrhus to their aſſiſtance; and afterwards the Carthaginians. In the ſecond Carthaginian war, the city was taken by Fabius. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 18,000. It had once an excellent harbour, but it is now ſo ſhallow as only to admit fiſhing boats. The fort for its defence is of ſome ſtrength. The bay of Tarento is remarkable for ſprings of freſh water at the bottom, which it is ſaid may in a calm be taken up from the ſurface: ſixty miles WNW. Otranto, and 147 E. Napies. *Long.* 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 43. N.

Tarezu, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Samos: 20 miles SW. Tokay.

Tarfe, a town of Egypt: ſeven miles W. Cairo.

Targa, a ſeaport town of Africa, on the north coaſt of the kingdom of Fez; near which is an oyſter-fiſhery: thirty leagues SE. Tangiers.

Target, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmarault: a league SE. Montmarault.

Targon, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cadillac: three leagues NE. Cadillac.

Targowiſka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: nine miles S. Lucko.

Tari, or *Tern*, a river of Africa, which paſſes through the kingdom of Popo, on the Slave Coaſt.

Tariffa, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Seville, ſituated on a ſmall bay, which it gives name, on the north ſide of the Straits of Gibraltar, fortified with walls and towers, with a caſtle in which the governor reſides. By the Romans it was called *Julia Traducta*, and *Julia Joza*. Its preſent name is from the Moors: ſituated ſeven miles SSE. Medina Sidonia. *Long.* 11. 4. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 1. N.

Tarija, ſee *Chichas*.

Taringaſong, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: ſeventeen miles SSE. Laſſa, and 106 N. Ghergong. *Long.* 93. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 6. N.

Tarinuruk, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lena, *Long.* 142. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 61. N.

Tarito, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: thirty-three miles SE. Tchontori.

Tarn

Tarka, a mountain of Tranſylvania: 28 ... NNE. Udvarhely.

Tarkan, a town of Hungary: fifteen miles ... Topoltzan.

Tarkan boutchin, a poſt of Chineſe Tar... the country of the Monguls. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 34. N.

Tarkeo, a town of Hungary: ſix miles ... Szeben.

Tarki, or *Tarkou*, a town of Aſia, in the ... of Dageſtan, on the weſt coaſt of ... Caſpian Sea: 269 miles S. Aſtrachan, ... N. Shamachie.

Tarma, a juriſdiction of South America, ... Peru, ſituated to the north of Atun... about thirty leagues from Lima, to ... dioceſe it belongs, and is one of the ... extenſive in this part of Peru. The ... is temperate, and the ſoil fertile, ex... towards the mountains, where it is cold, ... the land is chiefly applied to feeding ... and many mines of ſilver are found.

Tarmon Hill, a mountain of Ireland, in the ... of Mayo, and ſouthern part of the ... a of Mullet.

Tarn, a river of France, which riſes in the ... in of Lozere, paſſes by Florac, Iſpan... St. Enimie, Compeyre, Milhau, St. ..., Alby, L'Iſle, Rabaſtens, Villemur, ...ban, &c. and joins the Garonne, near ..., in the department of the Lot.

Tarn, a department of France, bounded ... north and north-eaſt by the depart... of the Aveiron, on the ſouth-eaſt by ...artment of the Herault, on the ſouth ... department of the Aude, and on the ... by the departments of the Upper ... and the Lot, about forty-ſeven ... from north to ſouth, and about the ... from eaſt to weſt, except a mountainous ... ſeven miles wide from La Caune to ...ervais, which extends as much as fif... miles farther eaſtward. It was heretofore ... part of Languedoc, and takes its name ... the river Tarn, which croſſes it from ... weſt. Caſtres is the capital.

Tarnac, a town of France, in the depart... of the Correze, on the Vienne: twen... miles N. Tulle, and twenty-five E. ...ges.

Tarnavay, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ... of Calicut: 20 miles NE. Paniany.

Tarnogrod, a town of Poland, in the pala... of Belcz: 52 miles WSW. Belcz.

Tarnowitz, a town of Silefia, in the prin... of Oppeln, near which is a ſilver ... A little way without this town, ...ſtus II, on his election to the crown of ..., in 1697, gave a ſolemn audience to ...ublic embaſſy ſent to invite him into ...country: and in 1734, a like interview ...held here, between Auguſtus III and ...ſplendid deputation from the States of ..., which likewiſe invited him to come and take poſſeſſion of the kingdom; 6 miles N. Beuthen, and 38 SE. Oppeln.

Taro, a river of Italy, which riſes in the ſouthern part of the duchy of Parma, and runs into the Po, nine miles E. Buſſeto. The country through which it paſſes, is called *Val di Taro*.

Tarom, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan: twenty-three leagues NW. Lar.

Taron, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 43 leagues SE. Tauris.

Taroonchi, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 15 miles SSW. Chinna Balabaram.

Tarouc Yamdſon, a lake of Aſia, in Thibet, about fifty-three miles in circumference. *Long.* 102. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 52. N.

Tarout, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadsjar: thirty-two miles SE. Catif.

Tarpou, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, about twenty-two leagues in circumference. *Long.* 99. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 32. N.

Tarragona, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, ſituated on a riſing ground on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Francoli: and one of the moſt ancient cities of Spain, ſaid to have been founded by the Phenicians. Under the Romans it was the capital of a province called *Tarraconenſis*, and was fortified by Scipio as a defence againſt the Carthaginians. Tarragona has but few remains of its ancient grandeur; inſcriptions almoſt deſtroyed by time, ſome coins, and a few ruins give but an imperfect idea of what it formerly was. It is now depopulated, and of little importance. The harbour is dangerous, and not much frequented; there are a few baſtions in bad repair, which were formerly built for its defence. Tarragona, is however the ſee of an archbiſhop, the metropolis of Catalonia, and diſputes with Toledo the primacy of Spain. The eſtabliſhment of the ſee is ſaid to have been in the firſt ages of the church: the ſucceſſion of archbiſhops was interrupted by the Moors, and remained ſuſpended until the eleventh century. The cathedral is worthy of attention for its vaſt dimenſions, the elegance of its Gothic architecture, and a magnificent chapel built with rich marble and jaſper, in honour of Saint Thecla, tutelar ſaint of the church: ninety-eight miles ESE. Saragoſſa, and thirty-eight WSW. Barcelona. *Long.* 17. 50. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Tarraſa, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 13 miles N. Barcelona.

Tarratz Point, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. *Long.* 65. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 24. N.

Tarrega, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the Cervera: 5 miles W. Cervera, and thirty N. Tarragona.

Tarring, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, with a weekly market on Saturday: ſeventeen miles W. Brighthelmſtone, and fifty-ſeven S. London.

Tarry-town, a town of United America, in the States of New York, where major André of the Britiſh army was apprehended as a ſpy.

Tarſia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ſeven miles N. Biſignano.

Tarſus, a ſeaport town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, ſaid to have been founded by Sardanapalus. It was at one time the capital of all Cilicia, and in the time of St. Paul the inhabitants enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. It is now inhabited by Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, and is the ſee of a Jacobite biſhop and Neſtorian archbiſhop. It is large and ſurrounded with a double wall. St. Paul called himſelf a native of Tarſus: 105 miles W. Alexandretta.

Tartala, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Calicut: twenty-one miles E. Paniany.

Tartaro, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Veroneſe, and running eaſterly croſſes the Poleſe de Rovigo, paſſes by Adria, and ſoon after divides into two branches, one of which runs into the Adige, and the other into the Po.

Tartary. This word in its moſt extenſive ſenſe, contains all that vaſt country of Aſia, which lies between the Frozen Sea, to the north, and Perſia, Hindooſtan, and China to the ſouth, and includes a great variety of nations, to which is applied the general name of *Tartars* or *Tatars*, with a particular one often applied from their local ſituation. Mr. Strahlenburg, a Swediſh officer, who reſided ſome years in Siberia, places them in ſix claſſes: the firſt, containing ſeven different nations, all in the dominions of Ruſſia, viz. the Mordvines, who dwell in the government of Nizegorod; the Tſcheremiſſes, or Czeremiſſes, in the government of Kaſan; the Permians, in the government of Perm; the Votiaks, in the government of Viatka; the Vogouls, who dwell on both ſides of the mountains, which formed a ſeparation between Ruſſia and Siberia; the Oſtiacks, who dwell on the coaſts of the river Oby; and the Barabintzi, who inhabit the country between Tara and Tomſk. The ſecond claſs of people, called Tartars, includes the Budziacks, which dwell on the coaſts of the Black Sea; the Crim Tartars, who inhabit the province of Taurida; the Kuban Tartars, on the borders of the Kuban River; and the Tartars of Daghеſtan. The Nogois, or Tartars of Aſtrachan, of Kazan, and Upha. The Baſkirs and the Tartars about the towns of Tiumen, Tara, Tobolſk, Tomſk. The Uſbek Tartars, the T[illegible]mans, the Kurquis, the Karakalpaks, Sayantzi, who dwell near the head [illegible] Eniſei; the Kirgis, who occupy the m[illegible]tains ſouth of Lake Biakal; the B[illegible] the Arintzi, who alſo inhabit near the mountain, and the Yaktzi, more to north, on the ſides of the Lena. The claſs includes the Samoiedes, on the of the Frozen Sea, from Archangel to Lena. The fourth claſs includes the C[illegible]mucks and Monguls, who were for[illegible] but one people. The fifth claſs incl[illegible] Mantcheux and the Tunguſes. The claſs contains the ſavage nations [illegible] north-eaſt coaſt of Aſia, as the Tu[illegible] &c. with the inhabitants of Kam[illegible] and the Kurile Iſlands. Of theſe, t[illegible] third, and ſixth claſs are ſubject to [illegible]ſia, except that a ſmall part of the [illegible] is independent. The fourth is partly pendent and partly ſubject to China. fifth claſs is wholly ſubject to China. the Tartars pretend to be deſcended Turk, the eldeſt ſon of Japheth. A[illegible] from the time that Jenghis Khan ſu[illegible] all Tartary, and a great part of A[illegible] made irruptions into Europe, they been known by the name of Ta[illegible] which that of Monguls or Moguls, of w[illegible] he was properly the prince, appear[illegible] ferior; nevertheleſs, the Tartars [illegible] among themſelves the name of T[illegible] Thoſe who are Mahometans border[illegible] Ruſſia, but independent of that [illegible] take every opportunity of robbing neighbours: the Calmucks and M[illegible] are very different in their behaviour, [illegible] quietly on the produce of their ſoil, [illegible] out doing injury to others. The T[illegible] of Aſiatic Ruſſia, are likewiſe repre[illegible] as a quiet, inoffenſive people, living [illegible] by the chaſe and fiſhing. Tartary [illegible] divided into three parts, viz. Chineſe Tartary, Independent Tartary, and R[illegible] Tartary. Chineſe Tartary is bou[illegible] the north by Siberia, on the eaſt [illegible] Gulf of Kamtchatka and the Eaſte[illegible] on the ſouth by China, and on the w[illegible] the country of the Kalmuks, who are bliſhed between the Caſpian Sea and A[illegible]gar. The different tribes which at [illegible] inhabit it, were formerly compre[illegible] under the general name of Mongul o[illegible] gul Tartars, a warlike and form[illegible] nation, who, on the one hand, con[illegible] Hindooſtan, under the famous Jenghis [illegible] and on the other, ſubdued China. I[illegible] in the thirteenth century that the M[illegible] took poſſeſſion of the latter empire after having reigned there for a h[illegible] years, they were expelled by the Ch[illegible] in the year 1368. The fugitives took

...t routs; some went towards the East-...sea, and established themselves between ...a and the river Saghalien; the rest re-...d westward to their former country, ... intermixing with the Moguls that ...ned, they soon resumed their ancient ...er of living; those who settled to-... the east, having found the country ... a desert, and without inhabitants, ...d the same customs which they had ... from China: hence these two Mo-...ns differ at present in language, ...ment, religion, and customs. Those ... east retain their ancient name of ..., or Mogul Tartars; the rest are ...n by the name of Mantchew or East-... Tartars. Chinese Tartary is therefore ...d into two parts, the Eastern and ...n. Eastern Chinese Tartary extends, ... and south, from the 41st to the 55th ... of north latitude; and east and west, ... about the 137th degree of longitude, ...r as the Eastern Sea. It is bounded ... north by Siberia, on the south by ... of Leao-tong and Corea, on the ... the Eastern Sea, and on the west ... country of the Monguls. The Tar-...o retired hither, after their expul-...m China, in the year 1368, imme-...gan to build cities, towns, and vil-... and to cultivate the earth, after the ...er of the Chinese, among whom they ...ed: hence the greater part of them ...remained fixed, and are much more ...d than the rest of the Mongul nation. ... were at first governed by particular ..., each independent of the other; but ... that of Ningouta (who was the most ...l among them) took possession of ... about the middle of the last century: ...eror, who is still one of his descen-... has reduced under his dominion all ...r khans of this part of Tartary: ...nce governs it immediately by himself, ... thither governors and officers, as ... the other provinces of the empire. ...ntry of the Mantchew Tartars is ... into three grand departments: Chen-... Kirin and Tcitcicar. Western Chinese ..., or Mongul Tartary, is bounded on ...h by Siberia, on the east by Eastern ... Tartary, on the south by the great ... Leao-tong, and on the west by ...ndent Tartary. It was partly from ...m of these dry deserts, that those ce-...d conquerors issued, who made all ...emble. The Mongul nation is sub-... into a multitude of others, who all ... the same language, generally called the ... language: they have, it is true, ... different dialects, which however does ...vent them from understanding one ... These Tartars have neither towns, ..., nor houses; they form themselves only into wandering hords, and live under plain tents, which they transport from one place to another, according as the temperature of the different seasons, or the wants of their flocks require: they pass the summer on the banks of their rivers, and the winter at the bottom of some mountain or little hill, which shelters them from the sharp and cutting north-wind. Each of these tribes has its respective limits, and it would be an act of hostility towards their neighbours to go beyond them; but they are at full liberty to encamp wherever they choose within the circumference assigned them. They are naturally clownish, and dirty in their dress, as well as in their tents, where they live amidst the dung of their flocks, which when dried, they burn on their hearths instead of wood; enemies to labour, they choose rather to be satisfied with the food which their flocks supply them, than take the trouble of cultivating the earth: it even appears that they neglect agriculture from pride. When the missionaries asked them why they did not at least cultivate some gardens, they replied, that the grass was for beasts, and beasts for man. During the summer they live only on milk, which they get from their flocks, using without distinction that of the cow, mare, ewe, goat and camel. Their ordinary drink is warm water, in which a little coarse tea has been infused; with this drink they mix cream, milk, or butter, according to their circumstances. They have also a method of making a kind of spirituous liquor of sour milk, especially of that of the mare, which they distil after having allowed it to ferment. Tartars of better condition, before they distil this sour milk, mix it with some of the flesh of their sheep, which has been also left to ferment. This liquor is strong and nourishing: their most voluptuous orgies consist in getting drunk with it. The Moguls are free, open and sincere. They pride themselves chiefly on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horseback, and hunting wild beasts. Polygamy is permitted among them; but they generally have only one wife. They burn the bodies of their dead, and transport the ashes to eminences, where they inter them, and cover the grave with a heap of stones, over which they plant a great number of small standards. They are unacquainted with the use of money, and trade only by barter. Although the Moguls might appropriate to themselves the spoils of a great number of animals, the skins which they use for clothing are generally those of their sheep. They wear the wool inmost, and the skin on the out-side. They are very well acquainted with the art of preparing and whitening these skins. Some of the better sort among them sometimes use the skins of stags, dogs, or

or wild goats, of which they make dreſſes for ſpring; but whatever care theſe people take to prepare theſe ſkins, they always exhale a ſtrong and diſagreeable ſmell, on which account they are called by the Chineſe, Tſao-fatſe---*Stinking Tartars*. Their tents almoſt always ſmell of their ſheep, and can ſcarcely be endured even by thoſe who have been long accuſtomed to them. The religion of the Mogul Tartars is confined to the worſhip of Fo. They have the moſt ſuperſtitious veneration for their lamas. All the Moguls are governed by kans, or particular princes, independent one of the other, but all ſubjected to the authority of the emperor of China, whom they conſider as the grand kan of the Tartars. When the Mantchews ſubdued China, they conferred on the moſt powerful of the Mogul princes the title of *vang*, *peilé*, *peiré*, and *cong*, which anſwer to our titles of *king*, *duke*, *count*, and *marquis*; each of them had a revenue aſſigned him, but far inferior to the appointments of the Mantchew lords at Peking: the emperor ſettled the limits of their reſpective territories, and appointed them laws, according to which they are at preſent governed: theſe tributary kans have not the power of condemning their ſubjects to death, nor of depriving them of their poſſeſſions; theſe two caſes of death and confiſcation are reſerved for the ſupreme tribunal eſtabliſhed at Peking for the affairs of the Moguls, to which every individual may appeal from the ſentence of his prince, who is obliged to appear in perſon whenever he is cited. All the Mogul nation under the Chineſe government, may be divided into four principal tribes, which are the Moguls, properly ſo called, the Kalkas, Ortous, and the Tartars of Kokonor. According to the map of Chineſe Tartary, the country of the Moguls extends more than 300 leagues from eaſt to weſt, and 200 from north to ſouth: it is incloſed between the country of the Ortous, the great wall, Eaſtern Tartary, and the country of the Kalkas; theſe people compoſe forty-nine *ki*, or ſtandards; every ſtandard comprehends an indeterminate number of companies, each of which conſiſts of 150 heads of families; and, as theſe Tartar families are generally numerous, each company may be reckoned to contain 1000 individuals: beſides theſe 49 ſtandards, there are five others, under the immediate government of the emperor of China, and commanded by officers whom he ſends thither. The Kalkas (who formerly compoſed a numerous tribe, conſiſting of more than 600,000 families) inhabit to the north of the Mogul Tartars, whom we have juſt mentioned. Their country, which ſtretches as far as the kingdom of the Eluths, is near 300 leagues in extent, from eaſt to weſt. In this region was formerly ſituated, towards the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, the city of Karakun, the ſeat of the empire of Jenghiz-khan, and that of his ſucceſſors. The Kalkas live under tents on the banks of the rivers which water the country; that of Kalka-pira (though one of the ſmalleſt, and at preſent one of the leaſt frequented) has given its name to the whole nation. The moſt conſiderable of these rivers are the Kenlon, Toula, Tola, and the Selengué. The vaſt deſert, which the Chineſe call *Cbamo*, and the Tartars Cobi, occupies almoſt all the ſouthern part of the country of the Kalkas. A war which the king of the Eluths carried on in the year 1688, againſt the Kalkas, almoſt deſtroyed the whole nation. To avoid the purſuit of a ſuperior enemy, they begged the aſſiſtance of the Chineſe arms, and offered to ſubmit to the empire. Kang hi undertook their defence, conquered the king of the Eluths, and kept the Kalka Tartars under his dominion, after having conferred upon their princes different titles of honour. The Kalka people have among them one of the chief lamas, called *hou-touctou*, whom they conſider as ſo many living Fos: he is placed under a large tent, and ſhows himſelf to the public, lying on a kind of altar, where he receives the adoration of all the Tartars. The hou-touctou is however but a lama of the ſecond order; for the lama who reſides in Thibet is acknowledged his ſuperior. The latter is generally conſidered as the high prieſt, and ſupreme chief of the Tartar religion. The country of the Ortous (which is inhabit to the north of the great wall, and ſouth of the Moguls, properly ſo called) is about 200 leagues in extent, from eaſt to weſt, and ſeventy from ſouth to north. Theſe Tartars are divided into ſix ſtandards, which comprehend 166 companies, each company 150 heads of families. The Ortous have a free diſpoſition, extremely lively, and not ſubject to melancholy; they may be called the *French of Tartary*. The Tartars of Kokonor (who are Eluths or Kalmuc nation, and who are at preſent ſubjects of the emperor) occupy an extenſive country to the weſt of China and the province of Chen-ſi, from whence they are ſeparated by mountains. They take their name from a lake in this country, called in their language *Kokonol* or *Kokonor*, and which is one of the largeſt of Tartary. They are ſubject to ſeveral princes, who are each independent of the other, and who are all of the race of the kan of the Eluth Tartars. Theſe princes derive their principal riches from the ſalt which is found mixed with the ſand of the rivers, and above all, with that of Arkol, or the Golden River. The great trade which it furniſhes, is the principal revenue of the princes of Kokonor, who employ

[illegible]ls during summer in collecting it. One [illegible] principal articles of the trade of Kokô-[illegible], is a kind of napped woollen stuff, called [illegible]: it is manufactured by these Tartars, [illegible] have the art of dying it different colours. The Chinese empire has been lately extended [illegible] Tartary, by the celebrated conquest of the [illegible]gdom of the Eluths, made in the year [illegible], by the arms of the emperor Kien-long. [illegible] whole nation of the Eluths, who are [illegible]wn in Europe and Russia, by the name [illegible] *Kalmucks*, may be divided into three [illegible]ches, which have all proceeded from the [illegible] stem. The most westerly (who at pre-[illegible] are the most powerful and numerous) [illegible]cupy the country contained between the [illegible]ian Sea, Russia, Samarcand, and [illegible]ar. The second division of the Eluths [illegible]bit to the east. The country is bounded [illegible] the north by Russia, and on the south by [illegible] territories of the Usbeck Tartars. These [illegible] the people whom Kien-long has lately [illegible]d to submit to the Chinese government. [illegible] third branch of the Eluths inhabit to [illegible] of China, spoken of under the name [illegible] the *Tartars of Kokonor*, who, for a long [illegible], have been subjects of the empire. [illegible]*ndent Tartary* includes all the country [illegible]een Chinese Tartary and the Caspian [illegible], and contains Turkestan, Great and [illegible] Bukharia, Turcomania, Charasm, Thi-[illegible] and some other countries and provinces, [illegible]ted by the Usbecks and Calmucks. [illegible] *Tartary* includes the remainder.

Tartas, a town of France, and principal [illegible] of a district, in the department of the [illegible]: twelve leagues NE. Bayonne, and [illegible] WSW. Mont de Marsan. *Long.* 16. [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

Tartas, a river of Russia, which runs into [illegible] Om, near Tartaskoi, in the government [illegible] Tobolsk.

Tartaskoi, a town of Russia, in the govern-[illegible] of Tobolsk, at the union of the Om [illegible] the Tartas: forty miles WSW. Kainsk.

Tartura, a town of Palestine, near the [illegible] of the Mediterranean: ten miles S. [illegible].

Tarudant, a town of Africa, which gives [illegible] to a district, in the kingdom or pro-[illegible], of Sus, situated almost at the ex-[illegible]mity of the empire of Morocco. It was [illegible]merly the capital of a small kingdom, and [illegible] present the residence of a governor, [illegible] whom great confidence is reposed, or [illegible] sherif related to the emperor. The [illegible]ince also contains several towns, which, [illegible] well as Tarudant, are built with stone: [illegible] miles SSW. Morocco, and 43 ESE. [illegible] Cruz.

Tarvis, or *Tarwis*, a town of Germany, [illegible] the duchy of Carinthia: forty-six miles NNW. Triest, and twenty-eight WSW. Clagenfurt. *Long.* 31. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 32. N.

Taruraw, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: fourteen miles N. Tugeloo.

Tarusa, a town of Russia, in the government of Kaluga, on the Oka. *Long.* 54. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 52. N.

Taschow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: five miles N. Leitmeritz.

Tashkunt, or *Toaschkand*, a town of Asia, in Turkestan, on the Sir. This town has been often destroyed and rebuilt: 210 miles N. Samarcand. *Long.* 64. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

Tashkupri, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: fourteen miles SE. Castamena.

Tasieva, a river of Russia, which runs into the Tchiuma, about twenty miles NW. Tasievskoi.

Tasievskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Tasieva: 820 miles E. Tobolsk, and 448 ENE. Kolivan. *Long.* 112 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. N.

Tas Kuje, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan: 28 leagues NE Lar.

Tas Lui, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Sirek, near Adzud, in Moldavia.

Tas-poulsason, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of Hami. *Long.* 113. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 22. N.

Tassacorta, or *Tassa Croda*, a town on the west coast of Palma, one of the Canary Islands: it is a loading place for vessels, but not considerable. *Long.* 17. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 37. N.

Tassafudon, or *Tassey Seddein*, a town of Asia, and capital of the Bootan country: 206 miles SW. Lassa, and 242 NE. Patna. *Long.* 89. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 45. N.

Tasso, a small island near the west of Africa, on the mouth of the river Sierra Leona.

Tassow, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: twenty leagues W. Tauris.

Tata, or *Dotis*, a town of Hungary, built in the midst of water and swamps, with a castle. In the year 1543, this town was sacked by the Turks; in the year 1558, it was again taken by the Turks; in the year 1566, by the Imperialists, who lost it again in the year 1594, regained it in 1597, but kept it only six months before the Turks took it from them again: twenty miles W. Gran, and eighteen S. Raab.

Tatacul, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country: eleven miles N. Vencatighery.

Tatar Bassardalchi, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, on the Mariza: 16 miles WNW. Filippopoli.

Tatar Bunar, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia: 32 miles SW. Akerman.

Tatarſkoi, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the eaſt ſide of the Irtiſch. *Long.* 93, 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 44. N.

Tatiambetty, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: five miles N. Wombinellore.

Ta-tchou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: thirty-two miles NE. Kouang-agan.

Tatianſkaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: twelve miles SE. Tzaritzin.

Tatien, a town of Chineſe Tartary: fifty-five miles NE. Tam-ſan.

Ta-tien, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: ſixty-two miles WNW. Hing-hoa.

Tatiſcheva, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: twenty-eight miles W. Orenburg.

Tatobit, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: five miles E. Turnau.

To-tou-che, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Formoſa. *Long.* 137. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 8. N.

Ta-tſin, a river of China, which runs into the Eaſt Sea. *Long.* 136. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

Tatta, a city of Aſia, and capital of the province of Sindy, or Tatta, ſuppoſed to be built on the ſite of the ancient Pattala, on the Hindus. This city was, in the laſt century, very extenſive and populous, with a great trade; poſſeſſing manufactures of ſilk, Carmania wool and cotton, and was, alſo, celebrated for its cabinet-ware. Little of theſe now remains, and the limits of the city are much reduced; about three miles from it, are mines of iron and ſalt: 156 miles WNW. Amedabad, and 340 SSW. Moultan. *Long.* 67. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 54. N.

Tatta, ſee *Sindy*.

Tattab, a town of Africa, on the frontiers of Drah and Morocco, in the road from Morocco to Tombuctou: 150 miles SSE. Morocco. *Long.* 10. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 45. N.

Tattaming, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Calicut: five miles S. Palicandchery.

Tottersſhall, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, ſituated among the fens, with a weekly market on Friday. Here was formerly a caſtle, which was deſtroyed in the civil wars of the laſt century: 20 miles S. Louth, and 127 N. London.

Tutticomba, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: four miles N. Dindigul.

Tuttuki, anciently *Tadutti*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, formerly a conſiderable city, now little better than a heap of ruins: ſome beautiful granite pillars were dug up ſome years ſince, and placed in a moſque, at Conſtantina: twenty-five miles S. Conſtantina.

Tatzo, a town of Hungary: forty miles E. Munkacz.

Tavai, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Siam, about twenty miles in length, and three in breadth. *Long.* 97. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. N.

Tavai, a town of Aſia, in the country of Lower Siam; 148 miles S. Martaban, and 124 N. Mergui. *Long.* 98. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 10. N.

Tavai Point, the extreme point of a neck of land on the coaſt of Lower Siam. *Long.* 98. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 40. N.

Tavai-poe-nammoo, the ſouthern iſland of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. The iſland is about 200 leagues in length and fifty in breadth; for the moſt part mountainous, barren, and thinly peopled. The tops of the mountains are, for the moſt part, covered with ſnow.

Tavaſtland, a province of Sweden, ſituated in the middle of Finnland, about 100 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The country is very fertile, and conſiſts of fine plains, watered by a great number of rivers and lakes, which abound in fiſh. It is alſo fortified with arable and meadow lands; and, with reſpect to theſe natural advantages, may not only be looked upon as the beſt part of Finnland, but is ſcarcely ſurpaſſed in thoſe particulars by any province in Sweden. It is, likewiſe, ſtored with cattle, fiſh, and all ſorts of game. But notwithſtanding the country is ſo fertile, it is far from being well cultivated; and, conſequently, the people are generally very poor. Sometimes, if the corn is much damaged by keen and unexpected froſty nights. The northern part of Tavaſtland is more mountainous and woody than the ſouthern. In the moſt barren and uncultivated ſandy wilds, a ferruginous earth is dug up, from which the Finns extract, or iron ſandy ore, as it is called, when prepared. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by agriculture, grazing, and breeding of cattle; ſome of them are employed in the mines. They alſo traffic in corn, peas, beans, hemp, dried fiſh, cattle, leather, tallow, butter, lime, the bark of trees, &c.

Tavaſtehus, or *Kronoborg*, a town of Sweden, and principal place in the province of Tavaſtland, built in the year 1638, in a pleaſant ſpot, by count Pehr Brahe, and endowed with conſiderable privileges. In 1713, this town was taken by the Ruſſians, and, in the laſt war between them and the Swedes, it was laid in aſhes. The caſtle, which, excluſive of the town, is properly called *Tavaſtehus*, or *Tavaſtehorg*, is ſi-

...fied, and serves for an arsenal and royal ...zine: 44 miles NE. Abo.

Tavavis, or *Thaouaouis*, a town of Asia, ... Grand Bukharia: five leagues NE. Buk...

Taube, a river of Germany, in the circle ... Upper Saxony, which runs into the Aland, ... Sechausen, in the Old Mark of Bran...burg.

Tauber, a river of Germany, in the circle ... Franconia, which runs into the Maine, ... Wertheim.

Tauber See, a lake of Germany, in the ... of Bavaria, and provostship of Berch...gaden: six miles W. Berchtesgaden.

Taucha, a town of Germany, in the circle ... Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipsic. ... town was built in the year 1221, by ...ert, archbishop of Magdeburg, and taken ... destroyed in the year 1289, by Dietric, ...grave of Meissen. It was afterwards ..., and possessed by different lords, till, at ... it came under the jurisdiction of Leipsic. ... the year 1431, it was destroyed by the ...emians and Hussites, and most of the ...tants removed to Leipsic: six miles ... Leipsic, and seven SSW. Eulen...

Taucael, or *Tuchel*, a town of Prussian ...erelia. This town was taken and burn... in the year 1310, by the Teutonic ...ts. It was afterwards rebuilt, but has ... suffered in the Polish wars: forty-four ... SSW. Dantzig.

Tavda, a river of Russia, which rises in ... Lake, and runs into the Tobol, forty ... S. Tobolsk.

Taudeconda, a town of Hindoostan, in the ...ry of Golconda: twenty-five miles ... Warangole.

Taudeny, a town of Africa, in the coun... of Sahara: 270 miles NNW. Tom...u. *Long.* 14. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. ... N.

Tave, a river of France, which runs into ... Rhône, about two leagues below Loudun.

Tave, a river of Wales, in the county of ...rmarthen, which runs into the Bristol ...uel, near Llaugharn.

Tave, or *Taff*, a river which rises in two ...s, in the southern part of Brecknock...e, and runs into the Severn, below Cardiff.

Tavera, a town of the island of Corsica: ...teen miles NNE. Ajazzo.

Tavera di Orta, a town of Italy, in the ...dom of Naples, and province of Capita...: fourteen miles SSW. Ascoli.

Taverna, a town of Italy, in the king...m of Naples, and province of Calabria ...ra; anciently the see of a bishop, in the ...r 1112, transferred to Catanzaro: fifteen ...les N. Squillace.

Tavernes, a town of France, in the de...partment of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Barjols: one league N. Barjols.

Taverny, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pontoise: two leagues E. Pontoise.

Tavetch, one of the jurisdictions of the Grisons, on the borders of the canton of Uri.

Tavetsche, a town in the country of the Grisons: thirteen miles SW. Ilantz.

Tavetsche, a mountain in the country of the Grisons: five miles SW. Ilantz.

Tauffkirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: two miles SW. Grieskirchen, and eight SW. Efferding.

Taugia, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 200 miles ENE. Mecca.

Taviano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: eleven miles WNW. Alesano.

Tavignano, a river of the island of Corsica, which runs into the sea, fifteen miles S. Cervione.

Tauile, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 24 miles W. Tana.

Tauile, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: two miles N. Mansora.

Tavira, a seaport town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle; the harbour is protected by two forts. It contains two churches, an hospital, five convents, and about 5000 inhabitants: thirty-seven leagues SSE. Lisbon, and four W. Castromarin. *Long.* 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

Tavistock, a town of England, in the county of Devon, on the river Tavy. Here was formerly a mitred abby, and a foundation for Saxon literature. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and sends two members to the British parliament. This town boasts of having given birth to Sir Francis Drake, the celebrated navigator: fourteen miles N. Plymouth, and 206 WSW. London.

Taulé, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Morlaix: one league NW. Morlaix, and two SSE. St. Pol de Leon.

Taulignan, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montelimart: four leagues SE. Montelimart, and three NW. Nions.

Taumaco, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Thessaly: eighteen miles NW. Zeiton.

Taumago, an island in the South-Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros, in the year 1606, who lay to in a kind of harbour, formed by two small islands. He found wood, water, potatoes, coccas, palmettos, sugar-canes, and several other kinds of plants and fruits,

fruits. The inhabitants were active, robuſt, and warlike, but not ferocious. *Long.* 20°. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. S.

Taume, a river of England, which riſes in the county of York, and runs into the Merſey, in Lancaſhire, oppoſite Stockport.

Tauna, a town of Egypt, on the Baher Joſeph, or Canal of Joſeph, which forms a communication between the Nile and the Birket el Kerûm: five miles SW. Aſhmunein.

Taunton, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet. This town in point of ſize, buildings, and reſpectability of inhabitants, may vie with many cities. Its extent from eaſt to weſt is nearly a mile, and it conſiſts of four principal ſtreets, which are wide, and very well built, and contains two pariſh churches. There is a noble ſpacious market-place, in which is a handſome commodious market-houſe, with a town-hall over it, the building whereof was completed in the year 1773. The markets are large, and kept on Wedneſday and Saturday. The woollen manufacture has flouriſhed in this town almoſt ever ſince its firſt introduction into England by the emigrants from Flanders; the firſt manufacture being eſtabliſhed here about the year 1336. Of late years it has decayed, and its ſucceſs has been, in a great meaſure, tranſlated to the neighbouring town of Wellington. A ſilk manufacture was introduced here in 1780. Taunton is an ancient borough by preſcription, and has returned members to parliament from the year 1294. It was incorporated by king Charles I, and again by king Charles II, and put under the government of a mayor. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, aldermen, &c. The corporation have neither lands, houſes, nor joint ſtock, the laſt charter precluding them from any ſuch poſſeſſions. The caſtle ſtands on the weſt ſide of the town, and is part of a ſtately edifice, erected by William Gifford, biſhop of Wincheſter, and lord of the town, in the time of Henry I. In the year 1642, this caſtle fell into the hands of the parliament army, who placed a garriſon therein, and intended to have made it their chief hold in all this country; it was, however, quickly reſcued from them by the royaliſts, under the marquis of Hertford, and as quickly retaken by colonel Blake, for the parliament, who, in 1645, defended it againſt an army of 10,000 men, that was brought againſt it by lord Goring. After the reſtoration, king Charles II ordered it to be diſmantled, in which ruinous ſtate it has continued to this day. It ſtood nearly upon the the ſite of a fortreſs, erected about the year 700, by Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons, for the purpoſe of better ſecuring the conqueſts which he had made in this part of Britain, and awing thoſe diſaffected nobles who fixed a jealous eye on his dominions. On the 11th of June, 1685, the duke of Monmouth arrived at Taunton, which he made his head-quarters; and, having won many people of conſiderable eſteem to his cauſe, he procured himſelf to be proclaimed king. On Cornhill, the 21ſt following, by the title of James II, and then publiſhed three ſeveral proclamations, againſt the king, the parliament, and the duke of Albemarle. After his defeat, the aſſizes were held here by lord Jefferies, for the trial of the rebels, which have been emphatically called the bloody aſſize: thirty-one miles NE. Exeter, and 140 W. London.

Taunton, a river of United America, in Maſſachuſetts, which runs into the ſea, at Rhode Iſland.

Taunton, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: twenty-ſix miles S. Boſton.

Taunton Dean, a vally of England, extending about thirty miles in length, in the county of Somerſet, of fertility and pride equal to almoſt any in the kingdom. It takes its name from Taunton, the principal town.

Tavora, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Duero: 5 miles NE. Lamego.

Tavora, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues E. Lamego.

Taurafi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra, twelve miles SE. Benevento.

Taurat, a town of the iſland of Cuba, thirty-eight miles NNE. St. Jago.

Taurion, a river of France, which runs into the Vienne, near St. Leonard, in the department of the Upper Vienne.

Tauricheſkaia (The Province of Tauris), a province of Ruſſia, being part of the government of Ekaterinoſlav; bounded on the north by the rivers Dnieper and the Konſk, on the weſt and ſouth by the Black Sea, and on the eaſt by the Sea of Azoph, in what was before called *Crimea*, or the *Cherſoneſus Taurica*. The inland country was anciently poſſeſſed by the Scythians, who extended themſelves northwards beyond Perekop, weſtward to the Dnieper, and eaſtward as far as the river Don. The weſtern and ſouthern coaſts of the Crimea were inhabited by ſome Greek colonies, of which the town of Cherſoneſus was the moſt powerful. The eaſt ſide of the Crimea, the Don and the oppoſite country, or tract from the Don along the ſea of Azoph to the Black Sea, and mount Caucaſus, were under the kings of the Boſphori-Greeks, who were ſo called from the Straits of Boſphorus. The Scythians proving troubleſome neighbours to the Greeks, they ſolicited the aſſiſtance of Mithridates, king of Pontus, who at laſt drove the Scythians out of the peninſula,

...sula, forming the kingdom of Bospho-... which comprehended the whole pe-...la, and the country facing it eastward to ...t Caucasus. In the time of the emperor ...ian, the Sarmatæ were in sole pos-... of this kingdom, excepting that the ... had seated themselves on the west side ... peninsula, and the whole tract of land ... northward from it along the Don. ...en nsula afterwards came under the ... of the emperors of the east, though ...ared by the Hunns, who were suc-... by the Chazars or Cozars, as these ... by the Polawzers. About the end of ... fifth century, the Genoese having ...emselves masters of the Black Sea, ... its harbours, settled also in the Crimea. ... thirteenth century the Tartars dis-...ed the Polawzers of their country, ...ularly of the Crim, but the Genoese ... castles baffled their indisciplined ... and held out till the year 1471, when ...urks reduced the whole Crimea, and ...nted a Kan over it. In the year 1698, ...ssians made an attempt on the Crimea, ...gained only Perekop; in 1736, they ...rated a second time into the Crimea, ... the conduct of count Munich, march-... the line which the Perekop Tartars ...thrown up across the isthmus, with a ...number of towers, garrisoned by ...00 men for its defence, took Perekop, ...ened a way into the Crimea. In the ... 1737, 1738, and 1739, the Russians ...ed their enterprizes with such success ...ll of the Crimea was ravaged by them, ...kewise by the Tartars, whilst great ...rs of the inhabitants perished by fa-... and others abandoned the country. ... Crimea was governed by its own Kan, ...nce, who styled himself indeed, the ...gn Kan of Lesser Tartary, &c. though ...ity a vassal of the Ottoman Porte, and, ...mons was obliged to take the field, ... a considerable body as auxiliaries. In ...ear 1774, the khan was declared in-...dent, but in the year 1783, abdicated ...overnment, and ceded the whole to ...

...*ris*, or *Tabris*, a city of Persia, in the ...ce of Adirbeitzan, situated in a plain ... foot of a mountain: it is of an irre-...figure, and has neither walls nor for-...ns. Through it passes a little river ... *Spingtcha*, which sometimes swelling, ...es away the houses on its banks. An-...river, called the *Agi*, passes by the north ... of the city; and is salt six months in ...ear, from the torrents which fall into ... they have passed over lands covered ... salt. The city is divided into nine ...ters or wards. Here are many ...ificent structures; the bazars make as ... an appearance as in any part of Asia, from their largeness and great extent; from the beautiful domes with which they are covered; from the multitudes of people, and the vast quantity of merchandize with which they are filled. The finest of these, in which the jewels and most valuable merchandize are sold, is an octagon, and is called the *Royal Market*. As to the other public buildings they are equally noble. There are said to be 300 caravanserais, which are so spacious, that 300 persons may lodge in each; and the mosques and baths are answerable to the grandeur of the other buildings. There are three hospitals in the city, in which nobody is lodged; but provisions are given twice a day to all who come. The largest square at Tauris is much more spacious than that of Ispahan. The Turks when they were in the possession of this city, have frequently drawn up within this square 30 000 men in order of battle. The number of inhabitants in Tauris, in the opinion of sir John Chardin, amounts to at least 550,000 people; besides a multitude of strangers, who are constantly there from all parts of Asia. The finest Persian turbans are made in this city, and the above gentleman was assured by the principal merchants, that the inhabitants annually manufacture 6000 bales of silk. The commerce of this city extends not only all over Persia, but into Turkey, Russia, Tartary, the Indies, and to the Black Sea. The air is cold, and dry, but healthy. From its situation it is much exposed to the north, and the tops of the surrounding mountains are covered with snow nine months in the year; from whence the wind almost constantly blows in the evenings and the mornings. The city abounds with all the necessaries and luxuries of life; and these are extremely cheap. The Caspian Sea, which is not above forty leagues distant, supplies it with fish, which are also found in the river Agi, already mentioned. In the summer they have abundance of deer, and wild-fowl: in the mountains are eagles. All kinds of fruits are in the greatest plenty, and there are said to be about sixty sorts of grapes. In the neighbourhood of the city are large quarries of white marble, one kind of which is transparent; and at a small distance are two mines, the one of gold, and the other of salt; the gold mine has, however, been long neglected; the quantity found of that valuable metal being so small, as to be scarcely worth the labour of procuring it: 60 leagues SSE. Erivan, and 134 NNW. Ispahan.

Tavro-castro, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: 20 miles NNE. Athens.

Taurus, a mountain of Asia, which divides Asia in two parts, and is said to extend from the sea coast, opposite Rhodes, to the extremities

tremities of Tartary and China, under different names.

Taus, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen: twenty-six miles SSW. Pilsen, and sixty S. Saatz.

Tausa, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neustadt: two miles N. Ziegenbruck.

Tauste, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 25 miles NW. Saragossa.

Tautenburg, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a lordship annexed to the elector, on account of which, he pays twenty florins a Roman month: three miles S. Camburg, and one ESE. Dornburg.

Tauves, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Besse: five leagues W. Besse, and eight SW. Clermont.

Tavy, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which joins the Tamer, about two miles above Saltash.

Taw, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which rises about three miles south-east from Oakhampton, and runs into the Bristol Channel, below Appledore, forming a large bay at its mouth, called *Barnstaple Bay*.

Tawixtwi, a town of North America, on the Miami. *Long.* 84. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

Tawy, a river of South Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and runs into the sea at Swansea.

Tay, a river of Scotland, which rises in the west part of the county of Perth, on the borders of Argyleshire, passes through Loch Tay, and runs into the German Sea below Perth, forming a large bay at its mouth, called *The Frith of Tay*.

Tay, a river of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, which runs into the sea: seven miles WNW. from Dungarvan Bay.

Tay, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ten miles N. Xun.

Taya, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, which rises near Schweigers, passes by Drosendorf, and enters Moravia, passes by Znaym, Laab, &c. and joins the Marsch, four miles NNE. Hockenau.

Ta-yao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: fifteen miles N. Yao-ngan.

Tay-min, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, on the Oyey-ho canal: 2½ miles S. Tay-ming.

Tay-ming, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 232 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 132. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 20. N.

Tayng, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty-five miles SE. Haimen.

Taz, a river of Russia, which rises fr[illegible] two lakes Ku and Din, and runs into [illegible] Tazovskaia Gulf, *Long.* 98. E. Ferro. *L.* 67. 35. N.

Tazla, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in [illegible] province of Caramania: twenty-eight m[illegible] N. Cogni.

Tazla, or *Salato*, a lake of Asiatic T[illegible]key, thirty-six miles long, and two bro[illegible] thirty miles N. Cogni.

Tazovskaia, a gulf or bay in the Ob[illegible] Gulf, formed by the waters of several [illegible] of Siberia, and joined to the Obskaia G[illegible] about 140 miles in length, and three [illegible] breadth. *Long.* 94. to 98. E. Ferro. *L.* 67. 40. to 69. N.

Tceng, a town of China, of the th[illegible] rank, in the province of Quang-tong: [illegible] miles ENE. Canton.

Tceou, a town of China, of the third r[illegible] in the province of Chan-tong: twelve m[illegible] SSE. Yen-tcheou.

Tchabar, a river of Chinese Tar[illegible] which runs north into the Songarie.

Tchabischi, a town of Russia, in the [illegible]vernment of Irkutsk, on the Amur: [illegible] miles NNE. Stretensk.

Tchac, a mountain of Asia, in the co[illegible] of Thibet, on the frontiers of Yarkan. [illegible] 96. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 10. N.

Tchacabamar, a town of Asia, in Th[illegible] ten miles W. Orto.

Tchacaoso, a town of Asia, in Thibet: [illegible] miles S. Chatcheou.

Tchaca-tchontchi, a town of Asia, in T[illegible]bet: thirty miles NW. Tchontori.

Tchaca-toboi, a town of Chinese Ta[illegible] in the country of Hami: fifteen miles [illegible] Quatcheou.

Tchadobsko, a town of Russia, in t[illegible]vernment of Tobolsk, on the Tu[illegible] 212 miles E. Eniseisk.

Tchagauskoi, a fortress of Russia, o[illegible] Ural: sixteen miles S. Uralsk.

Tchagodo, a town of Russia, in the g[illegible]ment of Novgorod, on the lake Vo[illegible] miles NE. Novgorod, and 88 [illegible] Vologda. *Long.* 58. 30. E. Ferro. [illegible] 60. 30. N.

Tchagodo, a river of Russia, whi[illegible] near Suchotzkoi, in the government o[illegible]gorod, and runs into the Mologa, [illegible] miles N. Ustiuzna.

Tchaban Hotun, a town of Chinese [illegible]tary: 260 miles N. Peking. *Long.* 13[illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 58. N.

Tchaban Hamer, a town of Chinese [illegible]tary: thirty-eight miles SW. Coucou

Tchaban Soubarkan Hotun, a to[illegible] Chinese Tartary: 163 miles NNE. P[illegible] *Long.* 136. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 3[illegible]

Tchabasou-hotun, a town of Chinese [illegible]tary: 683 miles NNE. Peking. *Lo*[illegible] 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 34. N.

Tchahi, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan: eighty-six leagues N. Herat.

T[illegible], a river of Russia, which runs into the Lena, near Tchamska, in the government of Irkutsk. *Long.* 127. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* [illegible] 5. N.

T[illegible], a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: 28 miles W. Outchuen.

T[illegible]-yam, a river of China, which joins [illegible], fifteen miles WSW. Pao-king.

T[illegible]-totobo Kiamen, a post of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Monguls: [illegible] miles SE. Kara-Hotun.

T[illegible], a mountain of Asia, in the country [illegible]: fifteen leagues NE. Latac.

Tchak[illegible], a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk: twenty miles S. [illegible].

Tchalei, a Tartarian standard of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 141. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. [illegible] N.

T[illegible], a town of China, of the second [illegible], in the province of Hou-quang, on the [illegible] river: 81[illegible] miles S. Peking. *Long.* 130. [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 56. N.

T[illegible]moza, a town of Russia, in the government of Olenetz, on the north-east [illegible] of Lake Onezskoe: thirty-two miles [illegible] Pevenetz.

T[illegible], a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: 420 miles E. Peking.

T[illegible]-chan, a town of China, of the [illegible] rank, in the province of Pe-tche li: [illegible] miles NE Chun-te.

[illegible]-tigac, a lake of Asia, in the [illegible] of Thibet, about twelve leagues in [illegible]ference. *Long.* 99. 12. E. Ferro. [illegible] 30. N.

[illegible]-li, a town of China, of the third [illegible] the province of Pe-tche-li: seven[illegible] SE. Yong-ping.

[illegible]agom-dou, a lake of Asia, in the [illegible] of Thibet, about twelve leagues in [illegible]ference. *Long.* 111. 40. E. Ferro. [illegible] N.

[illegible]ska, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk: sixty-four miles ENE. [illegible].

[illegible]-tchim Hotun, a town of Asia, in [illegible] of Corea: 415 miles E. Pe[illegible]. *Long.* 142. 32 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. [illegible]

[illegible]tien, a town of Chinese Tartary: [illegible] NW. Siao-ku-leou.

[illegible], a town of Asia, in the coun[illegible] Thibet: eighteen leagues SW. Cont[illegible]ng.

[illegible], a town of China, of the third [illegible] the province of Chen-si: fifteen [illegible] S. Kong-tchang.

[illegible]ang, a lake of China, about twenty [illegible] in circumference: forty miles NE. [illegible]teou.

[illegible]ang-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty-two miles SW. Kin-tcheou.

Tchang-co, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: ten miles N. Hiu.

Tchang-fong, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: sixty-three miles ESE. King-ki-tao.

Tchang-hing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twelve miles NW. Hou-tcheou.

Tchang-hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in the Isle of Hainan: forty-two miles SW. Tchen-tcheou.

Tchang-ing, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: forty miles S. Kang.

Tchang-kia-keou, a gate on the great wall, which separates China from Tartary, in the northern part of the province of Pe-tche-li, the principal passage by which the Tartars enter China: ninety miles NNW. Peking.

Tchang kieou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twenty-five miles ENE. Tci-nan.

Tchanglasse, see *Changlasse*.

Tchang-lo, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: sixty-seven miles WNW. Tchao-tcheou.

Tchang-lo, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twenty miles E. Tcin-tcheou.

Tchang-ming, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ten miles N. Mien-tcheou.

Tchang-nhing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si: seventy-five miles SSE. Kan-tcheou.

Tchang-nhing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: forty miles ENE. Ying-tcheou.

Tchang-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twenty-seven miles SW. Lien-ping.

Tchang-pin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: fifty miles N. Tchangtcheou.

Tchang-ping, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: fifteen miles E. Koang-tcheou.

Tchang-ping, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty miles NNW. Peking. *Long.* 133. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40 14. N.

Tchang-pou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: twenty-five miles S. Thang-tcheou.

Tchang-sing, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-five miles S. Koang-tcheou.

Tchang-song, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-three miles NW. Kang tcheou.

Tchang-tai, a town of China, of the third

third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: ten miles NE. Tchang-tcheou.

Tchang-tcha, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the Heng River. The inhabitants of this city have given occaſion to a great feſtival, which is celebrated in the fifth month, throughout the empire. The mandarin who governed this city, and was much eſteemed and beloved by the people for his probity and virtue, happening to be drowned in the river, they inſtituted a feſtival to his honour, which is celebrated by ſports, and feaſts, and fights upon the waters, as if they intended to ſearch for the mandarin, the object of their love and grief. This feſtival, which was at firſt peculiar to this city, came afterwards to be obſerved throughout the empire: 742 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 130. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 11. N.

Tchang-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 950 miles S. Peking *Long.* 135. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 32. N.

Tchang-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 525 miles SSE Peking. *Long.* 137. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 50. N.

Tchang-tcin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: fifteen miles WNW. Tci-nan.

Tchan-te, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 717 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 2. N.

Tchan-te, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Ho-nan. This is one of the moſt northern cities of the province. Two things here are remarkable: the firſt is a iſh reſembling a crocodile, the fat of which is of ſuch a ſingular nature, that when once kindled it cannot be extinguiſhed; the ſecond is a mountain in the neighbourhod, ſo ſteep and inacceſſible, that in time of war, it affords a place of refuge to the inhabitants, and a ſafe aſylum from the inſults and violence of the ſoldiery. Tchangte, contains in its diſtrict one city of the ſecond claſs, and ſix of the third: 255 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 131. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

Tchang-tſe, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: ten miles WSW. Lo-ngan.

Tchang-va, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: fifteen miles NW. Ping.

Tchang-voan a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: ſixty miles SSW. Cay.

Tchang-y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong, on the river Hoai: 3 miles SW. Lai.

Tchang-yang, a town of China, of third rank, in the province of Hou-q thirty-five miles NW. King-tcheou.

Tchang-yang, a town of China, of third rank, in the province of Quang- twenty-five miles S. Tchao-tcheou.

Tchang-yang, a town of China, of third rank, in the province of Hou-qu fifty miles W. King-tcheou.

Tchang-yuen, a town of Aſia, in kingdom of Corea: ſixty miles WSW ang-tcheou.

Tchang-yuen, a town of Aſia, in kingdom of Corea: thirty miles SE. tcheou.

Tchani, a lake of Ruſſia, in the g ment of Koliſan, upwards of 200 circumference: 100 miles WNW. K

Tchankour, a town of Aſia, in the try of Thibet: thirty-five leag Sourman.

Tchao, a town of China, of the ſe rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 132. 1 Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Tchao, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Yun-nan: miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 5 Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 40. N.

Tchao-hoa, a town of China, of th rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, river Kia-ling: 47 miles N. Pao

Tchao-king, a city of China, of th rank, in the province of Quang-to the river Si: 1052 miles SSW. P *Long.* 129. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23.

Tchao-nauman ſoumi Hoaun, a Chineſe Tartary: 198 miles N. P *Long.* 133. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42.

Tchao-ngan, a town of China, third rank, in the province of Fo-k miles SSW. Tchang-tcheou.

Tchao-tcheou, a city of China, of rank, in the province of Quang-tong miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 7. E *Lat.* 23. 37. N.

Tchao tching, a town of China, third rank, in the province of C twenty miles NNE. Pin-yang.

Tchao-y, a town of China, of th rank, in the province of Chen-ſi miles E. Tong.

Tchao yuen, a town of China, third rank, in the province of Chan thirty two miles NE. Lai-tcheou.

Tchapié Dſaké Tompſou, a lake in the country of Thibet, about leagues in circumference. *Long.* E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 12. N.

Tcharkaz, ſee *Zarcbas*.

Tcharonda, a town of Ruſſia, in vernment of Novgorod, on the S miles ENE. Novgorod. *Long.* 55. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 40. N.

T.

Tiafirong, a town of Aſia, in the coun- of Thibet, near the Ganges: eight ..gues E. Lutac.

Tcafovia, a village or town of the iſland of Shoumſhu, one of the Kuriles Iſlands.

Tcaſkja, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the go- ment of Irkutſk, in the Lena: 112 .. NE. Kirenſk.

Tcaſeli, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in e country of Hami: thirty-eight miles NW. Hami-Hotun.

Tchaxytaia, a gulf on the northern coaſt of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 184. 187. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. to 73. N.

Tchefi, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern- ent of Mogilev, on the Soz; forty miles E. Mogilev. *Long.* 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. N.

Tchezminſkoi, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Kamtchatka: fifty-two miles S. Verchnei Kamtchatſkoi. *Long.* 178. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. N.

Tchelbakſar, a town of Ruſſia, in the go- ernment of Kazan, on the Volga: ſixty- ..r miles WNW. Kazan. *Long.* 64. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 24. N.

Tchelbarkuſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in e government of Upha: 132 miles E. ..pha.

Tche-chui, a river of Ruſſia, which runs to the Lena, nearly oppoſite Ilinſka, in ..e government of Irkutſk.

Tcheco, a town of Aſia, in the country Thibet: thirty-one leagues ESE. Laſſa.

Tchegen, an iſland in the Caſpian Sea: ..ty-eight miles SE. from the mouth of ..e Sunza, and 144 S. Aſtrachan.

Tchegotchina, a river of Ruſſia, which ..s into the Kolima. *Long.* 168. E. Ferro. ..63. N.

Tchegnede Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tar- ..y, on the eaſt bank of the Amur, oppo- ..e Teldom: 673 miles NNE. Peking. ..145. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 26. N.

Tche-kiang, a province of China, bounded ..the north and north-weſt by the province ..ang-nan, on the eaſt by the ſea, on the ..th by Fokien, and on the ſouth-weſt by ..ang-ſi; about 200 miles in length from ..rth to ſouth, and from 120 to 180 broad. ..is province, which was formerly the re- ..ence of ſome of the emperors, is one of ..e moſt conſiderable in the empire, on ac- ..nt of its maritime ſituation, extent, ..ch, and the number of its inhabitants. ..e air is pure and healthful; the plains ..watered by a number of rivers and ..ls, kept in good order; and the ſprings ..d lakes, with which it abounds, contribute ..ly to its fertility. The natives are ..d and lively, and very polite to ſtrangers; ..r they are ſaid to be extremely ſuperſti- ..s. A prodigious quantity of ſilk-worms ..e bred in this province, whole plains may be ſeen covered with dwarf mulberry-trees, which are purpoſely checked in their growth; they are planted and pruned almoſt in the ſame manner as vines. Long experience has taught the Chineſe, that the leaves of the ſmalleſt trees procure the beſt ſilks. The principal branch, therefore, of the trade of this province, conſiſts in ſilk ſtuffs; thoſe in which gold and ſilver are intermixed are the moſt beautiful, and moſt eſteemed in the empire. With regard to their common pieces, an immenſe quantity is ſent to every part of China, to Japan, the Philippines, and to Europe; and, notwithſtanding this exportation, ſo much is left, that a complete ſuit of ſilk may be bought here as cheap as one of the coarſeſt woollen-cloth in France. Excellent hams are brought from this province, and thoſe ſmall gold fiſh with which ponds are commonly ſtocked. The tallow-tree grows here, and a ſpecies of muſhrooms, which are tranſported to every province of the empire. In Tche-kiang there are reckoned to be eleven cities of the firſt claſs, ſeventy-two of the third, and eighteen fortreſſes, which in Europe would be accounted large cities.

Tche-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: thirty-ſeven miles W. King-tcheou.

Tchelboſch, a river of Ruſſia, which joins the Biſuga, and runs with it into the Sea of Azoph, forty miles SW. Biſkoi.

Tcheliabinſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 188 miles E. Upha. *Long.* 79. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Tche-li-hou, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kincha river: 840 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 56. N.

Tchemartarſkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: ſixty miles SW. Selenginſk.

Tchen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 13 miles NNE. Ping-hai.

Tchen, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 416 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 46. N.

Tchen, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the iſland of Hainan: 57 miles SW. Kiong-tcheou. *Long.* 126. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 32. N.

Tchen-an, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-five miles SSE. Herſin.

Tchenbar, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Penza: 80 miles WSW. Penza. *Long.* 61. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 52. N.

Tchendek, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Yana, near its mouth.

Tcheng-tchang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty miles SSE. Haimen.

Tcheng-te, an iſland of *Aſia*, near the ſouth coaſt of the kingdom of Corea; about ten miles long, and ſix broad. *Long.* 146. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 20. N.

Tchen-hai, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty miles S. Tſin-tcheou.

Tcheou-tche, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: thirty-five miles WSW. Si-ngan.

Tchepagirſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, on the Podkamonſkaia Tunguſka. *Long.* 114. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 20. N.

Tchepetkina, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kolima, eighty-eight miles N. Verchnei Kovimſkoi, *Long.* 166. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 67. 35. N.

Tcher, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Don, near Tcherkovskai, in the country of the Coſaks.

Tcherdakli, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav: thirty-two miles N. Mariupol.

Tcheredova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irtiſch: ſixteen miles N. Tara.

Tcheremſchan, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volga, near Serigilev, in the government of Simbirsk.

Tcherepovetz, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the Sula: 188 miles ENE. Novgorod. *Long.* 55. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 40. N.

Tcherikov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev, on the Soz: eighty miles S. Mogilev. *Long.* 48. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 36. N.

Tcherkaſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſaks, on the Don, containing about 8000 houſes, almoſt all built on piles: thirty-two miles ENE. Azoph.

Tchermaeviſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolsk: thirty two miles ENE. Turinsk.

Tcherraia, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Anadir, 100 miles below Anadirskoi.

Tchernaiagriada, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Volga: thirty-two miles NNW. Aſtrachan.

Tchernigov, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the Deſna: 344 miles SSW. Moſcow, and 520 S. Peterſburg. *Long.* 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 24. N.

Tchernigovſkoe, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by Mogilevskoe, on the north-weſt by Novgorod Sieverskoe, on the eaſt by Charkovskoe, on the ſouth by Kievskoe, and on the weſt by Poland: about 180 miles long, and 40 broad. *Long.* 48. 30. to 52. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 50. to 51. 5. N.

Tchernoiyar, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov: 200 miles NW. Aſtrachan, and 296 ENE. Azoph. *L* 63. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 54. N.

Tchernolutzkaia, a town of Ruſsia, i government of Tobolsk: twenty mile Omsk.

Tchernoriegenſkaia, a fortreſs of R in the government of Upha, on the U twelve miles W. Orenburg.

Tchernoriegenſkaia, a fortreſs of R. in the government of Simbirsk, on th Sak: eighty-eight miles SE. Simbirſ

Tcherplinſkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſsia government of Upha, on the Urai: miles E. Orenburg.

Tchertchi, a town of Aſia, in the co of Thibet: twenty miles SW. Harech

Tchertovſka, a town of Ruſsia, in government of Irkutsk: thirty-two SW. Kirensk.

Tchervlena, a fortreſs of Ruſsia, in government of Caucaſus, on the N fixty-four miles E. Ekaterinograd.

Tcheſkaia, a gulf, or bay, in the Fr Ocean, on the north coaſt of Ruſsia. 63. to 65. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 50. to 40. N.

Tcheſuchinſkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſsia, borders of China: 104 miles SW. chinsk.

Tche-tan, a river of China, which into the Tom, twelve miles W. Y

Tchetcheou Hotun, a town of Chine tary, in the country of Hami: 9 E. Peking. *Long.* 112. 5. E. Ferro. 40. 29. N.

Tche-tchim, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: miles N. Yen-king.

Tche-tching, a town of China, of th rank, in the province of Ho-nan: tw five miles SSW. Koue-te.

Tcheuiſkoi, a town of Ruſsia, in the g ment of Tobolsk, on the Oby: forty miles NNE. Kolivan.

Tchevtza, a river of Ruſsia, whic into the Viatka, near Slobodskoi, i government of Viatka.

Tchianſe, ſee *Kiangſe*.

Tchiatam, a town of Aſia, in the co of Thibet: 170 leagues E. Laſſa. 117. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 3. N.

Tchicou, a town of Aſia, in the dom of Corea: eighteen miles SSE. Kouang.

Tchicſe, a town of Aſia, in the coun Thibet: four leagues E. Latac.

Tchiftama, a town of Aſia, in T fifteen miles NE. Pi-tchan.

Tchiein, a town of Ruſſia, near the which ſeparate the continent of Aſi America. *Long.* 206. 10. E. Ferro. 65. 40. N.

Tchikiri, a river of Chineſe Tartary,

into the Amur: fifteen miles N. Sagha-... Oula Hotun.

T...n, a town of China, of the third rank, ... province of Chen-si: seventeen miles ... Oei.

T...n-cong, a town of China, of the third ... in the province of Yun-nan: fifteen ... N. Tching-kiang.

T...ndat Turukuevskoi, a fort of Russia, ... government of Irkutsk: seventy-two ... S. Nertchinsk.

T...ndat Turukuevska, a fortress of Russia, ... the government of Irkutsk: eighty miles ... Nertchinsk.

T...ng, a town of China, of the second ..., in the province of Ho-nan: 382 miles ... Peking. *Long.* 132. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

T...ng, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Hou-quang: 642 ... S. Peking. *Long.* 130. 3. E. Ferro. ... 23. 48. N.

T...g, a town of China, of the second ..., in the province of Ho-nan: 340 miles ... Peking. *Long.* 131. 15. E. Ferro. ... 34. 50. N.

T...ngan, a town of China, of the second ..., in the province of Setchuen: 780 ... SW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 50. E. ... *Lat.* 28. 32. N.

T...ng-cang, a town of China, of the ...d rank, in the province of Yunnan: ... miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 2. E. ... *Lat.* 24. 12. N.

T...ng-chan, a town of Asia, in the king-... of Corea: thirty-eight miles SSE. Ou-...en.

T...ng-he, a town of Asia, in the king-... of Corea: 30 miles NNE. Kang-tcheou.

T...ng-hiang, a town of China, of the ... rank, in the province of Quang-... 40 miles NNW. Tchao-tcheou.

T...ng-hiang, a city of China, of the first ..., in the province of Se-tchuen: 910 ... SW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 12. E. ... *Lat.* 27. 18. N.

T...ng-ho, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Fokien: thirty ... NNE Kien-nhing.

T...ng-ki, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Hou-quang: twenty-... miles SSW. Tching-tcheou.

T...ng-kiang, a city of China, of the first ..., in the province of Kiang-nan, on the ... side of the river Yang-tse. This is ... of the largest cities of the province, ... is not above a league in circumference, ... is one of the most considerable for its ...ion and commerce; it is the key of the ...e towards the sea, and is also a fortress, ...re there is always a strong garrison; the ... are above thirty feet high in several ... The streets of the city and suburbs ... paved with marble: 470 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 14. N.

Tching-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1082 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 44. N.

Tching-lieou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: ten miles SE. Kif-ong.

Tching-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, on the river Tchan: twenty-five miles WNW. Tav-ming.

Tching-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty miles NNW. Se-tchaou.

Tching-ning, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 1017 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 3. N.

Tching-pin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: sixty-seven miles NNW. Tchao-tcheou.

Tching-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twelve miles WNW. Nan-yang.

Tching-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang. This city is situated on an angle made by two rivers; the country is watered by a great number of brooks, which make the vallies exceeding fruitful; it is very full of mountains, which yield plenty of quick-silver, lapis lazuli, and green-stones for painting. There are also mines of silver and gold. The people who inhabit the mountains are not so polite as the rest of the Chinese; on the contrary, their rude and savage manners make them to be looked upon as barbarians. The district of this city contains one of the second order, and nine of the third: 765 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 23. N.

Tching-teou, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty miles SSW. Kang-tcheou.

Tching ting, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-che-li. Tching-ting is a large city, about four miles in circumference. Its jurisdiction is very extentensive, and comprehends thirty-two towns; five of which are of the second, and twenty-seven of the third class. Northward from it lie several mountains, where the Chinese say many simples and curious plants are to be found; on these mountains there are also several monuments or temples erected in honour of deceased heroes; among which is one consecrated to the memory of the first emperor of the dynasty of Han: 137 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 132. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 9. N.

Tching-tou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. This

was formerly the reſidence of the emperors, and one of the largeſt and moſt beautiful cities in China; but in 1646, it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed, during the civil wars which preceded the laſt invaſion by the Tartars. Its temples, bridges, and the ruins of ancient palaces, are objects of admiration to ſtrangers; neither its commerce nor the manners of its inhabitants, have any thing to diſtinguiſh it from other cities, nor its ſituation, which is however exceeding pleaſant: 810 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 40. N.

Tchin-hai, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: ten miles NE. Ning-po.

Tchin-hoa, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 50 miles ENE. King-ki-tao.

Tchin-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: thirty-ſeven miles SSW. Ou-tcheou.

Tchin-kou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Han: ſeventeen miles E. Han-tchong.

Tchin-nan, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1187 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 118. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 16. N.

Tchin-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chenſi: fifty-ſeven miles S. Si-ngan.

Tchin-ngan, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1150 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 21. N.

Tchin-ngin, a town of China, of the third rank in the province of Chen-ſi: twenty-two miles N. Ping.

Tchin-pou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty-ſeven miles SSW. Ou-kang.

Tchin-tcheou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twenty-two miles SE. Tſao.

Tchin-vou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: forty-two miles SE. Tſao.

Tchin-vou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: twenty-five miles SE. Tſao.

Tchin-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty-ſeven miles NNE. Sin-yang.

Tchin-yuen, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1145 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 14. N.

Tchiraki, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Kalkas. *Long.* 133. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 36. N.

Tchirinkoutan, one of the ſmall Kurile Iſlands. *Long.* 171. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Tchirnooi, one of the ſmall Kurile Iſlands. *Long.* 169. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 8. N.

Tchiron, ſee *Shiron*.

Tchiſlay, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 4 miles NW. Jung Bunzlau.

Tchiſtiakowa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 36 miles N. Perm.

Tchiſtokolſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan: thirty-ſix miles SE. Kazan. *Long.* 67. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.

Tchi-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 100 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 45. N.

Tchi-tchouan, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: twenty miles N. Chao-maing-Hotun.

Tchi-tchuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twenty-five miles W. Tcin-tcheou.

Tchitinſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ingoda: 60 miles E. Doroninſk.

Tchiuna, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes *Long.* 118. 36. *Lat.* 56. and runs into Tunguſka, fifty-ſix miles SE. Eniſciſk, *Long.* 111. 20. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 57. 54. N.

Tchirma, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes miles from Bratſkoi, in the government Kolivan, and runs into the Tunguska, two miles SE. Enitei.

Tchi-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twenty-ſeven miles SE. Tching-tou.

Tchi-yuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 15 miles SE. Tiin-tcheou.

Tchi-yuen, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 1080 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 37. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 1. N.

Tcho, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chanſi, on the river Fuen: 298 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 111. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 36. N.

Tchocou, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: fifteen miles E. Harachar Hotun.

Tchoha Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: forty-five miles SW. Kara.

Tchol, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which riſes, *Long.* 138. 20. *Lat.* 48. 20. and runs into the, Noupi. *Long.* 142. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 28. N.

Tchol Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary, on a river of the ſame name: 500 miles NNE. Peking. *Long.* 140. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 41. N.

Tchom-cou-cho, a town of Chineſe Tartary: twenty-five miles SW. Ning-yuen.

Tchom-yuen, a town of Chineſe Tartary, fifteen miles N. Geho.

Tchong, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 68 miles from Kin-nai-tchou.

Tchong, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 11 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 26. N.

Tchong-kiang, a town of China, of

rd rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ...ty-two miles W. Tong-tchouen.

Tong-kiang-che, a town of China, on ...west coast of the island of Formosa. *Long.* ...2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 40. N.

Tchong-king, a city of China, of the first ..., in the province of Se-tchuen. This ... of the most commercial cities of the ...ire. It is in a great measure indebted ...s trade, to its situation at the confluence ... remarkable rivers: one of which, ... *Kin-cha-kiang*, or *Golden-sand*, re... in its course all the streams from the ...ains, which rise on the neighbouring ...s of Tartary. The other is Ta-kiang, ... has its source beyond the boundaries ...ina, and is commonly called *Yang-tſe-...* Tchong-king is built upon a moun... and rises in the form of an ampitheatre: ...r round it is wholesome and temperate. ...ory is celebrated for its fish, and a par... kind of trunks, made with canes, ...oven in the manner of basket-work. ...n its district three cities of the second ... and eleven of the third: 750 miles ... Peking. *Long.* 124. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

...ng-long, a town of China, of the ...rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: fif... miles SE. Tſin-ning.

...ng-meou, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Ho-nan: ...n miles WSW. Kai-fong.

...ng-jou, a town of China, of the third ...in the province of Chen-ſi: thirty ... Fou.

...ng-botoc, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: ... miles SSW. Haratoubé.

...ſeri, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: ... SE. Hami. *Long.* 114. 20. E. *Lat.* 40. 24. N.

...ſo-tabau Kiaouen, a poſt of Chineſe ...y: twenty-three miles N. Odoli.

..., a town of Perſia, in the province ...rbeitzan, inhabited by Curds, ſubject ... twenty-ſix leagues WNW. Tauris.

..., a ſmall river of Ruſſia, which ... the Tcheſkain Gulf, forty miles ... Mezen.

...chang, a town of China, of the third ... the province of Chang-tong: twenty... miles NNE. Po.

Tchao-dou, a town of Chineſe Tartary: ... miles NNW. Petouné Hotun.

Tchao-tao, a town of Aſia, in the king... of Corea: 38 miles S. King-ki-tao.

Tchao-tchan, a town of China, of the third ... in the province of Hou-quang: fifty ... SW. Yuen-yang.

Tchay Kiaouen, a poſt of Chineſe Tar... ten miles NE. Tchol.

Tchebſang, a town of Aſia, in the country ... Thibet: 145 leagues SE. Laſſa.

Tchen-kiang, or *Tyng*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1187 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 119. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 6. N.

Tchen-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: ſixty-five miles SW. Yuen-yang.

Tchenkia-pouran, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 23 leagues SSE. Laſſa.

Tcheoulgue Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 745 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 149. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 1. N.

Tcheoulgue Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 840 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 151. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 48. N.

Tcheoumou, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: ſixty-three miles ESE. Laſſa.

Tcheoumourti, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, near the Ganges: ſeventy-five leagues ESE. Latac.

Tchey-hatai, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 137. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 4. N.

Tcheyſor, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: twelve leagues SW. Laſſa.

Tchou-tan, a river of China, which runs into the Yuen, near Hong-kiang-ſe.

Tchou-tcheu-tche, a town of China, in the iſland of Formoſa. *Long.* 138. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 48. N.

Tchuchlowa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom: ſeventy-ſix miles NE. Koſtrom. *Long.* 60. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 35. N.

Tchuffſchi, a lake of Ruſſia, between the governments of Peterſburg and Riga: about ſixty-four miles in length, and from eight to twenty-four in breadth. *Long.* 44. 48. to 45. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. to 59. 10. N.

Tchuguev, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: twelve miles E. Charkov. *Long.* 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 58. N.

Tchukotch, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Icy Sea. *Long.* 173. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 30. N.

Tchukotſkija, the moſt eaſtern province of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, extending from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, about 740 miles in length, and about 520 from north to ſouth. *Long.* 175. to 207. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. to 73. 20. N.

Tchukotſkoi, a cape of the north-eaſt extremity of Siberia, at the entrance of the ſtraits which divide the Pacific Ocean from the Frozen Sea, and the continent of America from Aſia. *Long.* 217. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 15. N.

Tchulim, a river of Ruſſia, formed by the union of ſeveral rivers, which runs into the Obv, near Moltchanovka.

Tchu-lo, a town of China, of the third rank, in the iſland of Formoſa, on the weſt coaſt. *Long.* 137. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 24. N.

Tchumara Stanitz, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena. *Long.* 143. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 12.

Tchumiſch, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby, 68 miles SSE. Kolivan.

Tchurkino, a lake of Ruſſia, 320 miles NNW. Zaſhiverſk, *Long.* 152. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 30. N.

Tchuſovaia, a river of Ruſſia, which joins the Silva, and runs into the Kama, about twelve miles above Perm.

Tchuſovaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm; 28 miles N. Perm.

Tchuſovaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, at the union of the Tchuſovaia, and the Kama: ſixteen miles N. Perm.

Tchuſovoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: forty miles NE. Perm.

Tchu-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 730 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 137. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 36. N.

Tcian-gan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: fifteen miles NW. Young-ping.

Tcien-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: twenty miles NNE. Ping-tcheou.

Tci-bia, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong, near the ſource of the river Tſin-yang: thirty-two miles SSE. Teng-tcheou.

Tci-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong, on the Ta-tſin river: twelve miles W. Tci-nan.

Tcim, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: ſeventeen miles N. Tſang.

Tci-me, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twenty-five miles ENE. Kiao.

Tcim-kim, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: thirty miles WSW. Tching-ting.

Tci-nan, or *Tſi-nan*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chan-tong, is ſituated ſouth of the river Tſing-ho, or Tſi; this city is large and populous, and is much reſpected by the Chineſe, on account of its having been formerly the reſidence of a long ſeries of kings, whoſe tombs, riſing on the neighbouring mountains, afford a beautiful proſpect. Tſi-nan has under its juriſdiction four cities of the ſecond claſs, and twenty-ſix of the third: 235 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 46. N.

Tcin-choui, a lake of China, about thirty-ſeven miles in circumference: twenty-five miles NNE. Tcin-tcheou.

Tcing, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 130 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 132. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 8. N.

Tci-ngin, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 275 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 34. N.

Tcing-yun, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: [illegible] miles SE. Tſang.

Tcin-ping, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong: [illegible] miles SW. Cao-tang.

Tcin-tcheou, a city of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong. The principal branch of its commerce is fiſh, which are caught in ſuch abundance, that, we are aſſured, the profit ariſing from the only is very conſiderable: 230 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 136. 6. E. Ferro. [illegible] 36. 46. N.

Tcitcicar Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary. This is the uſual reſidence of a Tartarian general, and capital of a diſtrict. This city was built to guard the frontiers of the Chineſe empire from the Ruſſians: [illegible] miles NE. Peking. *Long.* 141. [illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

Tci-tong, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong: [illegible] teen miles S. Vou-ting.

Tciy-yang, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong, on the river Ta-tſin: twenty miles NNE. [illegible]

Te, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong, on the canal: 150 miles S. Peking. *Long.* [illegible] 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

Tea, a river of England, in the county of Buckingham, which runs into the Avon near Stony Stratford.

Teaki, an iſland in the Mediterranean, twenty miles long, and four broad. This iſland was anciently called *Ithaca*, a place memorable in Grecian hiſtory for being the kingdom of Ulyſſes: ſome Europeans call it *Val de Compare*. *Long.* 38. 40. E. *Lat.* 38. 47. N.

Teau, a river of England, in the county of Stafford, which runs into the Dove, [illegible] miles NE. Uttoxeter.

Tearne, a river of England, which riſes in Staffordſhire, and runs into the Severn three miles E. Shrewſbury.

Tebala, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 128 miles SSE. Mecca.

Tebecrit, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, near the Mediterranean, two miles from Ned Roma.

Tebeen, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, ſixteen miles N. Cairo.

Tebelbelt, a town of Africa, in the country of Tafilet: 100 miles S. Sugulmeſſa.

Tebeſta, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the borders of Algiers, where are found ſeveral beautiful marbles. It was anciently very ſtrong; but, in the year 1057, was laid waſte by Muley Nacer. Tebeſta is well ſupplied with water.

...ws abound in almonds and nuts: 130 SSW. Tunis.

...ib, a town of Africa, in the em... Morocco: 121 miles WNW. Mo...

...t, or *Techeit*, a town of Africa, in ...rty of Sus, ſituated in a fertile ſoil, ...ing with grain, dates, figs, grapes, ...ar-canes. In the town is a manu... of Morocco leather: 150 miles SW. ...co.

..., a river of France, which riſes in ...rennées, and runs into the Mediter... near Elne, in the department of the ... Pyrennées.

...n, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the ...n Irac: 160 miles N. Bagdad.

...k, an ancient caſtle of Germany, in ...de of Swabia, which gave name to a ...; ſituated in a high mountain, and ...ed by the peaſants, in the year 1525, ...ty is ſituated in, and annexed to, ... f Wurtemberg: twelve miles ... rt.

...burg, a town of Germany, in the ... Weſtphalia, and capital of a county ... it gives name: ſeven miles SW. ...k. *Long.* 25. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

...burg, a county and principality of ...ny, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ... on the north and eaſt by the ... of Oſnabruck, and on the ſouth ... by the biſhopric of Munſter; about ... miles in length, and ten in breadth. ...nty was formerly more extenſive, ... the county of Lingen, and part of ...ric of Munſter. The ſoil is fer... yields good corn, and paſtures for ... the rivers abound in fiſh, and in ...ces are quarries of ſtone: the chief ...ures are linen cloth. It had for... unts of its own, but they becoming ..., it came to the counts of Bentheim; ...e houſe of Solms Braunfels, who not ...le or willing to ſettle the ſeveral ... the latter ſold his ſhare to the king of ... in the year 1707, who upon this ...ſſion of the whole county. The ... for a Roman month is three horſe, ... foot, or ſeventy-ſix florins; and to ...er-term, forty rixdollars fifty-two ...

...apeque, a ſeaport town of North ..., in the government of Mexico, ...ince of Guaxaca, ſituated at the ...volcanic mountain, near the Pacific ... 160 miles SE. Acapulco. *Long.* ... W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 2. N.

...l, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the ...ment of Moſul, ſituated on a rock, near ...t ſide of the Tigre, on the borders of ...bian Irac: 360 miles NW. Bagdad, ... S. Moſul.

Tecuczi, or *Tecuſch*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on the Berbecz: ſeventy miles WNW. Galatz.

Teculet, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, ſituated near the coaſt of the Atlantic, on the edge of a mountain. In the year 1514, this town was ſacked by the Portugueſe, and a great number of the inhabitants carried away for ſlaves: it has been ſince repeopled: 15 leagues W. Morocco.

Tedcler, ſee *Dellys*.

Tedhen, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Caſpian Sea, twenty miles W. Zaweh.

Tedif, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Aleppo: ſeven leagues E. Aleppo.

Tedingbauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Bremen: nine miles S. Otterſberg.

Tedla, or *Tadila*, a province of the empire of Morocco, which extends along the eaſt ſide of the Atlas to the borders of Fez and Algiers.

Tedneſt, or *Tedoeſt*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco. This town was deſtroyed by the Portugueſe, in the year 1514, and in part rebuilt by the Jews: 110 miles WNW. Morocco.

Tedſi, a town of Africa, in the country of Sus, ſituated to the eaſt of Tarudant: ninety miles SW. Morocco.

Teerab, a province of Aſia, in the country of Cabul, ſituated to the weſt of Paiſhawar.

Teerrawhitte, the ſouth-weſt point of the northernmoſt iſland of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean, and the north ſide of Cook's Straits. See *Cape Teerrawhitte*.

Tees, a river of England, which riſes on the borders of Cumberland, and runs into the German Ocean, about ten miles below Stockton. The whole courſe forms a boundary between the counties of York and Durham.

Teeſta, or *Yo Sanpoo*, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Thibet, and runs into the Ganges by two ſtreams, one twenty-five miles N. the other eighty miles ESE. Moorſhedabad.

Tefelsdorf, a town of Tranſylvania: ſeven miles N. Scheſburg.

Tefen, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-eight miles SW. Amaſieh.

Teſiſſad, or *Tſiſſad*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, whoſe mines extend along the coaſt of the Mediterranean near a league, ſuppoſed to have been the ancient Tipſa: thirty-two miles SW. Algiers. *Long.* 2. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 32. N.

Tefithne, or *Teſtane*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco: ſixty miles W. Morocco.

Tefethne, a river of Africa, in the empire of

of Morocco, which runs into the ſea, near Mogador.

Teffereg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: one mile S. Windiſch Matray.

Teflis, a town of Aſia, capital of Georgia, and ſee of a biſhop, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Kur. This city is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, except towards the river, and has a large fortreſs at the declivity of the mountain, which contains a garriſon, and is often made uſe as a place of refuge for criminals and debtors. All the houſes are of ſtone, with flat roofs, which ſerve, according to the cuſtom of the eaſt, as walks for the women. The buildings are neat and clean; but the ſtreets are exceedingly dirty and narrow. The town contains one Roman Catholic, thirteen Greek, and ſeven Armenian churches: 100 leagues SSW. Aſtracan. *Long.* 62. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 47. N.

Teſut, a town of Africa, in the country of Durah, formerly the capital of the ancient kings of Durah, now gone to decay.

Teſza, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, built by the Arabians, on the ſide of a mountain; the ſurrounding walls are compoſed of blocks of marble: ſeventy miles NE. Morocco.

Teſzra, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: fifty-five miles SSW. Oran.

Tegadoo Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the moſt northern iſland of New Zealand, *Lat.* 38, 10. S.

Tegaza, a town of Africa, and capital of a diſtrict, in the country of Sahara; near which is a mine of ſalt: about 300 miles from the Atlantic, and 400 S. from Cape Non.

Tegeget, or *Tegegilt*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: 120 miles SSW. Fez.

Tegerby, a town of Africa, in the country of Fezzan: eighty miles SW. Mourzouk.

Teglio, a town of the Griſons, and capital of a government, in the Valteline, on a mountain, containing about 300 houſes: twenty miles ENE. Morbegno, and twenty SW. Bormio.

Tegoman, a town of Africa, in the country of Soudan: 550 miles S. Mourzouk. *Long.* 30. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 10. N.

Tehama, a ſandy belt which ſurrounds the peninſula of Arabia, beginning at Suez, and extending to the mouth of the Euphrates. Its breadth varies; it is, however, for the moſt part, about two days' journey from the ſea ſhore to the riſe of the hills: at leaſt this is the breadth of the plain adjacent to the Red Sea. It bears every mark of having been anciently a part of the bed of the ſea. Its bottom ſoil is a greyiſh clay, with a large proportion in ſand, and having marine exuviæ, interſperſed to a great diſtance from the ſea-ſhore. It consists of large ſtrata of ſalt, which, in ſome places even riſe up into hills. Its regular inclination towards the ſea indicates that it has emerged gradually. The ſmall eminences upon the confines of this plain, are compoſed of calcareous ſtones, having a blackiſh appearance, and ſeeming as if they were burned by the ſun. The adjoining hills contain ſchiſtus and baſaltes; in this differing greatly from the ſtrata of the hills on the oppoſite coaſt of Egypt, and from those of Arabia Petræa, which are chiefly made up of granite. The ſea, no doubt, ſtill continues to recede, and the Tehama is on this ſide gradually extending its limits. The banks of coral are ſtill increaſing, and approaching nearer to the ſhore, ſo as to render the navigation of the gulf every day more and more dangerous. Hiſtory alſo records proofs of this gradual receſſion of the waters; for it mentions as ſeaports, ſeveral places which are at preſent inland, without noticing any preſent maritime towns, which muſt undoubtedly be of later origin than the elevation of the land on which they ſtand. Theſe newly formed lands are ungrateful and barren. Nor can any better be reaſonably hoped of the future; ſince the whole territory of the Tehama has remained for many ages unchanged in its nature. From the ſingular local ſituation of Arabia, the inequalities in the nature of its lands, &c. without further information be inferred. Theſe inequalities are indeed very remarkable: on one ſide are ſtrightful deſerts, on the other fertile and delightful ſcenes. The ſandy belt which encircles this peninſula is almoſt entirely barren, and preſents one unvaried picture of deſolation.

Te-hing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: ſituated five miles NNW. Kouang-ſin.

Te-hing-chin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twenty-two miles N. Kiating.

Te-hou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: ſituated ſeven miles NNW. Siuen-tcheou.

Teichel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt: ſix miles S. Rudolſtadt, and twenty E. Arnſtadt.

Teichl, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which runs into the lake near Naplach.

Teign, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the Britiſh Channel, at Teignmouth.

Teignmouth, a ſmall ſeaport of England, in the county of Devon, ſituated on the Britiſh Channel, at the mouth of the river Teign. Some veſſels are fitted out hence for Newfoundland, and ſeveral

…ered in the coaſting trade. It is a tide …n, and will not admit large veſſels: fif… miles S. Exeter, and 188 WSW. Lon… *Long.* 3. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* …8. N.

…l (Le), a town of France, in the depart…t of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place …canton, in the diſtrict of La Guerche: … leagues SE. Rennes, and two and a half W. La Guerche.

Teleul (Le), a town of France, in the …rtment of the Channel, and chief place …canton, in the diſtrict of Mortain: two …es S. Mortain, and 7 ESE. Avranches.

Tein, a town of Bohemia, in the circle …ſen: ſix miles NE. Tachau.

Tein, or *Teyn*, a town of Bohemia, in …circle of Bechin: four miles S. Bechin, …ty-two S. Prague.

Teinz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle …ſen: ſix miles N. Taus.

Tein-yuen, a town of China, of the third …, in the province of Chan-ſi: twenty … SSW. Tai.

Teinach, a town of Germany, in Lower …ria: one mile W. Dingelfingen, and …en ENE. Landſhut.

Teindorf, a town of Germany, in the … of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salz…g: twelve miles WNW. Salzburg, and … SW. Lauffen.

Teitchang, a town of Aſia, in the king… of Corea: thirteen miles NNE. …ten.

Teith, a river of Scotland, formed by …ms from ſeveral lakes, in the county of …, which runs into the Forth, two miles … Stirling.

Tekd, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the …ce of Natolia: ten miles N. Kiangari.

Tekeh, a town of Egypt: twenty-two … WSW. Damietta.

Tekin, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the …ce of Caramania: 10• miles W. …

Tekking, a town of China, of the ſecond … in the province of Quang-tong, near …r Si: 1065 miles SSW. Peking. … 128. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 12. N.

Tekking, a town of China, of the ſecond … in the province of Quang-ton: 1065 … S. Peking. *Long.* 128. 36. E. Ferro. …23. 12. N.

Tekir Dag, a mountain of European …ey, in the province of Romania: 32 … SSE. Adrianople.

Tekl, a town of Bohemia, in the circle …rudim: ſix miles SW. Leutmiſchl.

Tel el Judieh, a town of Egypt, where the … had formerly a temple, deſtroyed by …an: ſeventeen miles NE. Cairo.

Telaath, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Pen…ian Sea. *Long.* 177. E. Ferro. *Lat.* …35. N.

Telamone, a town of Italy, in the State del Preſidij, belonging to Naples: ten miles N. Orbitello.

Teldom Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary, on the weſt ſide of the river Saghalien: 745 miles NE. Peking. *Long.* 145. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 26. N.

Telefe, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: eighteen miles ENE. Capua.

Telezkoi, or *Altinſkoi*, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan; about fifty-two miles long, and ten wide: 120 miles SE. Biiſk. *Long.* 105. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Telfs, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, near the Inn: fourteen miles WSW. Inſpruck.

Telgen, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, on the lake Malar: five leagues SW. Stockholm.

Telget, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: five miles ESE. Munſter.

Telghieuran, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbeker: thirty miles S. Diarbek.

Telheiro, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues SW. Pinhel.

Teligul, a lake of Ruſſia, about 120 miles in circumference. *Long.* 82. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 12. N.

Telles, a ſeaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, on the north coaſt; the harbour is ſmall but ſafe, and the bottom good: 120 miles ESE. Tangiers.

Tellichery, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar: forty-eight miles NNW. Calicut, and 246 SSE. Goa. *Long.* 75. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 15. N.

Tellico, a town of the United States of America, in the Tennaſee government: thirty miles SW. Knoxville. *Long.* 84. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 37. N.

Telligt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter, with a rich abby: one league from Munſter.

Tellingana, a province of Hindooſtan, now called *Golconda*.

Tellingſtedt, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: eleven miles SE. Lunden.

Tellipoli, a town of the Iſland of Ceylon: nine miles N. Jaffnapatam.

Telmes, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco: five leagues from Safi.

Teltow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: ten miles S. Berlin.

Teltſch, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau: twelve miles N. Zlabings.

Tema, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Mingo, on the Gold Coaſt.

Temanik, a town of Perſia, in the pro…

vince of Segeſtan: fifty-five leagues SW. Zareng.

Tembleque, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-three miles ESE. Toledo.

Tembury, ſee *Tenbury*.

Temde, a river of England, which runs into the Severn, two miles above Ludlow, in Shropſhire.

Tende, or *Team*, a river which riſes in the county of Radnor, and runs into the Severn, two miles below Worceſter.

Tendegue Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: ten miles SE Teitcicar.

Temelet, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco: ſeventy miles WSW. Morocco.

Temendefuſt, or *Metafuſt*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: ten miles E. Algiers

Temeneh, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: fifty-two miles WNW. Sinob.

Temeni, a town of the iſland of Candia: ſix miles S. Candia.

Temes, a river of Hungary, which riſes in the SE. part in the mountains, and runs into the Danube, oppoſite Belgrade.

Temeſvar, a town of Hungary. This is an important fortreſs, ſituated on the river Beg, which forms a moraſs round it, and is ſtrongly fortified. It is the capital of a bannat, the reſidence of a governor, and the ſee of a Greek biſhop. In the year 1551, it was beſieged by the Turks, without ſucceſs, but taken by them in the year 1552. In the years 1596, and 1597, it withſtood the attacks of the Tranſylvanians. In the year 1690, it was blockaded by the Imperialiſts, and taken by prince Eugene in the year 1716, ſixty-two miles NNE. Belgrade, and 250 SE. Vienna. *Long.* 38. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 41. N.

Temetvin, a caſtle of Hungary: fourteen miles W. Topoltzan.

Temiam, or *Temiamia*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bournou.

Temiſchberg, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Cauca ſus: ſixty miles W. Stavropol.

Temiſſah, a town of Africa, in the country of Fezzan. At this town the caravans from Bornou, Tombuctoo, Mourzouk, &c. which travel through Cairo to Mecca, uſually ſtop, to provide ſtores of corn, dates, dried meat, and other neceſſaries, of which they muſt ſtand in need, during a long journey through an inhoſpitable and deſert country: 110 miles ENE. Mourzouk.

Temitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: eighteen miles NW. Chrudim.

Teminikov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov: 116 miles NNE. Tambov. *Long.* 61. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 28. N.

Tempi, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: twenty-five miles E. Caſtello Aragoneſe.

Temple (Le) a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 2½ leagues W. Villeneuve d'Agen, and three E. Tonneins.

Temple Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Templeburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: nineteen miles SW. New Stettin, and forty-eight ENE. Stargard.

Templeuve en Peſvele, a town of France in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lille: 2½ leagues SSE. Lille, and 3 SW. Tournay

Templin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated between the Bodin and Dolgenſee In the year 1735, this town was totally conſumed by fire, but has been rebuilt to very great advantage. Its ſtreets being now broad and ſtraight, and its houſes uniform, excluſive of a ſpacious market place in it, which forms a regular ſquare or drangle, inſomuch that at preſent it is one of the moſt beautiful towns in all the Mark. It carries on a very large trade in timber, which is greatly promoted by means of a canal, newly made: 15 miles SW. Prenzlow, and thirty-four N. Berlin.

Tempſche, or *Tamiſe*, a town of Flanders on the Scheldt: ten miles SW. Antwerp.

Temſena, a province of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, ſituated on the coaſt of the Atlantic, to the ſouth of Sallee. This province is rich and fertile, and abounds in excellent proviſions of various kinds. Its name ſeems intended to ſignify its ſalubrity, or the purity of the climate. Temſena appears to be derived from the two Arabic words *Tamam Sana*, *only a year*; as if they ſhould ſay, that to reſide here only a year would be ſufficient to inſure the ſickly the return of their health, and ſuch, in fact, is the common belief of the natives. Corn is very plentiful in this province, it is of a very excellent kind, and the ears frequently bear ſeventy grains or more. In the foreſts is found a kind of cedar, called hazar, of a reſinous ſmell: it is a hard and incorruptible wood, and the Moors employ it in building their houſes.

Tenus, a river of the iſland of Sardinia, which runs into the ſea, four miles N. Caſtello Aragoneſe.

Tenaſſerim, a town of Lower Siam, on a river of the ſame name, and capital of a province, which was formerly a kingdom, now ſubject to the king of Siam: forty-five miles SE. Mergui. *Long.* 98. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 35. N.

Tenaſſerim, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 28. N.

Tenbury, or *Tembury*, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, ſituated on the Teme, on the borders of Shropſhire, with a weekly market on Tueſday: nineteen miles NW. Worceſter, and 130 NW. London.

Tenby, or *Tenbigh*, a ſeaport town of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, ſituated at the head of a ſmall bay, called Tenby road. The quay is convenient, and the harbour good. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade to Ireland and Briſtol. It was once ſtrongly fortified, and defended by a caſtle, the ruins of which are ſtill remaining. Here are two markets weekly, Tueſday and Saturday: twelve miles E. Pembroke, and 233 W. London. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Tence, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moniſtrol: four miles SE. Moniſtrol, and ſix NE. le Puy.

Tench's Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered in the year 1790. Long. 151. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 39. S.

Tenza, a town of North America, in Yoro, and province of Honduras.

Tenda, a county and province of Piedmont, bounded on the north by the province of Coni, on the eaſt by the marquiſate of Saluzzo, and the territories of the Genoeſe, on the ſouth by Nice, and on the weſt by the county of Boglio. This county was firſt poſſeſſed in the family of Laſcaris, deſcendants of the emperors of Conſtantinople, in the fourteenth century. In the ſixteenth century it came to the duke of Savoy. The capital town is Tenda. The ſoil is not rich, being on all ſides ſurrounded by the Alps; it yields however good paſturage and corn: the rivers alſo furniſh the inhabitants with excellent trout.

Tenda, a town of Piedmont, and capital of a county to which it gives name, ſituated on the Roia, where it receives the Brogna. It has only one pariſh church, which is a fine ſtructure: a caſtle walled round, and defended with towers, ſituated on a rock, commands the environs of the town. The Genoeſe were defeated near this town by the French, in the beginning of May, 1794, fifteen miles N. Vintimiglia, and twenty-two NE. Nice.

Tender, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kaen.

Tenedos, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coaſt of Aſia, about ſeven miles in circumference, with a town of the ſame name, on the north coaſt, which contains about 300 Turkiſh families, and 2000 Greeks. *Long.* 43. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 52. N.

Tenegent, a town of Africa, in the county of Sugulmeſſa: five leagues S. Sugulmeſſa.

Tenen, or *Knin*, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, ſituated on the borders of Boſnia, and the ſee of a biſhop. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it was the capital of a county. In the year 1522, it was taken by the Turks, and in the year 1649, recovered by the Venetians: a few years after it was again taken by the Turks, who loſt it to the Venetians, in the year 1688: forty-eight miles S. Bihacs.

Teneria, a town of the iſland of Cuba: fifty-five miles NW. Villa del Principe.

Teneriffe, one of the Canary Iſlands, the ſecond in dignity, but the firſt probably in point of extent, wealth and fertility. Formerly it was called *Nivaria*, and is ſuppoſed to be the iſland of that name mentioned by Pliny the Elder; but this opinion is diſputed. Sir Edward Scorey ſays, that it derived the appellation Nivaria from the circle or collar of ſnow that ſurrounds the peak of Tenda, now called the *The Peak of Teneriffe*: this laſt name, he alleges, was impoſed by the inhabitants of Palma Iſland; for *tener* in their language ſignifies ſnow, and *effe* a mountain. The form is triangular, extending itſelf into three capes, the neareſt being about eighty leagues or more from the coaſt of Africa. What renders this iſland ſo famous in hiſtory, is the celebrated peak, of whoſe height ſo many marvellous ſtories have been related, and which Scaliger is not aſhamed to call ſixty miles; Panicius, who lived in the iſland, ſeventy; Thevet, fifty-four; Nicolls, an Engliſhman, who reſided ſome years here, forty-ſeven; and Varenius, four miles and five furlongs, in its perpendicular height. All the other writers, it is probable, compute by the oblique aſcent of a perſon journeying to the ſummit; and even then their relations ſeem extravagant. Sir Thomas Herbert affirms, that the top is ſeen at the diſtance of 120 miles at ſea, provided the weather is clear; but ſir Edmund Scorey ſays, that from the baſe, beginning at the town of Garrachico, to the very ſummit, is but two days' journey and a half; which, in fact, is not equal to one day's journey, if we conſider that travellers lie by during the heat, and have alſo to combat with ſo many ſteep aſcents; that their pace muſt be exceeding ſlow. Although the vortex appears ſharp, and the exact reſemblance of a cone, yet it is flat for the extent of an acre of ground, in the centre of which is a dreadful volcano, which frequently breaks out into flames, ſo violent as to ſhake the whole iſland with an incredible force. Smoke conſtantly iſſues from the mountain, near its ſummit, but no eruption has been ſince the year 1704, when the port of Garrachica was deſtroyed, and the harbour filled by the lava. The iſland of Teneriffe is divided in the middle by a ridge

of mountains, which have been compared to the roof of a church, the peak forming the ſpire or ſteeple in the centre. An author well acquainted with the iſland, ſays, that, if you divide it into twelve parts, ten of theſe conſiſt of rocks, woody and inacceſſible mountains and vineyards; and yet, from the ſmall remainder of arable ground, he has ſeen 250,000 hanackes of wheat, beſides immenſe quantities of rye and barley, produced. Nothing can be more delicately rich than the ſoil, if the Spaniards knew, or would take the trouble of properly cultivating it; for, beſides the abundance in which it bears grain, fruits, and roots, it communicates to them a peculiar elegance of flavour, unknown in other countries under the ſame parallel; two ſorts of wine are produced, the vidonia and malveſia, or malmſey. The firſt is extracted from a long grape, and is a dull, heavy wine, greatly inferior to the other, which is drawn from a large round grape, in ſuch quantities as to be exported to all the corners of the world. Mr. Anderſon, the companion of captain Cook, in his voyage to the Pacific Ocean, ſays, "To the eaſtward of Santa Cruz, the iſland appears perfectly barren. Ridges of hills run toward the ſea; between which ridges are deep vallies, terminating at mountains or hills that run acroſs, and are higher than the former. Thoſe that run toward the ſea, are marked by impreſſions on their ſides, which make them appear as a ſucceſſion of conic hills, with their tops very rugged. The higher ones that run acroſs, are more uniform in their appearance. After walking about three miles, I found no alteration in the appearance of the lower hills; which produce great quantities of the *euphorbia Canarienſis*. I met with nothing elſe growing there, but two or three ſmall ſhrubs, and a few fig-trees near the bottom of the vally. Moſt of the laborious work in this iſland is performed by mules; horſes being to appearance ſcarce, and chiefly reſerved for the uſe of the officers. They are of a ſmall ſize, but well ſhaped and ſpirited. Oxen are alſo employed to drag their caſks along, upon a large clumſy piece of wood. In my walks and excurſions I ſaw ſome hawks, parrots, which are natives of the iſland, the ſea ſwallow or tern, ſea gulls, partridges, wagtails, ſwallows, martins, blackbirds, and Canary birds in large flocks. There are alſo lizards of the common, and another ſort; ſome inſects, as locuſts; and three or four ſorts of dragon-flies." Mr. Anderſon was informed that a ſhrub is common here, agreeing exactly with the deſcription given by Tournefourt and Linnæus, of the tea-ſhrub, as growing in China and Japan. Another botanical curioſity, mentioned by him, is what they call the impregnated lemon. It is a perfect and diſtinct lemon, incloſed within another, differing from the outer one only in being a little more globular. The leaves of the tree that produces this ſort, are much longer than thoſe of the common one; and it was repreſented to me as being crooked, and not equal in beauty. They reckon that 40,000 pipes of wine are annually made, the greateſt part of which either conſumed in the iſland, or made into brandy, and ſent to the Spaniſh Weſt Indies and North America. The corn they raiſe is, in general, inſufficient to maintain the inhabitants; but the deficiency uſed to be ſupplied by importation from the North Americans, who took their wines in return. They make a little ſilk; but, unleſs we reckon the filtering-ſtones, brought in great numbers from Grand Canary, the wine is the only conſiderable article of the foreign commerce of Teneriffe. None of the race of inhabitants found here when the Spaniards diſcovered the Canaries, now remain a diſtinct people, having intermarried with the Spaniſh ſettlers; but their deſcendants are known from their being remarkably tall, large boned, and ſtrong. The men are, in general of a tawny colour, and the women have a pale complexion, entirely deſtitute of that bloom which diſtinguiſhes our northern beauties. The Spaniſh cuſtom of wearing black clothes continues amongſt them: the men ſeem more indifferent about it, and in ſome meaſure dreſs like the French. *Long.* of the Peak 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 18. N.

Teneriffe, a town of North America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of St. Martha, near the river Magdalaine: 100 miles S. St. Martha.

Tenes, a ſeaport town of Africa, which gives name to a diſtrict, in the kingdom of Algiers, on the north coaſt, near Cape Tenes. This town was taken from the Chriſtians, by the younger Barbaroſſa, after the death of his brother. *Long.* 19. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

Teneza, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco: forty-three miles WSW. Morocco.

Ten-fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty miles SE. Ho-nan.

Teng, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: thirty-two miles SE. Tci-ngin.

Teng, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: ſeventeen miles WSW. Ou-tcheou.

Te-ngan, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-Quang: 550 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 131. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. N.

Te-ngan, a town of China, of the

…, in the province of Kiang-ſi: twenty … SW. Nan-kang.

…ng-tchouen, a town of China, of the ſe… rank, in the province of Yún-nan: … miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 35. E. … *Lat.* 26. 2. N.

…nis, a lake of Ruſſian Tartary: ſixty … in circumference. *Long.* 91. 50. E. … *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

…ra, a river of Italy, which riſes in the …nines, and croſſing the marquiſate of … runs into the Adriatic, about four … ENE. from Fermo.

…naſſee, a river of the United States of …rica, which riſes in the Apalachian …ains, near the borders of North Caro… and the north boundary line of Georgia, …moſt due north for about fifty miles *Lat.* 35. 50. after which its courſe is …weſt to *Lat.* 34. 25. in the ſtate of …a. The courſe for about ſeventy-five more is nearly weſt, paſſing through …t is called the *Muſcle Shoals*. After this …s nearly due north, till it enters the … *Long.* 89. 9. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* …6. N.

…naſee Government, a country of the …d States of America, bounded on the … by Kentucky, on the eaſt by the Iron …ain, a part of the Apalachian Moun… which ſeparates it from North Caro…, on the ſouth by Georgia, and on the … by the Miſſiſippi; about 380 miles in …h, from eaſt to weſt, and ninety from …h to ſouth. This country was firſt be… to be ſettled about the year 1764, and … year 1788, the number of inhabitants eſtimated at 40,000. It has been di… into two diſtricts, and eight counties. … inhabitants are chiefly emigrants from …ſylvania and Virginia. During the … of the American war, this ſtate was ex…gly haraſſed by the Indians. The ſoil …mate are repreſented as good. The …uctions are Indian-corn, wheat, flax, …, tobacco, indigo, cotton, rice and …y of puiſe. Among the trees are found …ickery, black-walnut, cheſtnut, ſugar-…e, locuſt, ſycamore, wild-plum, red and …e mulberry. Other productions are …ke-root, ginger, aniſe, hops, &c. Otters …eavers are found in the rivers, and elks …e mountains; among the birds are …ſants, partridges, turkies, ducks, geeſe, …ſe, &c. The rivers are rich in fiſh. …ville and Abingdon are the chief towns.

…nneberg, a mountain of Germany, in … circle of Upper Saxony, and principality … Gotha: four miles SW. Gotha.

Tennelières, a town of France, in the de…ment of the Aube, and chief place of a …n, in the diſtrict of Troyes: four miles … Troyes.

Tennis, a town of Egypt, ſituated on an iſland in a lake of the ſame name: twenty-eight miles SE. Damietta. *Long.* 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 2. N.

Tennis, a lake of Egypt, fifty-five miles long, and about ſeven wide, which reaches from Damietta to Tineh, ſeparated only by a narrow tongue from the Mediterranean.

Tennoltei, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 63 miles NE. Harachar Hotun.

Teno, a river of Norway, which runs into the ſea, 56 miles WNW. Wardhuys.

Tenſift, a river of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, which runs into the Atlantic, near Safi.

Tenſites, a mountain of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the borders of Sugulmeſſa: 60 miles E. Morocco.

Tenſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: eleven miles NW. Erfurt, and 14 E. Muhlhauſen.

Ten-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chan-tong. This city is built on the ſea ſhore, and has a very convenient harbour, with a ſtrong garriſon, and ſeveral veſſels, which guard the gulf. Within its diſtrict are eight towns, one of the ſecond order, and ſeven of the third: part of theſe cities are on the continent, the others are ſeaports: 250 miles SE. Peking. *Long.* 138. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Tenterden, a town of England, in the county of Kent, remarkable for its lofty ſteeple, on which a beacon was erected in the time of the Spaniſh invaſion. This was one of the firſt towns in which the woollen manufacture was eſtabliſhed by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III: 26 miles ESE. Tunbridge, and 56 SE. London.

Tentoli, a town of the iſland of Celebes, near the north extremity, on the weſt coaſt, which gives name to a road. *Lat.* 1. N.

Tentugal, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues and a half WNW. Coimbra.

Ten-yang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 73 miles ESE. King-ki-tao.

Tenzegzet, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 16 miles S. Tremecen.

Tenzyn, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 20 miles W. Cracow.

Teou-pin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: forty miles WNW. Tcin.

Teopiſcan, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Chiapa: twenty leagues SE. Chiapa des Eſpagnols.

Teping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 32 miles ENE. Te.

Teplitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, celebrated for its warm-baths, diſcovered in the year 762: fourteen miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

Teplitz,

Teplitz, a town of Croatia: eight miles S. Varaſdin.

Ter, a river of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, which riſes in the county of Cerdagne, and runs into the Mediterranean, about twenty miles E. Gerona.

Tera, a ſmall river of Spain, which runs into the Orbega, in the province of Leon.

Terain, a river of France, which runs into the Oiſe, near Creil.

Teramo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra; the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope: 22 miles NNE. Aquila, and 108 N. Naples. *Long.* 31. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 37. N.

Terane, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: 18 miles NW. Cairo, and forty-eight S. Foua.

Teraſperg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles N. Egenburg.

Tereera, or *Terceira*, one of the Azores Iſlands, ſuppoſed to have derived its name from its ſtanding the third in this cluſter of iſlands in point of ſituation, though the firſt in dignity, as appears from a number of circumſtances, and particularly from its communicating its name to the reſt. This iſland is computed at eighteen leagues in circumference. Its figure is almoſt circular, the coaſts high, and ſo ſurrounded with craggy rocks, that it is deemed impregnable, every acceſſible part on the coaſt being defended by ſtrong forts, heavy cannon, and a numerous and regular garriſon. The only tolerable port in the whole iſland is the harbour of Angra. This iſland of Tercera is fertile, pleaſant, and healthy: the very rocks, which elſewhere are dry and barren, produce here excellent vines, though not equal to thoſe raiſed in the Canaries and Madeira. The land yields large crops of wheat and other grain, paſture for cattle, and a prodigious variety of lemons, oranges, and all thoſe fruits peculiar to hot and cold climates, which are obſerved to be propagated to the greateſt advantage in temperate countries. Beſides Angra, there are ſeveral other towns and large villages in Tercera, with a number of forts and garriſons, under the direction of the governor, who has the power of filling up all vacancies that happen among the military officers. *Long.* 27. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 45. N.

Tercera, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Africa, near the country of Sierra Leona.

Tercbiz, or *Terbiz*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan. It was formerly a celebrated fortreſs, and ſuppoſed to be impregnable, from the extraordinary height of the walls, and the breadth and depth of the ditches which ſurrounded it. It held out a long defence againſt Timur Bek, but at length obliged to ſurrender, and obtained favourable treatment from the conqueror. 120 miles WNW. Herat. *Long.* 55. 15. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. N.

Tercopio, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po, twelve miles ESE. Lumello.

Tereſa, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: ten miles NW. Segorbe.

Tereſſa, one of the Nicobar Iſlands, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 93. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 16. N.

Terfowa, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: 220 miles S. Tunis.

Terga, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the river Omirabi, or Subeya: 90 miles N. Morocco.

Terga, or *Huir*, ſee *Hair*.

Tirgoes, ſee *Goes*.

Tergoſyl, a town of Walachia, on the river Syl: 40 miles NW. Brancovan, and 55 N. Hermenſtadt.

Ter Gouw, ſee *Goude*.

Tergoviſta, a town of European Turkey, and capital of Walachia. The waiwode has a palace here: 64 miles SE. Hermenſtadt, and 180 ENE. Belgrade.

Terbey, a town of Holland: ten miles S. Delft.

Terkiri, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, 60 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 109. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. N.

Terkul, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Ural, at Uralſk, in the government of Caucaſus.

Terlizzi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: ſeven miles SE. Trani.

Terlon, a river of France, which runs into the Sambre, about a league below Landrecy.

Termalla, a town of Hindoſtan, Myſore country: 45 miles E. Kettingal.

Termalry, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 15 miles NE. Amaut.

Termed, or *Tarmad*, a town of Asia, in the country of Tocareſtan. In the year 1221, this town was beſieged by Genghis Kan, and, after eleven days, taken by aſſault; after which the conqueror put moſt of the inhabitants to the ſword, and deſtroyed the town. It was rebuilt in the following century: 150 miles S. Samarcand. *Long.* E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

Termini, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, ſituated on the north coaſt, celebrated for the warm-baths near it, from which it received its name. The number of ſouls is about 9000: eighteen miles W. Palermo. *Long.* 31. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 5. N.

Termini, a river of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, which runs into the Mediterranean a little to the weſt of Termini.

Terminis, ſee *Termoli*.

Termiova, a town of Istria: eighteen miles ... Pedena.

Termoli, or *Termini*, a town of Italy, in ...gdom of Naples, and province of ...nata; the see of a bishop, suffragan ...nevento: 57 miles W. Vieste, and 84 ... Naples. *Long.* 32. 40. E. Ferro. ... 38. N.

Ternate, an island in the Eastern Indian ... the principal, though not the largest, ...hose called Moluccas or Spice Islands, ...cular form, and about six leagues in cir...ence. In the centre is a lofty volcanic ...n, whose base extends almost to the ...y way: the upper parts are unculti... and covered over with shrubs and low ..., but in the plain are many gardens, ...ndance of fruit-trees: on this ...a are found many hollows or ... full of sulphur, which emit a ...moke, and flame sometimes appears ... the summit, with a noise resem... thunder. The productions are cocoa... bananas, yams, oranges, and other ... but the principal article of commerce ...e: many birds of paradise and other ... birds are found here, and plenty of ... This island was first settled by the ...ds, who were driven away by the ... to whom the king of the island is, ... degree, subject. The Europeans ...wo forts, called *Orange* and *Terloeke*, ...n which is a lake, called *Sasse*, a league ...umference, and sixty fathoms deep, ...d from the sea by a narrow dike: ...he Spaniards made a fruitless attempt ... through, to form a port. *Long.* 126. ... Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 30. N.

Ternasso, a town of Italy, in the prin...y of Piedmont: six miles NE. Car..., and eight S. Chieri.

...erg, a mountain of Germany, in ...duchy of Austria, near the river ...ir miles S. Steyr.

...se, a town and fortress of Flanders, ...n the west branch of the Scheldt, ... *Hondt*, begun by the count of ...o, lieutenant of the prince of Orange, ...ar 1583, afterwards augmented by ...es: the fortifications have been since ...d: 12 miles SE. Flushing, and 25 ... Antwerp.

..., a town of Italy, in the duchy of ..., situated between two arms of the ...nd, therefore, anciently called *Inter...*, or *Interamna*. It is well built, and ... of a bishop, immediately subject to ...pe. Its greatest trade consists in oil, ...which it also reaps considerable ad...ge from its excellent vineyards. This ... birth-place of the emperors Tacitus ...rianus, and of Tacitus the famous ... Between six and seven Italian ...om Terni, to the north-west, close by the little town of Cesi, is Mount Eolo, remarkable for its cool breezes, which, especially in summer, issue from the chasms and crevices in the rocks of this mountain: 14 miles SSW. Spoleto, and 40 N. Rome.

Ternois (Le), a river of France, which runs into the Canche, near Hesdin.

Ternoskaia, a town of Russia, in the country of Cosacs, on the Don: 136 miles ENE. Azoph.

Ternova, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria. This town was anciently one of the strongest in the country, and the residence of the princes; at present, it is thinly inhabited, and the fortications are ruined. It is the residence of an ecclesiastic, who is called the archbishop of Bulgaria: 95 miles E. Sophia, and 200 NW. Constantinople. *Long.* 43. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. N.

Ternova, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Thessaly; large and commercial, on the Peneus: 5 miles WNW. Larissa.

Terracina, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, situated on a hill, in a very fruitful, but marshy country, which makes the air unwholesome. It is a bishop's see, and in its large market-place are seen a great number of statues, mile-stones, and inscriptions. It once had a harbour on the sea, but is now entirely choked up. On the side towards Rome, is still seen part of the *Via Appia* entire, and on that towards Naples, about an Italian mile from Terracina, to make this road more commodious, an easy descent has been cut through a rock near the sea: twenty-six miles W. Sezza, and forty-seven SE. Rome.

Terra del Espiritu Santo, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, and the most westerly, as well as the largest, of those called *New Hebrides*; discovered by Quiros, and visited by captain Cook, in the year 1774; sixty miles in length, and thirty in breadth. The land of it, especially the west side, is exceedingly high and mountainous; and, in many places, the hills rise directly from the sea. Except the cliffs and beaches, every other part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Besides the bays of St. Philip and St. Jago, the isles which lie along the south and east coast cannot, in the opinion of captain Cook, fail of forming some good bays or harbours. *Long.* 166. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. S.

Terra Firma. Under this name is comprehended a vast extent of country, and, considered as a government under the authority of the crown of Spain, comprehends several extensive provinces, and three audiences, which are fixed at Panama, Quito, and Santa Fè de Bogota; the large provinces are Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Popayan, Quito, and New Grenada, all of which are again subdivided into several smaller provinces or jurisdictions.

Terra

Terra Firma Proper, or *Kingdom of Terra Firma*, a province of South America, bounded on the north by the Spaniſh Main, on the eaſt by the river and Gulf of Darien, which ſeparates it from the province of Carthagena, on the ſouth by Popayan and the Pacific Ocean, and on the weſt by the Pacific Ocean and province of Veragua. It is divided into the four provinces of Panama, Darien, Choco, and Boriquetta. The whole country is an alternate mixture of vallies and hills of different heights, with abundance of rivers running towards each ſea. The climate is very hot, yet the humidity is greater, in proportion, than the heat, conſequently the air muſt be rendered unwholeſome. What has been ſaid under the different heads of Panama, Darien, and Portobello, includes, perhaps, every thing that need be ſaid to give the reader a general idea of this country.

Terra del Fuego, ſee *Fuego*.

Terra Novo, a ſeaport town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona, ſituated in a gulf or bay of the Mediterranean, founded about the middle of the thirteenth century, by the emperor Frederick II, near the ſite of the ancient Gela; the number of inhabitants is about 7000: ſix miles NW. Jaci.

Terra Nuova, a town of the iſland of Sardinia, ſituated on a bay of the Mediterranean, at the bottom of which is the harbour, built on the ruins of Civita, an ancient epiſcopal town: fifty-ſeven miles ENE. Saſſari, and 102 N. Cagliari.

Terrantona, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: eight miles SE. Ainſa.

Terranuova, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: nine miles N. Biſignano.

Terraon, or *Torraon*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: eight leagues NW. Beja.

Terraſſe (La), a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 4½ leagues NNE. Grenoble.

Terraſſon, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Dordogne: two leagues NE. Montignac, and eight and a half E. Perigueux. *Long.* 18. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 7. N.

Terregles, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries: two miles W. Dumfries.

Terreſchow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen: ſixteen miles NE. Pilſen.

Terrimungalum, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: twenty-five miles N. Tritchinopoli.

Terriore, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: twenty-four miles N. Trichinopoli, and eighty-ſeven SW. Pondicherry.

Terſa, a ſmall river of Ruſſia, runs into the Medveditza, in the coun the Coſacs. *Long.* 62. 20. E. Ferro. 50. 30. N.

Terſatz, a town of Croatia: four miles N. Bihacs.

Terſchueren, a town of Guelderland ven miles E. Amersfort.

Terſekan, a river of Ruſſia, which into the Iſchim. *Long.* 85. 20. E. F *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

Tertry, a village of France, in t partment of the Aiſne: where king T was defeated by Pepin, in the year three leagues W. St. Quentin.

Teruel, a town of Spain, in the dom of Aragon, at the conflux of the dalaviar and the Alhambra; the ſe biſhop, ſuffragan of Saragoſſa; it is d ed by a citadel. This town was de by the Moors, and lay a long time a ed, but was rebuilt and repeopled phonſo II, in the year 1171. In th 1365, on the 25th of April, it was and pillaged by Peter, king of Caſt memorial of which, the inhabitant the day a ſtrict faſt: ſeventy-two m Saragoſſa, and 134 E. Madrid.

Terwalde, a town of Guelderland: miles S. Hattem.

Terza (La), a town of Italy, in kingdom of Naples, and province of O to: thirteen miles SE. Matera.

Terzon, a town of Italy, in the of Montferrat: two miles SW. Acqu twenty E. Aſti.

Teſchen, a principality of Silefia, b ed on the north by the principality o bor, on the eaſt by Poland, on the ſo Hungary, and on the weſt by Mora is for the moſt part hilly, the M chain terminating near Jablunkau, ſouthern part, where alſo begins th pathian mountains. On the other the north part is very ſwampy, an run with lakes and meres; notwith ing which, there are ſeveral fertile Beſides which, it abounds likew wood. In the whole principality towns, part of the inhabitants of ſpeak German and the others Poliſh. mountains are inhabited by Wal who make good heyducks, or foot The excellent fire-arms here, called chinken, receive their name from th try, and more particularly from its where they are made in great qua Mieciſlaus, the firſt duke of Upper reſided at Teſchen. Caſimir II, gr to his ſon Caſimir I, in 1288, fu himſelf to the king of Bohemia, an ſucceeded in the principality of T by his ſon Caſimir III, on whom kin conferred a part of the principality of

... The male line of the dukes of Teſ... ended in the year 1625. The prin... by his death eſcheated to the crown ... Bohemia, in the hands of which it re... till 1722, when Charles VI tranſ... it to Leopold Joſeph Charles, duke ... who, in 1729, was ſucceeded ... by his ſon, Francis Stephen, after... emperor.

... or *Tieſſin*, a town of Sileſia, ... gives name to a principality, ſitu... the ſource of the Viſtula, partly ... and partly on a hill, and ſur... by a morafs. It contains a Ro... Catholic and a Lutheran church, a ... and four convents. The licence ... churches coſt them 10,000 florins, ... to the emperor. The inhabi... carry on ſome commerce in leather, ... and wine: here is a manufacture of ... and a particular kind of fuſil, ... from the town, Teſchins. In the ... a treaty of peace was concluded ... between the emperor Joſeph II, and ... of Pruſſia: twenty-ſix miles SE. ... and thirty E. Troppau.

... a town of Bohemia, in the cir... Chrudim: five miles SW. Politzka.

... or *Teſt*, a river of England, in the ... of Hants, which falls into the South... Water, below Rumſey.

Teſt, a town of Africa, in the em... Morocco, ſituated on a ſharp rock, ... to be impregnable; thirty leagues ... Morocco.

... a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in ... vince of Natolia: thirty-four miles ... Angiala.

Teſſen, a town of Africa, in the coun... Tafilet: fifty miles NNW. Tafilet.

... a river of Italy, which riſes in ... St. Gothard, and paſſing through ... Maggiora, empties itſelf into the Po, ...

... a town of Germany, in the coun... Tyrol: twenty-four miles NE. Trent, ... ty-nine SE. Bolzano.

... a town of Poland, in the pa... of Volhynia: forty miles E. Lucko.

... a town of Africa, in the king... Algiers: twenty miles S. Oran.

Teſſ, a town of France, in the depart... of the Sarte: five leagues SW. Le ...

Teſſa, a town and diſtrict of Africa, in ... country of Sahara: 170 miles S. Mo... *Long.* 10. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. ... N.

Teſſa, a town of Germany, in the coun... Tyrol: twenty-two miles NE. Trent, ... twenty-four SE. Bolzano.

Teſſa, a town of Germany, in the circle ... Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklen... ſix leagues SE. Roſtock.

Teſſunter, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: eighty miles W. Tugeloo.

Teſſy, a town of France in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Lo: three leagues S. St. Lo, and 6¼ NE. Avranches.

Teſta di Saori, a town of the iſland of Corſica: ſeven miles N. Baſtia.

Teſtigos (Los), a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, about ten leagues from the continent of South America, and the ſame diſtance from the iſland of Grenada. *Long.* 62. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 25. N.

Teſtourre, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, on the Mejerdah: fifteen leagues SW. Tunis.

Teſzarſkey, a town of Croatia: ſix miles SW. Novi.

Tet, a river of France, which riſes in the Pyrennées, a little above Mont Louis, and runs into the Mediterranean, ſeven miles E. Perpignan.

Tetabe, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: five miles W. Tugeloo.

Tetbury, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, with a weekly market on Wedneſday, near the ſource of the Avon, with a bridge acroſs, part of which is in Wiltſhire: twenty miles S. Glouceſter, and ninety-nine W. London.

Tetcha, a ſmall river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Iſet, near Dolmatov, in the province of Ekaterinburg.

Te-tchuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: ſixty miles ENE. Hantcheou.

Tête-de-Buch (La), a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourdeaux, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of a large bay, called *The Harbour of Arcachon*, the entrance of which is dangerous, on account of the ſand-banks: thirty miles SW. Bourdeaux.

Teterow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: ſix leagues SW. Guſtro.

Teterſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, on the Podkamenſkaia Tunguſka. *Long.* 119. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 54. N.

Tethuroa, or *Tedhuora*, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. It is ſmall and low, and has no other inhabitants than occaſional viſitors from the other neighbouring iſlands. *Long.* 149. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 4. S.

Tetin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun: one league S. Beraun.

Tetiſchi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan, on the Volga: fifty-two miles S. Kazan.

Tetrina, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern-

ment of Archangel, near the White Sea: 100 miles NNW. Archangel.

Tetſchen, or *Tetzen*, or *Dieczin*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, on the river Elbe. This town was taken by the king of Pruſſia, in the year 1757: nine miles SW. Kamnitz.

Tetſi, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: nine leagues E. Laſſa.

Te-tſin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: fifteen miles S. Hou-tcheou.

Tettnang, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principal place of a lordſhip of the ſame name, united with Montfort: eight miles N. Lindau, and eighteen ENE. Conſtance.

Tettova, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: fifty-ſix miles N. Akrida.

Tetuan, or *Tetteget*, or *Tetewen*, a town of Africa, on the eaſt coaſt of the projecting part of the kingdom of Fez, about half a mile from the Mediterranean, inhabited by Moors and Jews, who moſt of them ſpeak Spaniſh; they are commercial, gentle in their manners, and polite. The environs of this city are planted with vineyards and gardens, kept in good order, and the fruits here are better and more carefully nurtured than in the other parts of the empire. Leo Africanus attributes the foundation of this city to the people of Africa. Tetuan was embelliſhed, and its population increaſed, when the Moors were driven out of Spain. The Europeans of the preſent century have traded here; and this was the place of reſidence for ſeveral conſuls, till the year 1770, when the emperor would no longer permit them to remain, nor again to eſtabliſh themſelves, in this city. This place has preſerved a communication with Gibraltar, whence the ſhips come to victual, when the wind is in the weſt, and does not permit them to make Tangiers. The ſhore of Tetuan is only ſafe when the wind is in the weſt, at which time ſhips ride ſecure; but when it veers to the eaſt, they muſt remain there no longer: ſixteen leagues SE. Tangiers. *Long.* 12. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 36. N.

Tevakun, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: fifteen leagues ESE. Meſchid.

Tevaru, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: five miles NE. Volturara.

Teuchern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: four miles ENE. Stoſſen.

Tevendez, a mountain of Africa, in the ſouth-eaſt part of the kingdom of Fez. It is part of the Atlas.

Teveny, a caſtle of Hungary: eight miles W. Preſburg.

Teverone, a river of Italy, which joins the Tiber, near Rome.

Teuffen, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Appenzel: ſix miles NNW. Appenzel and four SSE. St. Gall.

Teuſing, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen: thirteen miles SE. Elnbogen, and twenty-two NW. Pilſen.

Tevoen-ſouſon, a town of Chineſe Tartary: twelve miles NW. Teldom.

Teupitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on a lake: 20 miles S. Berlin.

Teurert, or *Tevrert*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, on the borders of Algiers: 100 miles ENE. Teza.

Teurtewille, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: two leagues N. Valognes.

Teuſchnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: thirty-four miles NE. Bamberg, and twelve N. Culmbach.

Teutſch Leipſh, a town of Hungary: eight miles E. Roſenberg.

Teutſch Pron, a town of Hungary: ten miles NW. Kremnitz.

Teutſchdorf, a town of Hungary: five miles NW. Caſchau.

Tewantapague, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaxaca: 45 leagues ESE. Guaxaca.

Tewkeſbury, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, ſituated at the confluence of the Severn and the Avon, on the borders of Worceſterſhire, beſides which, two other ſmall rivers run through the town, and the Severn. Near this town was fought the moſt bloody battle between the parties of York and Lancaſter, which put a final period to the power of the latter. The queen and prince Edward were taken priſoners; the queen was ſent to the Tower, but the young prince was murdered on the field of battle. The church is a noble pile of building, and ſaid to be one of the largeſt in England which is not collegiate or cathedral. It is the remains of an ancient mitred abbey, and contains the monuments of the above-mentioned prince, George duke of Clarence, and many other noblemen. Tewkeſbury has been long celebrated for its muſtard; but at preſent chiefly diſtinguiſhed for the manufacture of ſtockings. Here are two markets weekly, Wedneſday and Saturday; and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 11 miles NE. Glouceſter, and 100 W. London.

Texel, or *Teſſel*, an iſland of North Holland; about eleven miles in length, and in its greateſt breadth; ſituated at the m

of the Zuyder See, with a capacious and good harbour, and a fort, which commands the entrance; befides a town of the ſame name, it contains ſix villages: the land is fertile in paſture, and the whole well ſecured with dikes of prodigious ſtrength and height. Near this iſland was the celebrated ſea-fight, between the fleet of Holland, under admiral Martin Harpertz Tromp, and that of England, under admiral Blake, in the year 1653, in which Tromp was killed. In the year 1673, another battle was fought between the fleet of Holland, and the united fleets of England and France, in which the victory was doubtful. *Long.* 22. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 2. N.

Texeut, or *Tevent*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco: 100 miles WNW. Morocco.

Teya, a river of Germany, which riſes about three miles N. from Germs, in the archduchy of Auſtria, paſſes through a part of Moravia, and runs into the Marſch, eleven miles NE. from Ziſterſdorf, on the borders of Auſtria, Hungary, and Moravia.

Tey-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twelve miles N. Han.

Teyn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz: 12 miles WNW. Jung Buntzel.

Te-yuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 93 miles NE. King-ki-tao.

Teza, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with a caſtle. It was once a populous city, but is now much decayed, yet is the reſidence of a governor and a garriſon: 20 leagues NNE. Fez, and 24 SE. Taſſan.

Tezcuco, a town of North America, in the province of Mexico, containing about 400 inhabitants, Spaniards and Indians.

Tezela, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: five leagues SW. Oran.

Tezergbe, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: 100 miles EbE. Teza.

Tezout, or *Teſſot*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: 35 miles S. Melilla.

Thah, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: ten miles SE. Roſetta.

Thaidi, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 48 miles N. Fartach.

Thagia, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: 100 miles SSW. Fez.

Thakar Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary, fifteen miles NE. Tcitcicar.

Thaleu, a town of France, in the department of Paris, two leagues SSE. Paris.

Thamarace, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the eaſt coaſt, but without a harbour, at a ſmall diſtance from the mouth of a river of the ſame name: 120 miles S. Tunis.

Thalfang, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 11 miles SSW. Traarbach, and 18 E. Treves.

Thalland, a province of Sweden. See *Dalia*.

Thalmeſſingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: 31 miles SE. Anſpach.

Thame, or *Tame*, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, ſituated on the river Tame, which is navigable for barges; on the borders of Buckinghamſhire. It has a weekly market on Tueſday: thirteen miles E. Oxford, and forty-five NW. London.

Thames, a river of England, which according to Dr. Campbell, takes its ſource from four rivulets, which riſe in the different parts of the Cotſwold hills, and joined together form one ſtream near Lechlade, which there becomes navigable for barges. But the chief ſpring, or what is called the Thames-head, is about four miles ſouth-weſt from Cirenceſter, from whence it proceeds to Cricklade, Lechlade, Oxford, Abingdon, where it is joined by the Ock, Dorcheſter, where it receives the Thame, Wallingford, and leaving Reading, to the right, a little below, receives the Kennet, and ſoon after the Loddon; then paſſes Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windſor, Staines, where it receives the Colne, near Chertſey, Weybridge, where it receives the Wey, Kingſton, Richmond, Brentford, where it receives the Brent, Hammerſmith, Fulham, Batterſea, Weſtminſter, London, Greenwich, a little below which it receives the Lea, Woolwich, below which it receives the Roding from Eſſex, and oppoſite Purfleet it receives the Darent; it then paſſes by Graveſend, Tilbury-Fort, and at the Nore joins the Medway, where it becomes ſea. The tide of this river runs as far up as Richmond, about ſeventy miles from the ſea. Large merchant ſhips can came up as far as the port of London, barges as far as Lechdale. Several navigable canals are made or making to open a communication between this river and different parts of the kingdom: from London to Hertford and Biggleſwade; from Brentford by Uxbridge, Rickmanſworth, &c. to join the Oxford canal at Braunſton; from Weybridge, by Guildford, Godalmin, Peterſfield, &c. to the ſea between Goſport and Southampton; to Baſingſtoke, and from thence to Southampton Water; by the Kennet to Hungerford; from Abingdon to Lechlade; from Oxford to Coventry; from Lechlade to Stratford upon Avon; and from Lechlade to the Severn, below Glouceſter. The lord mayor of London has juriſdiction over the river Thames from Staines to the ſea.

Thames, a river of the north-eaſt coaſt of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean.

Thames, a river of North America, which runs into Lake St. Clair. *Long.* 82. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 45. N.

Thames, a river of the United States of America, in Connecticut, which runs into the sea, four miles below New London.

Thamsbruck, or *Thomasbruck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. In the year 1335, this town was laid waste by the count of Erfurt, and, in the year 1632, set on fire by the Imperialists: eight miles SE. Mulhausen, and sixteen WNW. Erfurt.

Thanet (Island of), an island of England, situated at the north-east part of the county of Kent, and only divided from the rest of the county by the river Stour, and on the west by a rivulet; on the north and east it is bounded by the sea. The extent is about nine miles from east to west, and eight from north to south. The soil is fertile, and consists principally of corn-land. It contains ten parishes: the principal towns are Margate and Ramsgate.

Thann, or *Dann*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Befort: 4½ leagues NNE. Befort, and six SSW. Colmar.

Thannhausen, or *Tannhausen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principal place of a lordship of the same name, on the river Mindel. The tax to the imperial chamber is eight rixdollars eight kruitzers: fourteen miles N. Mindelheim, and twenty-two E. Ulm.

Thanwald, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau: thirteen miles NW. Breslau.

Thaouaouis, see *Tavavis*.

Tharand, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ten miles ENE. Freyburg.

Tharnau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse: one mile N. Grotkau.

Thasos, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, situated in the gulf of Contesa, anciently called *Æria*, or *Æthria*, being famous even to a proverb, for its rich gold-mines. It has a town or village of the same name. *Long.* 42. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 34. N.

Thatcher, a rock in the English Channel, on the north side of Torbay.

Thau, a lake of France, in the department of the Herault, near the Mediterranean, between Frontignan, and Agde.

Thaxted, a town of England, in the county of Essex, with a weekly market on Friday, near the Chelmer: six miles N. Dunmow, and forty-three NNE. London.

Theakiki, a river of North America, which runs into lake Illinois. *Long.* 89. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 52. N.

Theano, or *Tiano*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Capua: fifteen miles N. Capua.

Thebaid, the division of Egypt, now called *Said*.

Thedinghausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Hoya: twelve miles NNW. Hoya.

Theisenege, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 5 miles NE. Wolfsberg.

Theimsdorf, a town of Lusatia: six miles E. Rothenburg.

Themar, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg, in the Werra. In the year 1634, the greater part of this town was burned by the Croat: twelve miles SE. Meinungen.

Themis, a river of Transylvania, which runs into the Alaut, near Marienburg.

Then, a river of Germany, which runs into the Weze, near Francremont, in the bishopric of Liege.

Thenezay, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Partenay: leagues NE. Partenay, and 2½ SE. Auv.

Thengen, a town of Germany, which [illegible] name to a principality in the circle of Sw[illegible] situated on the Hegau, bordering on the [illegible] canton of Schaffhausen. The Roman m[illegible] is seventy-six florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber, sixty-five rix-dollars: twenty-two miles NW. Constance, and eight [illegible] Schaffhausen.

Thenon, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montignac: [illegible] leagues NW. Montignac, and five E. [illegible]rigueux.

Theodosia, a seaport town of Russia, in the province of Tauris, on the Black Sea, [illegible]posed to have been built by the Greek[illegible] the 5th century. In the year 1226, the [illegible]noese having got possession of this place, [illegible]larged and fortified it: but, in the year [illegible] were driven thence by the Venetians, [illegible] whom however they quickly recovered again. In the year 1474, the Turk[illegible] it from them. Whilst in the hands of Genoese, its commerce was at such a [illegible] that, if not so large with respect to [illegible] of its inhabitants, it in this particu[illegible] ceeded Constantinople itself; but falling [illegible]der the Turkish yoke, its commerce [illegible]ed greatly, and consisted only in slaves br[illegible] hither for sale by the Crim and Cuban [illegible]tars, the Georgians, and Mingrelians. W[illegible] first this town was founded, it was [illegible] *Theodosia*. It was afterwards called [illegible] or *Kaffa*; but falling with the rest [illegible] Crimea into the power of Russia; the [illegible] was by order of the empress changed [illegible] of Theodosia. The town is the lar[illegible] all the Crimea, contains about five thousand houses, and is constantly we[illegible]risoned. North-west of it are some mountains; at the foot of which it stan[illegible]

very delightful and convenient ſituation; ...ne harbour, beſides a difficult bar, affords ...ll ſhelter in a ſouth-eaſt wind: ſeventy-...miles SE. Perekop. *Long.* 52. 50. E. ...a. *Lat.* 45. 6. N.

Thermi, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the ...ince of Natolia: 24 miles N. Burſa.

Thermia, an iſland in the Grecian Archi-...go, ſo called from its abounding with hot ...ngs. It is not ſo mountainous as ſome of ...other iſlands, and the ſoil, when well ...vated, produces very large quantities of ...ey, wine, and figs. The iſland alſo affords ...ntity of honey, wax, partridges, a great ...ntity of fine ſilk, and as much cotton as ...inhabitants require for their own uſe. ...Greek Chriſtians in this iſland are com-...ted at fifteen thouſand. Thermia is the ...t of a biſhop, and contains fifteen or ſixteen ...ches, and ſeveral convents. On the ...t are ſtill viſible the ruins of two cities; ...e which, on the ſouth coaſt, muſt have ...n of extraordinary ſplendour. *Long.* 42. ...E. Eſtro. *Lat.* 37. 17. N.

Thermodels, a town of France, in the de-...ment of the Aveiron, and chief place of ...ton, in the diſtrict of Mur-de-Barres: ...eague NE. Mur.

Thernuanne, a town of France, in the de-...ment of the Straits of Calais, and chief ...n of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Omer, ...e Lis. It was anciently the capital of ...Morini, and afterwards an epiſcopal ſee. ...ntains ſeveral churches and convents; ...ng taken in the year 1553, by the Em-...Charles V, he demoliſhed it. The ...t belonging to it, however, was ceded ...ain to France, at the treaties of the ...1559, and 1659: two leagues S. St. ..., and two W. Aire.

Theſſaly, or *Janna*, a province of Euro-...Turkey, bounded on the north by Ma-...a, on the eaſt by the Archipelago, on ...outh by Livadia, and on the weſt by ...a and Epire: anciently called *Theſſalia*, ...a, and *Pyrrhea*, and now by the Turks ...a. It was ſometimes annexed to Mace-..., ſometimes divided from it, and then ...united with it. The celebrated mount ...us, now Meſſova, or Meſſo Novo, ſe-...ed it from Epirus, or a part of the pre-...Albania. Among its once celebrated ...ty-four mountains, the moſt remarkable Olympus, Pelion, and Oſſa. Here alſo ...ituated the plains of Pharſalia, and be-...en the mountains Olympus, Pelion, and ..., is the delightful vally of Tempè, ...h was ſo adorned with the gifts of na-...and ſo delightfully watered by the gentle ...ing ſtreams of the tranſparent Peneus ...mpria, that it was reckoned the gar-...the Muſes. The country is certain-...ble to exuberance, and ſeems to exceed ...ther parts of Greece. It produces oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, grapes of an uncommon ſweetneſs, excellent figs and melons, almonds, olives, cotton, &c. and cheſtnuts take their Latin name from the town of Caſtanea, in Magneſia, whence they were firſt brought into the colder climates of Europe. It was noted anciently for its breed of cattle and horſes, from which and the extraordinary ſkill of the Theſſalians in horſemanſhip, in all probability the fable of the Centaurs, who are ſaid to have been half men and half horſes, took its riſe. The modern Theſſalians are a well-made ſpirited people. The moſt remarkable places in this country are Lariſſa and Janna.

Thetford, a town of England, ſituated on the Leſſer Ouſe, partly in Norfolk, and partly in Suffolk. The Saxon kings made it the metropolis of the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles; but it was three times ruined by the Danes. In the twelfth century, it was the ſee of a biſhop, and then a place of great note; but declined on the tranſlation of the ſee to Norwich; yet, in the reign of Henry VIII, it was of ſuch conſequence as to be a ſuffragan ſee to Norwich, but it was only ſo in that reign. It had formerly alſo a mint, which has produced a great number of Anglo-Saxon, and Engliſh coins, from the time of Athelſtan. The lent aſſizes for Norfolk are always held here. In the reign of Edward III, it had twenty churches, five markets, twenty-four ſtreets, beſides lanes, ſix hoſpitals, and eight monaſteries, moſt of which are now in ruins, and of all the churches, only two remain. The town lay originally wholly on the Suffolk ſide of the river, which now contains but a few houſes. On the Norfolk ſide are ſeveral ſtreets of conſiderable extent. Its chief manufacture is in woollen-cloth, and paper. Thetford returns two members to the Britiſh parliament; the market is on Saturday: twenty-nine miles SW. Norwich, and eighty NE. London.

Theu, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhoprick of Liege, near which the Auſtrians were defeated by the French republicans in the year 1794: three miles NW. Spa.

Theva, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: twenty miles WSW. Tiagur.

Theye Cheeke Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 109. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 65. N.

Thyeholekyed Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 102. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. N.

Theye-naye-kyed Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 108. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 10. N.

Theyſſe, a river which riſes in the eaſt part of Hungary, on the borders of Poland, and runs into the Danube: nineteen miles NW. Belgrade.

Thezé, a town of France, in the depart-

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ment of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pau: four leagues N. Pau, and ſix E. Orthez.

Thiacar, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: twenty-five leagues SE. Laſſa.

Tóian, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: thirteen miles W. Bolzano.

Thiaucourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont-a-Mouſſon: 2½ leagues W. Pont-a-Mouſſon, and five SW. Metz.

Thiberville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bernay: three leagues E. Liſieux, and two W. Bernay.

Thibet, a country of Aſia, and part of independent Tartary, extending from the ſource of the Hindus, to the borders of China, and from Hindooſtan to the deſerts of Cobi; in length, from eaſt to weſt, about 1500 miles; the breadth is unequal, and in many parts not known. We are informed generally, that it is divided into three parts; that is, Upper, Middle, and Lower Thibet. The upper diviſion ſeems to reſpect the countries towards the ſources of the Ganges and Sanpoo rivers: the middle, that in which Laſſa is ſituated, and of which it forms the centre: and the Lower Thibet, that which borders on China: but the ſubject is obſcure, and likely to remain ſo. Little Thibet which is ſituated between Upper Thibet and Caſhgar, is rather a dependency of the latter, than of Great Thibet. Conſidering the exceeding rough and ſterile ſtate of the country of Thibet, and the ſeverity of its climate; from its wonderful elevation, we are aſtoniſhed to find its inhabitants in a high ſtate of civilization: their houſes lofty, and built of ſtone; and the uſeful manufactures in ſome degree of improvement. All theſe advantages they probably owe to their vicinity to the Chineſe, to whom indeed, the lama is in ſome reſpect tributary. Thibet is governed by the grand lama, who is ſovereign pontiff of the greater part of Chineſe and Independent Tartary. It is alſo called *Barantola*, and ſometimes *Laſſa*, becauſe the pagoda where the grand lama reſides, is in the country of Laſſa. As this lama muſt never concern himſelf with ſecular affairs, he therefore appoints ſome native, to whom he gives the name of Tipa, and empowers him to govern the people in his name. This tipa wears the habit of a lama, but is diſpenſed from obſerving the rules of the order, which are both ſevere and numerous. No one lama undertakes to obſerve them all, they dividing the burthen; one being obliged to the performance of a particular precept, and another of a different one; and ſo on: however, they have ſome common prayers, and are all obliged to renounce the pomps of the world, to lead a life of celibacy, and not follow any trade. The great lama does not reſide in the city Laſſa, but near it, in one of the fineſt pagodas of which there are vaſt numbers ſtanding on the mountain, called *Pateli*; he is placed on a kind of altar, ſitting croſs-legged upon a large and magnificent cuſhion. In this poſture he receives the adoration of the natives, as well as of a numberleſs multitude of foreigners, who undertake long and painful journies to pay him homage on their knees, and receive his bleſſing. A great number of theſe pilgrims come from Hindooſtan, and theſe take vaſt pains to repreſent their merit to the great lama, by ampli-fying the trouble and fatigue they had undergone on the road from India to Laſſa. Next to the inhabitants of Thibet, the Tartars are moſt aſſiduous in paying their court to the great lama, ſome of whom come to Laſſa from the moſt diſtant countries. Princes muſt ſubmit to theſe debaſing ceremonies no leſs than the meaneſt of the people; nor have they more reſpect ſhewn them by the great lama. He never returns any ſalute; never pulls off his hat; never ſtirs from his ſeat for any perſon whatſoever. He only lays his hand upon the heads of his adorers, who thereby fancy they obtain the remiſſion of all their ſins. The high idea which both the prince and common people of this wide-extended country form to themſelves of the power and holineſs of the great lama, induces them to ſubmit cheerfully to all theſe ſervile rites. They are perſuaded that *Fo* lives in him, that he knows all things, ſees all things, underſtands the ſecrets of the heart, without asking any queſtions, or receiving any informations; and that if at any time he dies, this, it is merely for form-ſake, and in order to leave the infidel and ill-deſigning no room to complain: that he is immortal, and that, when he ſeems to die, he only changes his abode, being born again in an entirely new body. The only thing then done, is to enquire out what place he has thought fit to take this new birth in; which he never fails to make ſome new diſcovery. The Tartarian princes, themſelves ſometimes go upon this ſearch; and are obliged, after all, to refer to certain lamas who alone know the marks by which he is diſtinguiſhed; or rather, who only know who the child is, whom the preceding great lama had appointed his ſucceſſor. Below the great lama, who is the head of religion and ſovereign of Thibet, there are many princes (if they may deſerve that title) in the country, who have cities, and many ſubjects under them; theſe wear the lama habit, and are called chief officers of the great lama, though they are ſubject to him only as they pleaſe. In many places are

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pagodas, in which the lamas of the greateſt diſtinction reſide. The temporal government of Thibet has not been always poſſeſſed by the great lama. At the beginning of the laſt century, Thibet was ruled by a king; and the territories ſubject to the great lama were not very large. By the letters of Father Andrada, who was in Thibet in the year 1624, it appears, that the king of this country ſhowed vaſt favour to the Chriſtian religion, which diſguſting the great lama, he, by his machinations, brought about an inſurrection among the Tartarian princes, who, after they had entirely routed the prince's army, put him to death.

Theblemont, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry le François: 2½ leagues ESE. Vitry.

Teul, or *Tiel*, a city or town of Guelderland, ſituated on the north ſide of the Wahal, on a ſmall iſland called *Tieler-Weert*; in one of its fauxbourgs, called *Santwyck*, which is well fortified, is a ſtrong citadel: the fortifications were deſtroyed in the year 1674, by the French, who had made themſelves maſters of the place about two years before, and have been ſince repaired. In the year 1543, it was beſieged by the Spaniards, when Charles V was at war with the duke of Gueldres; but they were compelled to raiſe the ſiege, through the brave reſiſtance of the citizens. The country about it is marſhy, and the air reckoned unwholeſome. The fortifications are deſtroyed: ſix leagues NNE. Bois-le-Duc, and five W. Nimmegen.

Thiele, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Neufchâtel, between the lake of Bienne and the lake of Neufchatel: five miles NE. Neufchatel.

Thiele, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the Vaudois, paſſes through the lakes of Neufchâtel and Bienne, and runs into the Aar, three miles below Buren.

Thielen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri: two miles NW. Altorff.

Thiene, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin: ſix miles NW. Vicenza.

Thiers, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Puy-de Dôme; here are manufactures of pottery, playing-cards, paper, thread, &c.: ſeven leagues SE. Gannat, and 6¼ E. Clermont. *Long.* 21. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 52. N.

Thierſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: ſix miles NE. Wunſiedel.

Thilay, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville: 2½ leagues NNE. Charleville.

Thionville, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Moſelle, on the Moſelle. This town formerly belonged to the duchy of Luxemburg. In the years 1558 and 1643, it was taken by the French, and finally ceded to France, by the treaty of the Pyrennées, in the year 1659. It was once the reſidence of the kings of Auſtraſia. In the year 1792, it was beſieged by an Auſtrian army; the commander was general Felix Wimpfen, who, on being ſummoned to ſurrender, replied, "You may deſtroy the fortreſs, and not leave one ſtone upon another, but you cannot burn the ramparts." It reſiſted during the whole campaign, and held in check a force which was ſaid to amount to 28,000 men; and which, in ſeveral ſucceſsful ſallies, the beſieged frequently haraſſed and diſtreſſed. The town was relieved by the general retreat of the enemy; and the victorious garriſon and commander received all the honours and applauſe which a grateful country could confer: 3¼ poſts N. Metz, and 39¼ ENE. Paris. *Long.* 23. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 21. N.

Thiron de Gardais, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogent le Rotrou: 7 leagues SW. Chartres, and 2½ E. Nogent le Rotrou.

Thirſk, or *Thruſk*, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Monday. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. Here was once a ſtrong caſtle, which was deſtroyed by Henry II, on the rebellion of Roger Mowbray, who ſet up his ſtandard there, and called in the king of Scotland to his aſſiſtance: 41 miles W. Scarborough, and 230 N. London.

Thirſty Sound, an inlet or bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 210. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 10. S.

Thiſtaton, a river of Canada, which runs into lake Huron.

Thiva, or *Stives*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia, anciently called *Thebes*, and the capital of Bœotia, ſituated on a riſing ground between two ſmall rivers, ſuppoſed to be the Iſmenus and Dirce of the ancients. Only that part of it is now inhabited which was originally the caſtle, called *Cadmæa*, from Cadmus, its founder. Amphion, according to the poets, firſt built the walls of Thebes, charming the ſtones to follow him, and place themſelves in order, by the muſic of his harp. The preſent walls ſeem very ancient, and have ſquare towers at convenient diſtances, built of hewn ſtone, with the utmoſt regularity and exactneſs. The town is of an oval form, about three miles in circumference, and the houſes are higher and better built than is uſual in moſt parts of Greece. It contains four or five thouſand inhabitants, about half

Turks, and half Christians, which latter have several churches, not remarkable for any thing except some few inscriptions to be seen upon the pavement of the cathedral. The air of the country about Thebes is thick and foggy, whence the ancient inhabitants of Bœotia were accounted dull and phlegmatic, and were neither famous for their wit nor valour. Epaminondas raised Thebes to its highest pitch of grandeur; after whose death it was not remarkable for its virtues, but misfortunes, till it sunk into its original obscurity; so that its glory took birth with this great man, and with him expired: twenty-eight miles WNW. Athens.

Thiviers, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Exideuil: 2½ leagues NW. Exideuil, and 6 NNE. Perigueux.

Thizy, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Villefranche: nine leagues NW. Lyons, and three E. Roanne.

Thoard, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Digne: three leagues ESE. Sisteron, and two NW. Digne.

Thoiry, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gex: two leagues SSW. Gex, and two and a half W. Geneva.

Thomar, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, containing two churches, an hospital, four convents, and about 3600 inhabitants: twenty-one leagues NE. Lisbon, and fourteen S. Coimbra. *Long.* 11. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 34. N.

Thomastown, a town of Ireland, in the country of Kilkenny, which sends two members to the Irish parliament, on a small river which runs into the Nore, sixteen miles N. Waterford, and eight SSE. Kilkenny.

Thommdamm, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe Lauenburg, on the Elbe: twenty-five miles SE. Lauenburg, and fifty-eight SE. Hamburg.

Thomsi, a town of Hungary: eleven miles SW. Canischa.

Thonnaustauff, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, near the Danube. This town is defended by a castle, which, in the year 1634, was taken by the troops of the Duke of Saxe Weimar: one league from Ratisbon.

Thonna, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: four leagues from Gotha.

Thonnes, or *Thonex*, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva: nine miles SE. Annecy, and twenty-three NNW. Monstier.

Thonon, or *Tonon*, a town of Savoy, and capital of the duchy of Chablais, on the Lake of Geneva, situated on a plain a [illegible] elevated. It is not surrounded with w[illegible], but was formerly defended by a strong ca[illegible], surrounded with lofty towers, where Am[illegible]deus VIII and IX, and Louis, dukes of S[illegible]voy, resided for some time. The castle [illegible] burned and demolished, in the sixte[illegible] century, by the Bernois. It has one pa[illegible] church and several convents: eighteen m[illegible] NE. Geneva, and thirteen NE. Bonne.

Thor (Le), a town of France, in the [illegible]partment of the Mouths of the Rh[illegible] three leagues E. Avignon, and three [illegible] Carpentras.

Thorigny, a town of France, in the [illegible]partment of the Yonne, and chief pla[illegible] a canton, in the district of Sens: six le[illegible] SSE. Provins, and two and a half N[illegible] Sens.

Thorigny, a town of France, in the [illegible]partment of the Channel, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the district of St. [illegible] two leagues SSE. St. Lo, and five [illegible] Villedieu.

Thorn, a city of Prussia, situated on [illegible] Vistula, formerly the chief city of P[illegible] Prussia. Thorn was founded by He[illegible] Balck, first grand-master of the Teu[illegible] order, who built the castle of Thorn [illegible] 1231. In the following year, the f[illegible]tion of the town was laid; but the b[illegible] was discontinued in 1235, on accoun[illegible] the inconvenient situation, and Thorn [illegible] built about a German mile farther [illegible] river, on the spot where it now stand[illegible] is supposed to have been called Thorn, [illegible]cause the knights of the Teutonic ord[illegible] building this city, opened them [illegible] *thor* or door into Prussia. When the k[illegible] of the Teutonic order enormously [illegible] their power, throughout all Prussia, T[illegible] was the first city which formed the [illegible] scheme of shaking off their oppressive [illegible] The inhabitants then put themselves [illegible] the protection of Casimir the Great, [illegible] of Poland, upon adantageous conditio[illegible] a free city. Thorn has ten gates, [illegible] divided into the Old and the New T[illegible] each of which had formerly its respec[illegible] council, magistracy, and police. B[illegible] 1454, they were incorporated into on[illegible] They are, however, separated from [illegible] other by a wall and moat within the [illegible] and without, they are defended in com[illegible] by a fine double wall and moats. T[illegible] was formerly strongly fortified; and it [illegible]dually improved its advantageous sit[illegible] so as to become a place of very consid[illegible] trade, and one of the principal [illegible] Hanse towns. It likewise carried on [illegible]tensive commerce in the Baltic, in[illegible]dently of the other cities of that co[illegible]racy; for before the river widened so [illegible] and consequently became shallower, [illegible]

of burden could come up to the very city. From this cauſe and other ſubſequent miſfortunes, which followed cloſe upon one another, in little more than half a century, Thorn greatly declined from its flouriſhing condition; for it ſurrendered by capitulation, in 1655, to Charles Guſtavus, king of Sweden; and, in 1658, after a vigorous ſiege, it was taken by the Poles and Brandenburghers. In the year 1703, it was beſieged and taken by Charles XII, king of Sweden, who not only exhauſted it by the heavieſt contribution; but alſo demoliſhed all the fortifications, contrary to the articles of capitulation. Between the years 1708 and 1710, great numbers of its inhabitants were ſwept away by the plague. In the following years the revenues of the city ſuffered conſiderably by the confederacies in Poland, and no leſs by the commotions occaſioned by the competitors for the crown of that kingdom. In the year 1724, in a proceſſion, a Jeſuit furiouſly attacked ſome Lutheran ſtudents, who were paſſing by, and endeavoured to force them to kneel to the Hoſt. This occaſioned a tumultuous concourſe, which the next day broke out into a moſt unhappy quarrel; ſo that the populace being provoked from the Jeſuit's college, by inſulting language, and then by firing of muſkets, forced their way into the college, where in their rage they did a great deal of damage; in conſequence of which, preſident Roſner, and nine burghers were beheaded, on the 7th of December following, and a heavy fine impoſed on the city. In the year 1793, ſome Pruſſian troops entered this town, and from that time it has formed a part of the dominions of that king. The king of Pruſſia taking poſſeſſion of Thorn and Dantzick together, with the palatinates of Poſnania, Kaliſh, &c. ſignified by a proclamation, publiſhed on the 25th of March. The ſoap, gingerbread, &c. of Thorn, are every where in great requeſt, and, accordingly, great quantities of them are exported. The aſparagus grows wild on ſome of the city lands, little inferior to thoſe which are cultivated with ſo much care in other countries: thirty miles S. Dantzick. *Long.* 36. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 9. N.

Thorn, or *Thoren*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, with a noble abby, whoſe ſuperior is a princeſs. This abby is aſſeſſed in the matricula, at one horſe or twelve florins. Seven miles SW. Ruremond.

Thorn, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: thirty-one miles S. York, and 170 N. London.

Thornbury, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, with a weekly market on Saturday. Near it are the unfiniſhed remains of a magnificent palace, begun by the duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII: twelve miles N. Briſtol, and 121 W. London.

Thorneſs Bay, a bay on the north-weſt coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, between Newtown and Cowes.

Thorney Abby, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge, near which was formerly a mitred abby. The nave of the abby church is yet remaining: ſix miles NE. Peterborough, and eighty-ſeven N. London.

Thorney Iſland, a ſmall iſland, in a bay of the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of Suſſex, about four miles in circumference, with a village of the ſame name, at the mouth of the Lavant: ſeven miles SW. Chicheſter.

Thornhill, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, on the Nith: eleven miles SE. Sanquhar.

Thoroe, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, between the iſland of Funen and Langeland: three miles SE. Svenborg.

Thorſberg, a mountain of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: eighteen miles W. Tonſberg.

Thorſtorp, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: twenty-eight miles SE. Gotheborg.

Thotchi, or *Thatchi-Hotun*, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 368 miles W. Tourfan. *Long.* 101. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

Thouarcé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vihiers: four leagues S. Angers, and two and a half N. Vihiers.

Thouaré, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantes: five miles NE. Nantes.

Thouars, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Two Sevres, near the river Thoue: ten leagues and a half NW. Poitiers, and thirteen N. Niort. *Long.* 17. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 58. N.

Thoue, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, a little below St. Florent.

Thoun, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan; twenty-five leagues W. Herat.

Thouſand Iſlands, a number of ſmall iſlands, in the river St. Lawrence, a little below Lake Ontario; the part of the river being called *Thouſand Iſland Lake*.

Thouſand Rocks, rocks in the river St. Lawrence: twenty-four leagues SW. Montreal.

Thrapſton, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, on the Nen, with a weekly market on Tueſday: eighteen miles

miles NE. Northampton, and ſeventy-five N. London.

Three Brethren Hill, a town of Scotland, in the county of Selkirk: three miles NW. Selkirk.

Three Brothers, three iſlands in the Indian Ocean. *Long.* 62. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 44. S.

Three Brothers, three iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 108. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 42. N.

Three Brothers, ſee *Brothers*.

Three Hills Iſland, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean, about twelve miles in circumference. *Long.* 136. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 7. S.

Three Kings, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the north coaſt of New Zealand, diſcovered by Taſman. *Long.* 172. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 12. S.

Three Rivers Harbour, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 62. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 8. N.

Three Stone Oar, a rock in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Cornwall: four miles NE. Cape Cornwall.

Thrin, a river of England, in the county of Norfolk, which joins the Yare at Yarmouth.

Throggy, a river of England, in the county of Monmouth, which runs into the Severn: four miles SW. Chepſtow.

Thrumbcap Iſland, a ſmall circular iſland, in the South Pacific Ocean, not more than one mile in circumference. *Long.* 139. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 35. S.

Thruſhel, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the Tamer, oppoſite Launceſton.

Thruſk, ſee *Thirſk*.

Thueyc, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tanargue: ſix leagues W. Privas.

Thuin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, on the Sambre. Thuin was at firſt a caſtle belonging to Hainaut, which had been long fortified to defend the abby of Lobbes, and in the year 972, was erected into a town, by biſhop Notger. In the year 1053, it was taken and burned by Baldwin V, comte de Flanders, whoſe ſon, Baldwin, comte of Hainaut, ſold it, in the year 1096, to Obert, biſhop of Liege, in the juriſdiction of which diocele it has ſince remained. In the year 1309, it was beſieged by William, Comte of Hainaut, aſſiſted by John, duke of Brabant; but Thibaut de Barr, biſhop of Liege, arriving with troops to ſuccour the place, the comte was compelled to raiſe the ſiege, after the archbiſhop of Trevis had been ſent by his brother, the emperor, to effect an accommodation. Arbitrators were appointed on each ſide, and their differences ſettled, a ſhort time after, at Nivelle. In the year 1654, it was again beſieged for fifteen days, by the comte de Duras, afterwards Mareſchal Lorges, but without ſucceſs, although the trenches were opened and none but the citizens to defend the town; who, nevertheleſs, compelled the comte to retire, and were rewarded with many privileges by prince Maximilian, for that important ſervice: fourteen miles S. Mons, and forty-eight WSW. Liege. *Long.* 21. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Thuir, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, and the place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ceret, 2½ leagues SW. Perpignan, and five from Prades.

Thule, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: ſix miles WSW. Paderborn.

Thule, a river of Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, which runs into the Lligh near its mouth.

Thule (Southern), a part of Sandwich Land, in the South Atlantic Ocean, the moſt ſoutherly land yet diſcovered. *Long.* 27. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. S.

Thumb, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirge: ſix miles SW. Wolkenſtein.

Thumereville, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briey: 2 leagues SW. Briey, and five W. Metz.

Thun, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. This town is governed by its own magiſtrates, under a bailiff of Berne: the principal employment is winning and carding ſilk for the manufactory at Bâle. The number of ſouls is 1200. It is the chief place of a bailiwick which was formerly a county: twenty miles SE. Berne. *Long.* 25. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 44. N.

Thun, a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, twelve miles long, and a mile and a half wide, which abounds in excellent kinds of fiſh. The Aar paſſes through this lake: fifteen miles SSE. Berne.

Thuna, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cachemire: 45 miles S. Cachemire.

Thunder Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Lake Huron.

Thuno, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, between the coaſt of Jutland, and the iſland of Samſoe. *Long.* 10. 19. E. Greenw. *Lat.* 56. 1. N.

Thur, a river of Switzerland which riſes in the ſouth part of the county of Toggenburg, and runs into the Rhine, ſeven miles SSW. Schaffhauſen.

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the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and jurisdiction of Omasuios.

Tiang-potao, an island of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, about thirty miles in circumference, in the Hoang-hai. *Long.* 142. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

Tiano, see *Toeano*.

Tianlegnies, a town of Flanders: two leagues SW. Tournay.

Tiarp, a town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland: 25 miles N. Upsal.

Tib, a town of Persia, in the province of Chusistan: 20 leagues NW. Suster.

Tibarna, a town of the island of Cuba: 45 miles WSW. Bayamo.

Tibendei, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk: 92 miles ESE. Tobolsk.

Tiber, a river of Italy, which rises from the Apennine mountains, in the duchy of Tuscany, passes by Borgo de St. Sepolcro, Citta di Castello, Perugia, Todi, Rome, &c. and runs into the Mediterranean, *Long.* 29. 54. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 41. 47. N.

Tibesti, a mountainous country of Africa, inhabited by a wild and savage people: fifty leagues SSE. Mourzouk.

Tichfield, a village of England, in the county of Hants, situated on a river, which runs into the Southampton Water. Here Charles I concealed himself, when he fled from Hampton Court, in the year 1674, at a seat of the earl of Southampton. This seat had been an abby, and is said to be the place where the marriage of Henry VI, with Margaret of Anjou, was solemnised: eight miles NW. Gosport, and 74 SW. London.

Tichfield, a town of the island of Jamaica, situated on the north coast, near the extremity: 22 miles NE. Kingston. *Long.* 76. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 12. N.

Tickely, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cicacole: 30 miles NE. Cicacole, and 70 SW. Ganjam.

Tickill, a town of England, in the county of York. It was anciently fortified, and had a castle, but the fortifications and castle were destroyed in the civil wars of the last century. It has a weekly market on Friday: 44 miles S. York, and 155 N. London.

Ticoloosa, a town of the United States of America, in the Tennasee government: 38 miles S. Knoxville.

Ticonderago, a fort of the United States of America, in New York, built by the French, in the year 1756, on the narrow passage or communication between the lakes George and Champlin. It had all the advantage that art or nature could give it, being defended on three sides by water, surrounded by rocks, and on half of the fourth by a swamp, and where that fails, the French erected a breast-work, nine feet high. The troops under general Abercrombie were defeated here, in the year 1758; but it was taken the year following, by general Amherst. This place was taken in the year 1779, by the British troops, under general Burgoyne, but evacuated soon after the convention at Saratoga: 185 miles N. New York, and 110 S. Montreal. *Long.* 73. [illegible] W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

Ticoul Hotun, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: 450 miles ENE. Pe[illegible]

Ticour, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and chief [illegible] canton, in the district of Morhange: [illegible] leagues NW. Morhange, and 1¼ S. Fauquemont.

Ticsan, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito, and jurisdiction of Cuen[illegible]

Tide, or *Tidi*, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which passes by St. Germains, and runs into the Hamoaze, below Saltash.

Tideswall, or *Tideswell*, a town of England, in the county of Derby, with a weekly market on Wednesday. Here is a spring well, which ebbs and flows at uncertain times, and is reckoned one of the wonders of the Peak: 32 miles NNW. Derby, and [illegible] N. London.

Tidewa, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: 62 miles NE. Uddevalla.

Tidla, a river of Sweden, which [illegible] into the Wenner Lake, near Mariestad, [illegible] the province of West Gothland.

Tidor, or *Tidore*, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, and one of those called M[illegible] situated near the west coast of the island Gilolo, between Ternate and Timor, [illegible] ten leagues in circumference, and so [illegible] from its capital, though named *Tadu*[illegible] *Daco*, by the natives. It abounds in [illegible] especially cloves. The Dutch have [illegible] forts, but the island is governed by a king [illegible] possesses likewise some territory on the [illegible] of Gilolo: five leagues SE. from Te[illegible] *Long.* 126. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. [illegible]

Tiebas, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre: five miles SE. Pamplona.

Tiellenhead, a cape of Ireland, on the side of the entrance into Donegal Bay, a[illegible] south-west extremity of the county of Donegal: 25 miles W. Donegal. *Long.* [illegible] W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

Tiellen Harbour, a bay on the north [illegible] Donegal Bay: seven miles ESE. T[illegible] Head.

Tiem, a town of Asia, in the king[illegible] Laos, on the Mecom: thirty leagues S[illegible] Lantchan.

Tien, or *Lien*, a town of China, of second rank, in the province of Quang-[illegible] 960 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 129. [illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 50. N.

Tien, a town of Asia, in the king[illegible] Corea: 25 miles NNE. King-ki-tao.

Tin, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, the province of Quang-ſi, on the north of the Poſoi: 1120 miles SSW. Peking. 124. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 46. N.

Tin-chan, a town of Aſia, in the king- of Corea: fifty-three miles WNW. tchcou.

Tingen, a town of Germany, in the circle Swabia, and principality of Kletgau, on Wutach, formerly, with its diſtrict, con- ing a lordſhip. In the year 1499, it med, by the Swiſs: twenty-nine E. Bâle, and thirty-ſix W. Conſtance. 25. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

Tin-hoo, a town of China, of the third in the province of Quang-ſi: twenty N. King-yuen.

Tinneren, a town of Holland, on the : two leagues E. Schoonhoven.

Tinnhoven, a town of Utrecht: 2¼ leagues Utrecht.

Tin-kiong, a town of China, of the third in the province of Se-tchuen: forty E. Kouang-ngan.

Tin-koue, a town of China, of the third in the province of Hou-quang: ty-five miles NW. Tſin.

Tin-pe, a town of China, of the third in the province of Quang-tong: ty-ſeven miles SSE. Kao-tcheou.

Tinsong, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom 350 miles NNW. Juthia.

Tin-ting, a town of Aſia, in the country 268 miles ESE. Hami.

Tin-ſin-ouei, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: hree miles SE. Peking.

Tinté, a town of France, in the depart- the Mayne and Loire, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châ- 1¼ league S. Châteauneuf, and 3 Angers.

Tinteniac, a town of France, in the depart- the Channel, and chief place of a in the diſtrict of Avranches: one E. Avranches, and four WNW.

Tintzbach, a river of Germany, in the Swabia, which runs into the near Nurtingen, in the duchy of burg.

Tinto, a river of Spain, which runs into near Talavan, in the province of dura.

Tin-tou, a town of Aſia, in the country tor: 688 miles SE. Hami. *Long.* E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 56. N.

Tinzen, a town of Germany, in the duchy three miles S. Cilley.

Tiout, a town of Africa, in the kingdom four leagues NE. Sallee.

Tiphaines, a town of France, in the de- f the Vendée, and chief place of in the diſtrict of Montaigu: three leagues E. Montaigu, and two W. Mortagne.

Tiffeſh, anciently *Theveſte*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: forty miles S. Bona.

Tiga, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 130. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 6. 25. N.

Tigaon, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 128. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 10. N.

Tigilſkoi, a town of Kamtchatka: eighty miles W. Ukinskoi. *Long.* 175. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 20. N.

Tignale, a town of the iſland of Corſica: thirty miles SE. Corte.

Tignes, a town of Savoy, in the Tarentaiſe: three miles SE. St. Maurice.

Tigré, a province of Africa, in the empire of Abyſſinia, about 200 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. What, in a ſpecial manner, makes the riches of Tigré, is, that it lies neareſt the market, which is Arabia; and and all the merchandiſe deſtined to croſs the Red Sea muſt paſs through this province, ſo that the governor has the choice of all commodities wherewith to make his market. The ſtrongeſt male, the moſt beautiful female, the pureſt gold, the largeſt teeth of ivory, all muſt paſs through his hand.

Tigris, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the mountains of Armenia, paſſes by Diarbek, Moſul, and many other cities and towns, and joining its waters with the Euphrates, both together run into the Perſian Gulf, below Baſſora.

Tiguillaca, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and juriſdiction of Paucar-Colla.

Tigy, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orleans: four leagues SE. Orleans.

Tiban, a town of Hungary: twenty miles SW. Stulweiſenburg.

Tijola, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: five miles SW. Purchena.

Tikiob, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: four miles SW. Helſingoer.

Tikitbockitbock, a ſettlement on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 60. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 15. N.

Til, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: twenty leagues W. Tauris.

Tila Nuvi, one of the Lipari Iſlands: ſix miles SSW. Stromboli.

Tilborg, a town of Brabant, celebrated for its manufacture of cloth: ten miles S. Bois-le-Duc.

Tilbury Fort, a fortreſs of England, on the north ſide of the Thames, in the county of Eſſex, erected in the reign of Charles II, and furniſhed with a garriſon. In the village.

village, from which it receives its name, is a medicinal ſpring, diſcovered in the year 1727; its ſituation is oppoſite Graveſend: twenty-eight miles E. London.

Filgbman's Iſland, an iſland in the Cheſapeak, near the coaſt of Maryland, in United America: twenty-five miles SE. Annapolis.

Till, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Tweed, two miles NE. Coldſtream.

Tillanjong, one of the Nicobar Iſlands, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 94. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

Tille (La), a river of France, which runs into the Saône, about a league below Auxonne.

Tillé, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beauvais: one league N. Beauvais.

Tillenenſee, a lake of Pruſſia: eight miles W. Lick.

Tillières, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verneuil: two leagues NE. Verneuil, and four W. Dreux.

Tilling, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: twenty-three miles SE. Upſal.

Tillot (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Remiremont: four leagues SE. Plombieres, and 3½ Remiremont.

Tilly, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun: three leagues S. Verdun, and 2½ N. St. Mihiel.

Tilly, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grand Andelys: two leagues SE. Grand Andelys.

Tilly, a town of Brabant: two leagues W. Gembloux.

Tilly la Campagne, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: 1½ league SSE. Caen, and 4½ N. Falaiſe.

Tilly Verolle, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: three leagues W. Caen, and two S. Bayeux.

Tilſit, a town of Pruſſia, in the Lithuanian department; large, rich, and commercial. It obtained the privileges of a city in the year 1552; though the caſtle is ſaid to have been ſtanding ſo early as the year 1289. The river Memel, which runs along the north ſide of the town, opens to it a very advantageous trade with Konigſberg, in corn, linſeed, butter, and other proviſions. Tilſit, properly ſo called, conſiſts of two long ſtreets, of a proportionate breadth, which are called the German-ſtreet and the High-ſtreet, contiguous to which is the ſuburbs, called the *Liberty*. The number of houſes in the city is about 600, and the inhabitants amount to 7000 ſouls. The eccleſiaſtical buildings are an evangelical or Lutheran German church, a Lithuanian church, and a Calviniſt, or reform church. Without the town ſtands a Lutheran chapel, and about an Engliſh mile from it, a Roman Catholic chapel. The flat country about Tilſit, which is about ſixteen miles in length, and as many in breadth, is one of the moſt fertile ſpots in the whole kingdom: the inhabitants of it breed great numbers of horſes, cattle, and furniſh not only Pruſſia, but likewiſe other provinces, with excellent butter and cheeſe; and the fiſheries in the place are alſo conſiderable. The horſes are large and ſtrong, but clumſy. Barley is almoſt the only grain ſown in theſe parts, which afford little or no wood. The meadow land is, in ſpring, expoſed to inundations by the overflowing of the rivers, which often do great damages: 50 miles NE. Konigſberg, and 95 SSW. Mittau. *Long.* 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 8. N.

Tim, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk: forty-four miles E. Kurſk. *Long.* 55. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Timan, a town of South America, in the country of Popayan: 100 miles from Popayan. *Long.* 53. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 2. 25. N.

Timavo, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, which runs into the Gulf of Trieſte, near Duino.

Timber, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania, which runs into the Nemouin: four miles NE. Wipe.

Timber, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, ſix miles W. Inſterburg.

Timelfiord, a bay of the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway: thirty-two miles S. Romſdal.

Timens, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: fifteen miles S. Stavanger.

Timerycotta, a town and fortreſs of Indoſtan, in the country of Golconda: forty-four miles SE. Hydrabad, and nine miles W. Maſulipatam. *Long.* 79. 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 20. N.

Timeſquis, or *Timaſquit*, a town of Africa, in the country of Darah: thirty leagues S. Tafilet.

Tim-hem, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty-ſeven miles NNE. Pao-ting.

Timiru, a town of the iſland of Cuba, 20 miles WSW. Villa del Principe.

Timmiſkamain Lake, a lake of North America, in Canada: 130 leagues W. Quebec.

Timoan, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, inhabited by Malays; ſhips may

wood and water, the anchorage is good almoſt all round the iſland. *Long.* 104. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 58. N.

Timok, a river of Servia, which riſes in Mount Hemus, and runs into the Danube: 18 miles N. Viddin.

Tmonville, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morhange: three leagues W. Morhange, and four SE. Metz.

Tmpheeva, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ilim: thirty-two miles NW. Verchoturſk.

Timor, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about forty leagues in length, and eleven in breadth. The Portugueſe were the firſt Europeans who formed any kind of ſettlement on this iſland, who fled to it as a place of refuge from their enemies, the Dutch. But they were purſued by thoſe implacable enemies, and in the year 1613, driven from Cupan, a town ſituated at the weſt end of the iſland, where the Dutch have ever ſince rebuilded and garriſoned a fort which the Portugueſe had erected. The principal productions are ſanders-wood and wax, which the Dutch receive in exchange for courſe linen, but on the whole the profits ariſing from the commerce is little more than ſufficient to defray the expences, and the ſettlement in all probability is continued merely to keep out other nations. *Long.* 124. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 24. S.

Timor, or *Motir*, one of the Moluccas iſles, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, a few miles ſouth from Tidor, near the weſt coaſt of Gilolo, the ſouthern extremity lies in *Long.* 130. E. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 23. S.

Timor Laut, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 131. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 15. S.

Timow, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: ſeventy-five leagues ESE. Laſſa.

Timarkeng, or *Fortreſs of Iron*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 20 leagues NW. Latac.

Timbebray, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Domfront. In the year 1106, a battle was fought here, between Henry II, king of England, and his brother Robert, when the latter was taken and kept in priſon till his death, being deprived of his ſight, by the command of the tyrant-conqueror: 3½ leagues N. Domfront, and 7½ SW. Falaiſe.

Timo, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias: twenty miles NW. Oviedo.

Timozelen, or *Timzulen*, a town of Africa, in the country of Darah: 120 miles SW. Fez.

Timula, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis.

Tine, or *Tyne*, a river of England, which riſes in two ſtreams, one called the *North Tyne*, which riſes on the borders of Scotland, in the north-weſt part of the county of Northumberland; the other, which is called the *South Tyne*, riſes about ſeven miles ſouth from Aldſtone, in Cumberland: both theſe ſtreams unite near Hexham, from whence the united ſtream proceeds to Newcaſtle, and from thence to the German Sea, at Tinemouth.

Tinea, a river of Piedmont, which riſes in the Alps, and runs into the Var, about twelve miles N. Nice.

Tineh, a town of Egypt: eighty-five miles NNE. Cairo, and ſixty-five N. Suez. *Long.* 30. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 48. N.

Tinemouth, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Northumberland, ſituated at the mouth of the Tine, on the German Sea. It is defended by a large caſtle well furniſhed with cannon, and inacceſſible from the ſea. The Tine here is not above ſeven feet deep at low water; and though the channel is good from hence to Newcaſtle, a ſand lies acroſs the mouth of it, called *The Bar*, with dangerous rocks about it, called the *Black Middins*; but to prevent ſhips running on them by night, there are light-houſes ſet up, and maintained by the Trinity-Houſe, at Newcaſtle; and near them is Clifford's Fort, built in 1672, which commands the mouth of the river. It has ſeveral ſalt works; but its greateſt article of trade is coals, of which upwards of 770,000 chaldrons are ſent to London only, beſides other places. This place is now much reſorted to as a watering-place during the ſummer months: there was a monaſtery, the ruins whereof are ſtill to be ſeen, which was often plundered by the Danes. The weſtern gate is ſtill entire: nine miles ENE. Newcaſtle, and 280 N. London. *Lat.* 54. 54. N.

Tinento, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Genoa, at the entrance of the Gulf of Spetia: eight miles S. Spetia.

Tinevelly, or *Palamcotta*, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the Carnatic; ſeventy-four miles SSW. Madura, and 148 SSE. Coimbetore. *Long.* 77. 46. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 42. N.

Ting, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, near the river Tam: 107 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 132. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 32. N.

Tingau, or *Tinch*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the abby of Kempten: ſeven miles NE. Kempten.

Ting-chan, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty miles SE. Haimen.

Ting-fan, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 992 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 5. N.

Ting-ngan,

Ting-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong, on the river of Limou: ſeventeen miles S. Kiong-tcheou-fou in the iſland of Hai-nan.

Tingo, or *Tenna*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic: 3 miles N. Fermo.

Tingri, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: thirty-eight leagues S. Zuenga.

Ting-tao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twelve miles SE. Tſao.

Ting-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 870 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 48. N.

Tingwalla, an iſland of Sweden, in the north part of the Wenner Lake, whereon the town of Carlſtadt is built.

Ting-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: twenty miles SE. Yao-ngan.

Ting-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty miles S. Fong-yang.

Ting-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: ſixty-five miles SE. Nan-ngan.

Ting-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kialing river: fifteen miles SW. Kouang-ngan.

Tinian, one of the Mariana Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean, about forty miles in circumference; firſt diſcovered by the crew of a Manilla ſhip; which was caſt away here in the year 1638. The author of Anſon's Voyage gives a pleaſing deſcription of this iſland, as found by the crew of the Centurion, in the year 1742. Commodore Byron who viſited it in the year 1765, and anchored on the ſouth-weſt end of the iſland, in the ſame place where the Centurion lay, inſtead of delightful lawns he found the trees and underwood ſo thick, that in endeavouring to force a paſſage through, they were entangled, and cut as if with whip-cord. After they had cleaned the well which they imagined was the ſame at which lord Anſon filled his caſks, commodore Byron found the water brackiſh, and full of worms. He ſays, "the road alſo where the ſhips lay, was a dangerous ſituation at this ſeaſon (Auguſt 1ſt) for the bottom is a hard ſand, and large coral rocks; and the anchor having no hold in the ſand, is in perpetual danger of being cut to pieces by the coral; to prevent which, as much as poſſible, I rounded the cables, and buoyed them up with empty water-caſks. Another precaution alſo was taught me by experience, for at firſt I moored, but finding the cables much damaged, I reſolved to be ſingle for the future, that by veering away, or heaving in, as we ſhould have more or leſs wind, we might always keep them from being ſlack, and conſequently from rubbing, and this e pedient ſucceeded to my wiſh. At the and change of the moon, a prodigious ſw tumbles in here, ſo that I never ſaw ſhip anchor toll ſo much as our's did, while lay here; and it once drove in from the w ward with ſuch violence, and broke ſo upon the reef, that I was obliged to pu ſea for a week; for if our cable had pa in the night, and the wind had been the ſhore, which ſometimes happens fo or three days together, the ſhip mu vitably have been loſt upon the rock ſoon found that the iſland produced four-oranges, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, vas, and paupaus in abundance; but found no water-melons, ſcurvy-graſs, o rel. Notwithſtanding the fatigue and d that we had endured, and the variou mates we had paſſed through, neither o ſhips had yet loſt a ſingle man, ſince ſailing from England but while we lay two died of fevers, a diſeaſe with w many were ſeized, though we all reco very faſt from the ſcurvy. I am ind opinion that this is one of the moſt unhe ſpots in the world, at leaſt during the in which we were here. The rains violent, and almoſt inceſſant; and the ſo great as to endanger ſuffocation: beſid inconvenience which we ſuffered from weather, we were inceſſantly torment the flies in the day, and by the muſqui the night. The iſland alſo ſwarms centipedes and ſcorpions, and a large ant, ſcarcely inferior to either in the ma ty of its bite. Beſides theſe, here venomous inſects without numbers, alt unknown to us, by which many of u fered ſo ſeverely, that we were afraid down in our beds; nor were thoſe o in a much better ſituation than thoſe on for great numbers of theſe creatures carried into the ſhip with the wood, took poſſeſſion of every birth, and l poor ſeamen no place of reſt, either or upon the deck. Our principal re for freſh meat, was the wild hog, with the iſland abounds. Theſe creatures ar fierce, and ſome of them ſo large, that caſe frequently weighed 200 pounds. Gore, one of our mates, at laſt, diſcove pleaſant ſpot, upon the north-weſt part iſland, where cattle were in great plenty whence they might be brought to the te ſea. We were now upon the whole well ſupplied with proviſions, eſpeci we baked freſh bread every day for th and the fatigue of our people being les were fewer ill with the fever; but few them were ſo much diſordered by e a very fine looking fiſh, which we here, that their recovery was for a lon doubtful." The author of lord Anſon

age ſays, that the people on board the Centurion, thought it prudent to abſtain from fiſh, as the few which they caught at their firſt arrival ſurfeited thoſe who eat of them. Beſides the fruit that has been mentioned already, this iſland produces cotton and indigo in abundance, and would certainly be of great value, if it were ſituated in the Weſt Indies. The ſurgeon of the Tamar enclosed a large ſpot of ground here, and made a very pretty garden, but we did not ſtay long enough to derive any advantage from it. Long. 146. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. N.

Tinima, a town of the iſland of Cuba: thirty-three miles WNW. Bayamo.

Tinngburg, a town of Hungary: ſixteen miles N. Preſburg.

Tiniſſi, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ten miles SE. Konigingratz.

Tinſaleen, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco: thirty-four leagues SE. Morocco.

Tino, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of Genoa, at the entrance of the Gulf of Spetia: ſix miles S. Spetia.

Tinos, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently called *Tenos*; of a long oval form, about ſixty miles in circumference. It is mountainous and well cultivated: the fruits are excellent, melons, figs, and grapes; of the latter the inhabitants make ſome good wine, but the chief riches of the iſland ariſe from its ſilk, of which 2000lb. are obtained annually. It belongs to the Venetians, and is governed by a proveditor. It is the ſee of a Roman Catholic bishop: but the greater part of the inhabitants are the Greek church. The two principal places are Tinos and St. Nicolo, in which there are upwards of fifty villages. *Long.* 42. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 36. N.

Tinta, a town of South America, in the province of Cuſco, and juriſdiction of Canas and Canches, which is likewiſe ſometimes called *Tinta*.

Tinteniac, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Malo: twelve leagues SSE. Dinan, and 6¼ S. St. Malo.

Tinto, a river of Spain, in the province of Seville, which owes its name to the waters being tinged of a yellow colour; they are of a petrifying quality, and harden the ſand; and ſtone happens to fall in and reſt upon either, they both become, in a year's time, firmly united and conglutinated. This river withers all the plants on its banks, as well as the roots of trees, which it dyes of the ſame hue as its waters. No kind of fiſh will come up where it reaches, nor are fiſh ever in its ſtream. It kills worms in dogs when given to drink; but in general animals will drink out of this river, except goats, whoſe fleſh, nevertheleſs, has an excellent flavour. Theſe ſingular properties continue till other rivulets run into it and alter its nature; for, when it paſſes by Niebla, it is not different from other rivers, and falls into the Atlantic ſix leagues lower down, at the town of Huelva, where it is two leagues broad, and admits of large veſſels, which may come up the river as high as San Juan del Puerto, three leagues above Huelva.

Tinſeda, a town of Africa, in the province of Darah. *Long.* 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 30. N.

Tion, a river of Savoy, which runs from the lake of Annecy to the Siers.

Tiookea, King George's Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean, ſo called by the natives.

Tiorn, an iſland in the North Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Sweden, about twenty-ſeven miles in circumference, containing three pariſhes, and abounding in excellent paſtures. *Long.* 11. 29. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. N.

Tipera, or *Tipra*, a country of Aſia, ſituated to the eaſt of Bengal, on the borders of Meckley; at ſometimes independent, and ſome times ſubject to Aracan; the inhabitants are ſaid to be moſt ſubject to goitres or wens in the throat, a diſeaſe generally attributed to the water drank. A town of the ſame name is laid down in the maps, as ſituated on the river. *Long.* 110. E. Ferro: *Lat.* 24, 20. N.

Ti-ping, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 25 miles SE. King-ki-tao.

Tipperary, a town of Ireland, in the county of that name: twenty miles SE. Limerick, and nine W. Caſhel.

Tipperary, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, bounded on the north-eaſt by King's County; on the eaſt by Queen's County and Kilkenny; on the ſouth by Waterford; and on the weſt by Limerick, Clare, and Galway: fifty-two miles in length, and from twelve to thirty-one in breadth. It contains twenty-four pariſhes, 30,700 houſes, and 169,000 inhabitants. This county is in ſome parts mountainous, but to no great extent; and elſe-where the ſoil is generally good, and in ſome large tracts extremely fertile, more adapted for the feeding of cattle, than for cultivation by the plough; notwithſtanding which, much wheat is raiſed in the ſouth part and near fifty boulting mills are counted on the different rivers, a much greater number than is found in any other county. The principal river is the Suir, beſides which there are abundance of ſmaller rivers and brooks. In Clonmell both the linen and woollen manufactures flouriſh: near Silver-mines are mines of lead, with a mixture of ſilver; but the principal productions are cattle, ſheep, butter and flour,

the laſt particularly for Dublin. The county Caſhell, Clonmell, and Fethard, each ſend two members to the Iriſh parliament; Clonmell is the county town.

Tipra, ſee *Tipera*.

Tipſa, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 75 miles SE. Conſtantina.

Tir, a town of Perſia in the province of Choraſan: ſeven leagues NW. Herat.

Tir, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: twenty leagues NE. Schiras.

Tiraght, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland: eight miles SW. from Dunmore Head.

Tiramany-nutoo, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Cauvery: eight miles N. Carroor.

Tiran, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea: *Lat.* 27. 40. N.

Tirano, a town of the Griſons, in the Valtetine, and reſidence of a governor called Podeſta, on the Adda: formerly ſurrounded with walls, by Ludovico Sforza, as a defence againſt the Griſons, who deſtroyed the fortifications when they gained poſſeſſion of the town. The chief trade is in wine and ſilk; twenty-four miles ENE. Morbegno, and eighteen SW. Bormio.

Tirbia, a town of Spain in the province of Catalonia: ſixteen miles NW. Urgel.

Tiree, or *Tiry*, one of the Hebrides or Weſtern iſlands of Scotland: ten miles in length, and from one to three broad, ſituated to the ſouth-weſt of Col, from which it is ſeparated by a channel about a mile and half wide. The coaſt is chiefly rocky, interſected with ſeveral beautiful ſandy bays, ſome of which are a mile broad at their entrance; about half the iſland is arable, with ſeveral hills; twenty-four lakes, great and ſmall, which cover about 600 acres; the ſoil is various, ſandy, moſſy, with ſome diſtricts of clay and others of black earth; about 245 tons of kelp are annually made on this iſland: the number of ſouls is eſtimated at 2416, the number of horſes 1400, of ſheep 600, and of black cattle 1800. *Long.* 3. 48. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 32. N.

Tireb, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ſituated on the Meinder; the inhabitants are chiefly Turks: thirty-two miles SSE. Smyrna, and twenty-five NE. Scalanova.

Tireymeg Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 107. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 52. N.

Tirgul, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 62 miles W. Jaſſy.

Tirgulformos, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia; twenty miles W. Jaſſi.

Tiripin, a ſeaport of South America, in the province of Terra Firma, and province of Cumana.

Tirlemont, or *Tillemont*, a town of Brabant, called by the people of the country Tienen, ſituated on the river Geete. It was anciently one of the principal cities of Brabant, and made one-fourth quarter in the aſſembly of the States; but that precedence was afterward removed to Bois-le-Duc. It certainly has been a very flouriſhing and populous city, and many veſtiges of its grandeur are yet viſible; but it has ſuffered much by war, and other calamities, particularly in 1635, when it was taken and ſacked by the French and Dutch; and in the year 1695 fire, which happened through the careleſs of a workman, conſumed the principal church, and the greater part of the city to aſhes: nine miles SE. Louvain, and twenty-four WNW. Liege.

Tirnau, a town of Hungary, containing nine churches, and as many convents. The town was built in the 13th century. In the year 1683, it was burned down by Count Tekely's troops: twenty miles ENE. Vienna, and fifty E. Vienna.

Tirſchenried, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: twenty-eight miles NNE. Amberg, and twelve E. Kemnat.

Tirſrum, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: three miles S. Linkioping.

Tiſholtz, a town of Hungary: ten miles ENE. Liberen.

Tiſquiuu Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 95. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. N.

Tiſte, a poſt town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: twenty miles NE. Rotenburg.

Titan, ſee *Levant*.

Titchvin, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the river Sias: eighty four miles NNE. Novgorod. *Long.* 33. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 52. N.

Titerud, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: thirty-eight miles Chriſtiania.

Titi See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Stuhlingen: fourteen miles NNW. Stuhlingen.

Titicaca, or *Chucuito*, a lake of South America, in the vice royalty of Buenos Ayres and biſhopric of Cuſco, upwards of 100 leagues in circumference, and 400 fathoms depth. The water of this lake, though neither ſalt nor brackiſh, is muddy, and has ſomething ſo nauſeous in its taſte as not to be drank. It abounds with fiſh of two or three kinds and qualities: the one large and palatable, by the Indians called *ſuchis*; the other ſmall, inſipid, and bony, which the Indians long ſince called *boyas*. On it are alſo great numbers of geeſe and other wild fowl. Its ſhores are covered with flags and ruſhes, the materials of which the bridges of the

…y are made. As the weſtern limits of this …e are called *Chucuto*; ſo thoſe on the eaſt …s are diſtinguiſhed by the name of Omaſ…o. In it are ſeveral iſlands, among which …e very large, and anciently was a moun…n, ſince levelled by order of the Yncas. …owever gave to the lake its own name of …ca, which in the Indian language, …ſies a mountain of lead, and about two …et ſhots from the ſhore. In this iſland …ſt Ynca Mancho-capac, the illuſtrious …der of the empire of Peru invented this …al fable: That the ſun, his father, …aced him there, together with his …n: comfort Mama Ocllo Huaco; en…g them to draw the neighbouring peo…m the ignorance, rudeneſs, and barba…m which they lived, and to humanize …n by cuſtoms, laws and religious rites, …ted by himſelf: ſo that in return for …benefits reſulting from this artful ſtrata…, the iſland has been looked upon as …d by the Indians.

…*Ara*, a mountain of Ruſſia, in the …rnment of Upha. *Long.* 79. E. Ferro. …52. 25. N.

…*us*, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the …n of **Uri**, one of the higheſt, if not …largeſt mountain in Swiſſerland: 11 … SSW. Altorff.

…*o*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom …ples, and province of Baſilicata: ſix …SW. Potenza.

…*vo*, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern…of Kaluga: forty miles ESE. Kaluga.

…*n*, a town of Moravia, in the circle …au: eight miles SW. Freyberg.

…*i (Lake)*, a lake of Africa, in the …n of **Algiers**, ſituated near moun…f the ſame name: ſixty miles S. Al…

…*rg*, or *Dietting*, a town of Germany, …circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of …att: five miles N. Aichſtatt.

…*manning*, or *Dittmaning*, a town of …ny, in the circle of Bavaria, and arch…ic of Salzburg, on the Salza. In the …310, a peſtilential diſeaſe made ſuch …in this town, that 1300 perſons died …n the 11th of November and the 2d …ruary following. In the year 1571, …the whole town was burned down by …g: 20 miles NNW. Salzburg, and …NW. Lauffen. *Long.* 30. 31. E. … *Lat.* 48. 1. N.

…, a town of Hungary, on the Theyſſe: …. ESE. Peter Warden, and 24 NW. …de.

…, a town of Germany, in the circle …ſphalia, and duchy of Juliers: four … NNE. Juliers.

…*a*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the …n Irac: 130 miles W. Baſſora.

…*verton*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, ſituated on the river Ex, where it is joined by the Lowman, with two weekly markets, on Tueſday and Saturday. It has long been celebrated for its woollen manufacture, particularly kerſeys. This town has been three times nearly deſtroyed by fire. In the year 1598, 600 houſes were deſtroyed; in 1612, the loſs ſuſtained was computed at 35,000l.; and, in the year 1731, another fire deſtroyed 200 of the beſt houſes, with moſt of the manufactures, to the amount of 150,000l. Next year, an act of parliament was paſſed for rebuilding it, enjoining that the new houſes ſhould be covered with lead or tile, inſtead of thatch; that no perilous trades ſhould be exerciſed in the ſtreets; no ſtacks of corn, ſtraw, hay, &c. be erected there; that fire-engines ſhould be provided againſt like accidents; that houſes ſhould be demoliſhed to ſtop any future fire; that particular houſes ſhould be pulled down for widening the ſtreets and paſſages: 14 miles N. Exeter, and 161 W. London.

Tiverton, a town of the United States of America, in Rhode Iſland, on the Taunton River: 15 miles SE. Providence.

Tiboldm, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Scaggerac: four miles NNE. Fladſtrand.

Tiviot, a river of Scotland, which riſes about twelve miles SW. from Hawick, in the county of Roxburgh, and runs into the Tweed, at Kelſoe.

Tiuki Karagan, a cape on the eaſt ſide of the Caſpian Sea: 156 miles SE. Aſtrachan. *Long.* 68. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

Tiulit, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: four leagues SW. Fez.

Tiumen, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, at the union of the Piſchma and the Tura. This town is not built parallel to the river Tura, but at right angles with it; and the little river Piſchma runs through the town, and falls into the Tura at the extremity of it. Over the river is a bridge, of eighty-three fathoms in length; and a little below it ſtands a fort, built with ſtone, in which is a church of the ſame materials. Without this fortification, and towards the lower bank of the Tura, are ſix wooden churches, a convent of nuns, with a church, and 500 dwelling-houſes. At the lower end of the town is an oſtrog. Beyond the Tumenka lies the Yamſkaia ſloboda, or ſuburb, conſiſting of 250 houſes, inhabited by people of all ranks and profeſſions; and at the extremity of this ſuburb ſtands a monaſtery; it has likewiſe three churches, built with ſtone. Another ſuburb lies oppoſite to Tiumen, on the north ſide of the Tura, which is inhabited by Ruſſians, Mahometan Tartars, and Bucharians: 112 miles WSW. Tobolſk, and 320 ENE. Upha. *Long* 83. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. N.

Tivoli, anciently called *Tibur*, a town of

Italy, in the Campania di Roma, ſituated on rocky mountain, planted with olive-trees, which are ſaid to yield the beſt oil in Italy; the ſee of a biſhop, held immediately under the pope. The town itſelf is mean, and contains a great number of forges. The cathedral is built on the ruins of a temple of Hercules. In the market-place are two images of Oriental granite, repreſenting Iſis, the Egyptian deity. The principal beauty of this place ariſes from the river Teverone, which falling headlong about fifty feet down the rock, forms a noble caſcade, and ſeveral leſſer ones, called *Le Caſcadelle*. The latter are extremely pictureſque; as is alſo a deep ravine in the hill, called *La Grotta di Nettuno*, into which the great caſcade falls. To enrich the view, here are ſome fine remains of ancient buildings, as the villa of Mecænas, and particularly the little round temple of the Sibyl, as it is commonly called, but rather of Veſta; one of the moſt elegant remains of the Grecian architecture. The naturaliſt will here take pleaſure in obſerving the continual formation of new Tiburtine ſtone from the depoſit of water deſcending from the calcareous Apennines: fifteen miles ENE. Rome.

Tiuters, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Gulf of Finland: eighty miles ENE. Revel. *Long.* 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 40. N.

Tivy, a river of South Wales, which riſes about five miles N. from Tregaron, in the county of Cardigan, and runs into the ſea, about three miles below Cardigan.

Tizzano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: thirteen miles S. Parma.

Tlaſcala, a province of North America, in the government of Mexico; bounded on the north by Guaſteca, on the eaſt by the Gulf of Mexico and the province of Guaxaca, on the ſouth by the Pacific Ocean, and on the weſt by the province of Mexico Proper; about 320 miles in length, and from 40 to 120 in breadth. The climate, ſoil, and produce, are much the ſame with thoſe of Mexico Proper. On the weſt ſide there is a chain of mountains for the ſpace of eighteen leagues, very well cultivated; and on the north is alſo a great ridge of mountains, the neighbourhood of which expoſes it to horrid tempeſts, hurricanes, and frequent inundations, whereby houſes, even on the top of eminences, are ſometimes endangered. Yet this is allowed to be the moſt populous country of all America: and this is partly aſcribed to its having been originally an ally to Cortez, in the conqueſt of Mexico, who obtained a grant of it from the emperor Charles VI, alſo king of Spain, by which it is ſtill exempt from any ſervice or duty whatſoever to that crown, only paying the king of Spain a handful of maize for each head, as an acknowledgment; which inconſiderable parcels were ſaid, upwards of fifty years ago, to make up 13,000 buſhels; for produces ſo much of that Indian corn, t hence it has had the name of Tlaſcala, t is, the Land of Bread. By this means t towns and villages ſwarm with India This province was anciently a monarc till civil wars ariſing among the inhabita they formed themſelves into an ariſtocr of many princes, in order to get rid of They divided their towns into differe diſtricts, each of which nominated one their chiefs to reſide in the court of Tlaſc where they formed a ſenate, whoſe re tions were a law to the whole. Under form of government they maintained th ſelves a long while againſt the king Mexico, and continued in it till the recep of the Spaniards, under Cortez. When Spaniards firſt arrived here, it is ſaid to contained 300,000 inhababitants; and A affirms, that it had a market-place enough to hold 30,000 buyers and ſe that in the ſhambles were ſeldom leſs 15,000 ſheep, 4000 oxen, and 2000 h But matters were ſo much altered, Gemelli, who was here in 1698, ſays, then become an ordinary village, w pariſh church, in which hangs up a pi of the ſhip which brought Cortez to Vera Cruz.

Tlaſcala, a town of North America, anciently the capital of the province to w it gives name, ſituated on a river, w runs into the Pacific Ocean: thirty mile Puebla de los Angelos, and 140 NW. V Cruz.

Tlemſam, or *Telemſam*, ſee *Tremecen*

Tletſch, a town of Ruſſia, in the gov ment of Tobolſk, on the Iriſch: 72 ESE. Tobolſk.

Tmaié, a town of Egypt: twelve NE. Manſora.

Tmeſchede, or *Muſchede*, a town of G many, in the circle of Weſtphalia, county of Arenſberg, on the left ſide o Roer: three miles NW. Arenſberg.

Toa, a river of the iſland of Porto which runs into the harbour of Porto

Toaloor, a town of Hindooſtan, Myſore country: three miles SE. V binellore.

Tobago, one of the Caribbee Islan the Weſt Indies, about thirty miles in le from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt, and nine in breadth. This iſland was firſt covered by Columbus, in the year 1 but we know of no ſettlement that he of his countrymen made upon the When an adventurous ſpirit for diſc prevailed in England under queen Eli Sir Robert Dudley, ſon of the famous Leiceſter, in an expedition againſt Trin gave the Engliſh governor the firſt n

peo-

peopling Tobago, which was then uninhabited by any European nation: but this project met with ſmall encouragement. William, earl of Pembroke, in the year 1628, obtained a grant of this iſland, with that of Barbuda and St. Bernard, but his death happening in leſs than two years after, the deſign came to nothing. About the year 1632, ſome Zealanders having fitted out a ſmall ſquadron for trading to thoſe iſlands, made ſuch a favourable report of this in particular, upon their return home, that the company of merchants to which they belonged, undertook to ſettle it, and gave it the name of *New Walcheren*, from one of the iſlands in Zealand. The new colony, in a ſhort time, increaſed to about 200, who, finding themſelves peſtered by the viſits of the Caribbean Indians, began to erect a fort for their preſervation. The Indians had recourſe to the Spaniards, who readily granted them aſſiſtance. They ſent a force upon the iſland, which demoliſhed the riſing fort, and exterminated the new colony. It was probably from ſome Dutch merchants who travelled to Courland, that James, duke of that country, conceived the deſign of ſettling Tobago. Being a prince of an active diſpoſition, and finding there was room for ſuch a ſettlement, he ſent over a colony of his own ſubjects, who ſettled upon what has ſince been called *Great Courland Bay*, and erected a ſmall regular fort, with a town, in the neighbourhood; and the duke's title was farther confirmed by a grant from Charles II, king of England, but diſputed by the Dutch. Upon the extinction of the Kettler family, dukes of Courland, in the perſon of Ferdinand, ſon of duke James, the reſt of the iſland of Tobago, reverted to the crown of England, in the year 1737, and, by the definitive treaty, concluded at Paris, in the year 1763, Tobago was ceded in full right to Great Britain. A few Indians, while it was in its ſtate of neutrality, were the only ſettled inhabitants, and they lived in huts, on the ſea-coaſt, towards the northern extremity of the iſland. Thoſe Indians are by nature far more tractable than the other Caribbeans; and though enthuſiaſtically fond of liberty, there is no doubt but that every perſon might prevail with them to enjoy it, under a mild protection. The climate of Tobago is far more temperate than could be expected in an iſland that is but eleven degrees fixteen minutes north from the equator; for the heat is allayed by the ſea-breezes. Tobago has another favourable circumſtance to recommend it, by its lying out of the tract of thoſe hurricanes that prove ſo fatal to the other Weſt India Iſlands. The ſurface of the iſland is unequal and agreeably diverſified; and no part of it is rugged or impaſſible, though its north-weſt extremity is mountainous. Its ſoil is of different kinds, but in general the mould is rich and black, and proper for producing, in the greateſt plenty, whatever is raiſed in other parts of the Weſt Indies. The abundance of ſprings upon the iſland, contributes to its healthfulneſs, and its bays and creeks are ſo diſpoſed as to be very commodious for all kinds of ſhipping. It is, however, to be remarked, that its ſituation requires fortifications to render the iſland ſecure againſt the viſits of ſavages and enemies. Beſides its producing the different kinds of wood that are to be found in the other Weſt India iſlands, the Dutch affirm, that both the true nutmeg-tree and the cinnamon-tree, with that which produces the real gum-copal, grows upon the iſland, but this aſſertion wants confirmation. Mr. Blome, who, in the year 1687, wrote the preſent ſtate of our American Iſlands, ſays, "that the ſoil of Tobago produces Indian corn, Guinea corn, peas, beans, French beans, figs, pine-apples, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, limes, plantains, bananas, grapes, guavas, tamarinds, prickly pears, papas, and a variety of other fruits, which are not to be found in Europe. The cocoa-tree grows here to ſuch perfection, that the Indians call it God's-tree, as producing both meat, drink, and clothing. Muſk-melons, water-melons, cucumbers, gourds, and pompions, are raiſed to perfection: neither is there any want of potatoes, yams, carrots, turnips, parſnips, onions, and manioc. Wild hogs abounded ſo much upon Tobago, that the people killed, at leaſt, twenty thouſand of them every year, without their being ſenſibly diminiſhed. Here are likewiſe found peccaros, reſembling ſwine, armadilloes, guanoes, Indian rabbits, and badgers. Horſes, cows, aſſes, ſheep, deer, goats, and rabbits, were probably introduced by the Dutch, and have multiplied exceedingly. The ſea is ſtored with excellent fiſh, particularly turtle of every kind, and mullets of a moſt delicious taſte, with other kinds unknown in England. In ſhort, the commodities which the country doth, or may produce, are cocoa-nut, ſugar, tobacco, indico, ginger, ſarſaparilla, ſemper-vivum, bees-wax, venelloes, natural balſam, balm, ſilk-graſs, green tar, ſoap-earth, with many curious ſhells, ſtones, marcaſites, and minerals. *Long.* 60. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 16. N.

Tobak, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia: thirty-four miles NNW. Iſmael.

Toban, a town of the Iſland of Cuba: ſixteen miles NE. Trinidada.

Tobar, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: ſix leagues from Burgos.

Tobitſchau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: eight miles SE. Proſnitz.

Tobler Bach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Glatt,

two

two miles NW. Sultz, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Toblpad, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles SSW. Graz.

Tobol, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near the Mountain of Titan Ara, on the eaſt borders of the government of Upha, and joins the Irtiſch, at Tobolſk.

Tobolovo, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Eniſei. *Long.* 104. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 40. N.

Tobolſk, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, at the conflux of the Irtiſch and Tobol. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and was heretofore the capital of all Siberia. This city is divided into the Upper and Lower Town. The Upper Town ſtands very high, on the eaſt-ſide of the Irtiſch; and the Lower Town lies on a plain, between the hill, on which the former is built, and the river. Both towns, taken together, are of a very large circumference; but the houſes are all built with wood. In the Upper Town, which is properly called the city, ſtands the fort, which was built with ſtone, by governor Gagarin. In the fort are the governor's court, as it is called, the governor's houſe, the archbiſhop's palace, the exchange, and two of the principal churches, which are all ſtone buildings. The Upper Town, which ſtands on the eaſt-ſide of the fort, and is incloſed within an earthen rampart, affords nothing remarkable, but a market for proviſions, and all kinds of ſmall ware, three wooden churches, and a convent. The Lower Town contains a market-place for all kinds of proviſions, on which ſeveral ſhops are built. The Upper Town is out of the reach of inundations from the river, by its high ſituation, which, however, is attended with this inconveniency, that the inhabitants are under a neceſſity of going down the hill for water. Beſides large maſſes of earth fall from the ſide of the hill, on which the town ſtands, towards the river, almoſt every year, which obliges the inhabitants to pull down and rebuild the houſes that ſtand near the declivity. The Lower Town, indeed, has water at hand, but is expoſed to inundations when the river overflows its banks; but ſuch floods do not happen every year. The town is very populous, and almoſt the fourth part of its inhabitants are Tartars, who are partly deſcended from thoſe that were ſettled there before the conqueſt of Siberia, and partly from the Bucharians. Theſe Tartars, in general, behave very quietly, and carry on ſome commerce; but practiſe no mechanic trades. They are very ſober, and averſe to intemperance, and all kinds of riotous living. The reſt of the inhabitants are Ruſſians, whoſe anceſtors were baniſhed hither for their crimes, or ſuch as are exiles themſelves. As every thing is ſold here ſo exceeding cheap, that a common man may live very well, at Tobolſk, for ten rubles a year; indolence and ſloth prevail to ſuch a degree, that it is a hard matter to get the leaſt utenſil, &c. made, though the town abounds with artificers, who want neither tools nor materials to carry on their reſpective trades. The commerce is in a flouriſhing condition, in this city: and the trade which the Bukharian and Calmuck merchants carry on in Indian goods, with which they ſupply all Siberia, and part of Ruſſia, is very conſiderable. All the Chineſe caravans are obliged to paſs through this town, and all the furs furniſhed by Siberia are brought into a warehouſe in this city, and from hence are forwarded to the Siberian chancery, at Moſcow. Several of the Swediſh officers, who were taken priſoners at the battle of Pultawa, and ſent to Tobolſk, ſet up ſchools here, in the year 1713, for teaching the children of Swedes, Ruſſians, Coſſacks, Tartars, &c. the German, Latin, and French languages, with geography, geometry, and drawing. Many of them alſo took in boarders. Theſe ſchools acquired great reputation; ſo that children were ſent hither for education, from a conſiderable diſtance; and the exemplary behaviour of theſe maſters, pedagogues, was attended with uncommon ſucceſs. However, when the peace of Nyſtadt was concluded, the Swediſh officers returned into their own country; and then theſe beneficial ſeminaries of learning dropped of courſe. Some time after a German ſchool was founded here, under the auſpices of the empreſs: 1000 miles E. Moſcow, and 1172 E. Peterſburg. *Long.* 86. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. N.

Tobolſkoi, a government of Ruſſia, extending from *Long.* 76. 30. to 125. 30. *Lat.* 57. to 78. N. including a conſiderable part of Siberia: Tobolſk is the capital.

Toboron, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 53 miles N. Tourfan Hotun.

Toboſo (El), a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: thirty-ſeven miles S. Huete.

Tobrona, a town of the Iſland of Cuba: 148 miles SW. Havannah.

Tocantins, a river of South America, in Braſil, which riſes about *Lat.* 18. S. and runs into the Atlantic, about *Lat.* 1. S. It is called *Para* for about 160 miles before it falls into the ſea.

Tocat, or *Tokat*, a city of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Carmania, and pachalic of Sivas, ſituated in the corner of a vally, almoſt ſurrounded with mountains, which afford quarries of marble, and well ſupplied with water, from innumerable ſprings: the ſtreets are well paved, but frequently lie on uneven ground. It is the reſidence of a cadi, a waiwode, and an aga, commanding a thouſand janizaries, and ſome ſpahis. The inhabita-

Inhabitants are computed to conſiſt of 20,000 Turkiſh families, 4000 Armenians, and about 400 families of Greeks. The Armenians have ſeven churches, the Greeks only one. It is the ſee of a metropolitan, dependent on the archbiſhop of Nicſara, or Neocaſarea, an ancient city, almoſt ruined, about two days' journey from Tocat. Here are ſome manufactures of ſilk and yellow Turkey leather, but the chief trade is in copper veſſels, kettles, candleſticks, &c. which are ſent to Conſtantinople, Egypt, &c. Tocat may be conſidered as the centre of trade of Aſia Minor. The caravans from Diarbeck arrive in eighteen days, from Sinop in ſix, from Burſa in twenty, from Smyrna in twenty-ſixteen, and proportionably leſs, on horſe-back or on mules: 355 miles E. Conſtantinople, and 150 W. Erzerum.

Toayma, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and kingdom of New Granada, on the river Para. *Long.* 43. 10. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 4. N.

Toayo, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela.

Toben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt: five miles W. Zerbſt.

Tobo, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Quoja.

Tocort, or *Tuggurt*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. It was formerly under the protection of the Turks, and paid a trifling acknowledgment. The inhabitants being diſguſted by the conduct of their maſters, revolted; but were reduced to obedience, the town taken, and great numbers of them put to the ſword: 240 miles SSE. Algiers. *Long.* 22. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 10. N.

Tocrur, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom of Negroland, on the Niger: 220 miles ENE. Tombuctou.

Tocſon Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 20 miles WSW. Tourfan. *Long.* 107. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 26. N.

Tod Head, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, in the country of Kincardine: five miles S. Stonehaven.

Todendorp, a town of Germany, in the county of Holſtein: ſix miles NE. Hamburg.

Todenhauſen, a village of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, near the left bank of the Weſer, where the French were defeated in the year 1759: three miles N. Minden.

Todi, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, near the Tiber, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope. It contains ſeveral churches and convents: 18 miles W. Spoleto, and 53 N. Rome. *Long.* 30. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 47. N.

Todaloor, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Coimbetore: five miles N. Coimbetore.

Todirveſti, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: ſix miles NE. Suczava.

Todorova, a town of Croatia: eighteen miles WNW. Novi.

Tods, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: nine miles ENE. Hanover.

Toe Head, a cape of Scotland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the Iſland of Lewis, in that part called *Harris*: forty-two miles SW. Stornaway. *Long.* 3. 59. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 59. N.

Toe Head, a cape of the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork. *Long.* 9. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

Toelchus de Apie, a diſtrict of South America, in the country of Patagonia.

Toelchus de a Caballo, a diſtrict of South America, in the country of Patagonia.

Toe-ling Hoiun, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 375 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 141. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 22. N.

Togda, or *Tudga*, a town and diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Sugulmeſſa: fifty miles W. Sugulmeſſa.

Togebaut, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: twenty-ſeven leagues N. Iſpahan.

Toggenburg, a county of Swiſſerland, dependent on the abby of St. Gal, bounded on the north by the territory of St. Gal, on the eaſt by the canton of Appenzell, on the ſouth by the county of the Sargans and the territory of Gaſter, and on the weſt by the canton of Zurich. In its natural quality it reſembles Appenzell and the other cantons, and, being full of fertile Alps, abounding in numerous breeds of cattle. Till the year 1436, this country had its own counts; the laſt of whom carried his indulgence to his vaſſals ſo far, as to grant them ſuch privileges as nearly amounted to a ſtate of abſolute freedom: accordingly, on his demiſe in the above year, they entered into a cloſe alliance with the cantons of Schwitz and Glaris, which alliance was confirmed in the year 1440. Afterwards the county deſcended to the barons of Raron; but, in the year 1468, they ſold it to Ulrich VIII, abbot of St. Gal, who, in the year 1469, entered into a perpetual league with the cantons of Schwitz and Glaris, and likewiſe gave his ſanction to the former compact between the inhabitants of the county and the ſaid cantons. In the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Toggenburgers reſenting the illegal and oppreſſive exactions of abbot Leodegarius, applied for aſſiſtance to their allies, who readily granted it; and, in the year 1707, Zurich and Bern alſo declared, that they would maintain the county of

Toggenburg in the ſecure enjoyment of its right and liberties againſt all illicit violence whatſoever. On this the people began to aſſert their rights, and, in the year 1707, in a ſolemn landeſgemine, held at Wattweil, renewed their federal oath, and erected three councils, named the great, leſſer, and privy, which are compoſed of an equal number of members of both ſects. The inteſtine commotions here continued, however, to increaſe, till, in the year 1712, they broke out into open war, in which Zurich and Bern ſided with the county, and Schwitz and Glaris with the abbot. The former overrunning all the abby's territories, ſecured the ſeveral paſſes into the country of Toggenburg, and the abbot and his conventuals betaking themſelves to flight, the council aſſumed the regency. In the year 1714, negociations for a peace were ſet on foot at Rorſchach, without effect, but at length, namely, in the year 1718, at Baden, in the Argau, an accommodation, confirming the liberties of the country, was brought about between the new abbot and the cantons of Bern and Zurich. Purſuant to this peace, the abbot and prince of St. Gal both is, and bears the title of, natural ſovereign and territorial lord of the county of Toggenburg; and the people are to take the accuſtomed oath to him, and to pay him ſuitable ſervices, but without any violence of their rights and liberties.

Tobotchie Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Hami: thirty miles NW. Hami-hotun.

Toiſſey, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Trevoux, near the Chalarogne and Saône, which unite about half a mile from the town: ſix leagues W. Bourgen-Breſſe, and eight N. Lyons.

Tokay, a town of Hungary, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Theyſe and Bodrog; celebrated for its wine, which, for ſtrength and flavour, is preferred to all the other wines of Hungary. It has ſeveral times ſuffered by war: 98 miles NW. Coloſvar, and 150 E. Vienna. *Long.* 38. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 55. N.

Toki-tao, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 138. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

Tokorari, or *Tokkorado*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, in the country of Anta.

Tol Pedan Penwith, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the weſtern extremity of Cornwall: three miles SE. from Land's End. *Long.* 5. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 4. N.

Tolago Bay, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the northern iſland of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean, with a good riding when the wind is weſt, in eleven to five fathoms on a ſtiff muddy bottom. Here is a cove, very convenient for taking in w and water; celery was found growing the ſhore. *Long.* 178. 34. E. Greenw *Lat.* 38. 22. S.

Toledo, a city of Spain, in New Caſtile the Tagus, the ſee of an archbiſhop, a univerſity, founded in the year 1475. origin of Toledo is uncertain; it is known to have been a Roman colony, made the depoſitory of the treaſury fo Rome. From the Romans it paſſed the dominion of the Goths; Leovigild ſided there and embelliſhed the city, became more conſiderable under his ceſſors. The Moors took Toledo in and reigned there until the year 1085, it was taken from them by Alphonſ who ſtyled himſelf emperor of T whence it took, and has preſerved, the of royal and imperial. Toledo, as is known, was formerly famous for the e fite temper of the ſword blades made and the genuine ones that ſtill rem fold at an exorbitant price. It is ſai the ſecret of hardening them has be recovered, and experiments have be with blades lately fabricated there, ſeem to juſtify this aſſertion. When theſe has undergone the operation of pering, if it is in the leaſt notched, b ing with it ſeveral violent blows on head-piece, it is rejected: almoſt al are made here, it is ſaid, will ſtand proof. Two centuries ago, Toledo con more than 200,000 inhabitants, but ſent it ſcarcely has 30,000. When a falls to decay it is never rebuilt; a twenty years more this city will be lit than a heap of ruins. Toledo is bui rocks, and commanded by eminences ſeem to preſent the image of ſterili in the midſt of theſe precipices, the ler finds, to his ſurpriſe, ſeveral fertile charming ſituations, impenetrable to burning rays of the ſun. Theſe pla called *Cigarrales*: thirty-two miles S Madrid. *Long.* 12. 28. E. Peak of T riffe. *Lat.* 39. 56.

Tolen, a town of Norway; twenty W. Berga.

Tolen, an iſland belonging to the Zealand, the eaſt branch of the S ſeparated from the main land of Bra a canal, about ten miles in length, and in breadth. It contains two towns, T and St. Martyn's Dyck, and ſeveral v Tolen, the capital, from whence the itſelf is named, is a handſome town ranks as fourth in the aſſembly. The of it is derived from the toll which formerly paid here by order of the coun Zealand. The 13th of November, in the prince of Orange thought to ſurp but was diſappointed by the vigilance

Sp

...ish captain, Mondragon: however, it ...ered to that prince in 1577, and has ...ince been in the hands of the United ...ces. In the year 1712, a detachment ...rench, under the command of brigadier ...: Pasture, pillaged and set fire to the ...n reprisal for the same done by the ...n France. It is fortified with seven ...s, and the states have caused a fort, ...Stickenburg, to be built on the other ...t the river, so that it is now one of the ...gest frontier towns of the province of ...nd. The stadt-house is an old build... which makes a good show. The ...al is situated at the entrance of the ...harbour; there is also a magazine for ...der. The church is built in the figure ...a cross, and is an extraordinary piece of ...ecture: four miles NW. Berg-op-... *Long.* 21. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. ...N.

...entino, a town of Italy, in the mar...ate of Ancona, on the Chiento, the see ...bishop, united to Macerata. It is only ...ankable for being the depository of the ...of St. Nicholas, where the arm, by ...ing afresh, prognosticates when any ...calamity is to befal Italy: ten miles ...Macerata, and twelve NE. Camerino.

...lfa, a town of Italy, in the province of ...Patrimonio, in the environs of which are ...s of alum and iron, with warm baths, ...quarries of alabaster and lapis lazuli, ...t four miles from the sea coast: twenty-... miles NW. Rome.

...buys, a town of the state of Guelder-...d, on the Rhine, where the French passed ...river in the year 1672, and the Hano-...ans in the year 1758: two leagues ...SW. Emmerick.

...itzin, a town of Russia, in the govern-...t of Mogilev: seventy miles N. Mo-...v.

Tolkemit, a town of Prussia, in the pro-...ce of Ermeland: twenty-eight miles ...Marienburg.

Tolland, a town of the United States of ...erica, in Connecticut: sixty-five miles ...SW. Boston, and eleven NE. Hartford.

Tolleit, a town of Germany, in the arch-...hy of Austria: six miles SW. Efferding.

Tollersham, a town of Germany, in the ...duchy of Austria: four miles NE. ...vetl.

Tollesio, a town of Sweden, in the pro-...ce of West Gothland: twenty-three ...es ENE. Gotheburg.

Tolmezo, a town of Italy, in the country ...Friuli: twenty-five miles NW. Friuli.

Tolmino, a town of Germany, in the circle ...Austria, and capital of a district, in the ...hy of Carniola: nine miles SSW. ...dos, and twelve miles N. Goritz.

Tolna, a town of Hungary, on the Danube: fifty miles S. Buda, and thirty NE. Ziget.

Tolnani, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Baglana: 70 miles W. Burhanpour, and 124 E. Surat. *Long.* 75. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 15. N.

Tolo, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: twenty-two miles N. Balaguer.

Tolometo, a seaport of Africa, in the country of Tripoli, anciently called *Ptolemais*.

Tolon, an island in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 40. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

Tolosa, a town of Spain, and capital of the province of Guipuscoa; celebrated for its steel manufacture, particularly of sword blades. This place was taken by the French republicans in the year 1794: seven miles S. St. Sebastion, and sixty ESE. Bilboa.

Tolpas, a small river of Russia, in the province of Ustiug, which runs into the Schugor, *Long.* 76. 8. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 63. 40. N.

Tolsta, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: thirty miles WSW. Linkoping.

Tolstonoskoi, an ostrog of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Enisei: 280 miles NNW. Turuchansk. *Long.* 103. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 16. N.

Tolu, a seaport town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Carthagena, with a harbour open to the Spanish main. In the environs of which is found the celebrated balsam to which it gives name: eighty miles S. Carthagena. *Long.* 75. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 16. N.

Tolva, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: nine miles SSE. Acerenza.

Toluco, a town of North America, in the government and province of Mexico: eight leagues SW. Mexico.

Tolz, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: twenty-four miles S. Munich, and eighteen E. Weilhaim.

Tom, a river of Russia, which rises eighty miles SE. from Kuzneta, in the government of Kolivan, and runs into the Oby, thirty-two miles WNW. from Tomsk, *Long.* 102. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 56. 40. N.

Tom, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: thirty-two miles ENE. Kia-ting.

Tom, a river of China, which runs into the Heng, five miles S. Heng-chan.

Tom Zil, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac, on the Tigris: 118 miles SE. Bagdat.

Tomani, a kingdom of Africa, situated to the west of Kantor, extending about twenty-four leagues along the river Gambia.

Tombeboeuf, a town of France, in the department

partment of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lauſun: four leagues NW. Villeneuve d'Agenois, and three NNE. Tonneins.

Tombuctou, a city of Africa, and capital of a rich and populous kingdom, ſuppoſed to have been built in the thirteenth century by Soliman, who pretended to be of the royal race of Morocco. The caravans of Tripoli and other parts of Africa trade to this city. The houſes are ſaid to have been formerly magnificent, but at preſent only built of wood, and covered with ſtraw or turf, except a magnificent moſque of ſtone, and the royal palace, which was built after the deſign of a Moor, who was baniſhed from Grenada, in Spain. The country abounds in millet, wheat, and barley, and is well watered by a number of wells and ſprings: cattle are numerous, and milk and butter in great plenty. The deareſt article is ſalt, which is purchaſed from Teguza. Cloth and other European manufactures and produce are ſent to Tombuctou by the caravans, and exchanged for ivory, ſlaves, ſena, gold-duſt, dates, oſtrich feathers, &c. brought from the interior and the more maritime parts of Africa. The king of Tombuctou is deſpotic; all perſons approaching him muſt proſtrate themſelves on the ground, take up the duſt, and throw it over their heads; and even ambaſſadors are compelled to this ceremony at their firſt audience: his general guard conſiſts of 3000 horſemen, well armed with bows and poiſoned arrows, beſides a number of foot, who wear ſhields and ſwords. The horſes are purchaſed from Barbary; the king generally rides on an elephant. Tombuctou is ſaid to contain a great number of cotton-weavers, and ingenious mechanics. The police is well regulated, and the inhabitants are in general very rich. The women, except of the meaner ſort, and ſlaves, never go abroad without veils. The ordinary food is fleſh, fiſh, milk, and butter. Tombuctou is ſituated near the Niger. *Long.* 27. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 55. N.

Tomerit, a mountain of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: twelve miles E. Dulcigno.

Tom-gan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty-five miles NE. Pa.

Tom-hai, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: ten miles SW. Ning.

Tomina, a government of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and archbiſhopric of La Plata, which begins about ſixteen leagues ſouth-eaſt from the city of La Plata. The climate here is hot, and conſequently its productions are ſuch as are common to hot countries. Some parts have vineyards, and in others are made conſiderable quantities of ſugar. It alſo abounds in cattle and ſheep. Its extent in ſome parts is near forty leagues. The vicinity of the free Indians is a continual uneaſineſs to the towns in this juriſdiction, and even to the city of Plata itſelf, as they have more than once attempted to ſurpriſe it.

Tomini, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Celebes, in a bay to which it gives name. *Lat.* 0. 45. S.

Tom-othle, a town of the United States of America, in the Tennaſee government twenty miles S. Tellico.

Tompeque, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaſteca.

Tom-quam Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea, on the river Tcumen: 633 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 147. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

Tomſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Tom. The foundation of Tomſk was laid in the reign of the czar Feoder Iwannowitz, who built an oſtrog on this ſpot; and this happened about twenty years before the building of the town of Kuſnetſk. Several nations in theſe countries having been reduced by force of arms, and others voluntarily ſubmitted to the Ruſſians, the oſtrog was by degrees converted into a fort, and the fort in time increaſed to a town; which, at preſent, contains above 2000 houſes within its circuit. It was at firſt, next to Tobolſk, the moſt principal city in Siberia, and continued ſo for ſome years. On the higheſt part of the town ſtands a ſmall wooden caſtle, defended by fourteen pieces of cannon; and in it are a cathedral built of wood, the voiwode's houſe, the governor's chancery, and arſenal. Near the fort ſtand ſeveral private houſes, and a church. The lower part of the town is the moſt populous. This town is extremely well ſituated for commerce, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade. It lies in the road from Eniſeiſk, and all the towns in the eaſtern and northern parts of Siberia; ſo that all caravans going to and from China paſs every year through this town, beſides a caravan or two going to and from the country of the Calmuks. Here are indeed all kinds of tradeſmen and artificers; but they are extremely indolent and ſlothful. 540 miles E. Tobolſk, and 168 NE. Kolivan. *Long.* 103. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 30.

Tomſkoizowu, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: eighty miles E. Kolivan.

Ton, or *Tou-chan*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1150 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 118. 9. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 39. N.

Tonal, a mountain of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 28 miles NW. Trent.

Tmavald, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: ten miles NE. Turnau.

Tmcat, or *Tunkat*, or *Tangut*, a town of Aſia, in Turkeſtan, near the river Sir: 250 miles NE. Samarcand. *Long.* 88. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 10. N.

Tom-chang, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: ſixty-four leagues SE. Laſſa.

Tondern, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, and, next to Sleſwick, one of the moſt ancient in the duchy; it is well built, though not very large, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in corn, cattle, and fine lace. The old palace was formerly fortified, but is now diſmantled and in ruins: twenty-two miles S. Ripen, and thirty-ſeven NW. Sleſwick. *Long.* 8. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

Tondrawaum, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: fifteen miles S. Wandiwaſh.

Tondorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Treves: nine miles SE. Erfurt.

Tondorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: nine miles W. Branau.

Tondray, one of the Shetland Iſlands, about ſix miles in circumference, near the weſt coaſt of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 41. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 9. N.

Tondy, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: thirty-five miles SSE. Trumiam, and ſixty-five S. Tanjore.

Tone, a river of England, in the county of Somerſet, which riſes about ſix miles N. from Wivelſcombe, paſſes by Taunton, and falls into the Parret, between Langford and Bridgewater.

Tonewonto, a town of the United States of America, in New York, on a creek of the ſame name; fifteen miles E. from the town of Niagara.

Tong, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: ten miles E. Peking. *Long* 134. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 56. N.

Tong, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, at the mouth of the Yang-tſe river: 347 miles SE. Peking. *Long.* 138. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 2. N.

Tong, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 490 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 48. N.

Tong, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Lo: 447 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 105. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 32. N.

Tongataboo Iſland, one of the Friendly Iſles, in the South Pacific Ocean, firſt diſcovered by Taſman, who called it *Amſterdam*, then ſeen by captain Cook, in the year 1773, and viſited by him again in 1777. Tongataboo, or Tonga, is about twenty leagues in circuit, ſomewhat oblong, though by much broadeſt at the eaſt end; and its greateſt length from eaſt to weſt. The ſouth ſhore is ſtraight, and conſiſts of coral rocks, eight or ten feet high, terminating perpendicular, except in ſome places, where it is interrupted by ſmall ſandy beaches; on which, at low water, a range of black rocks may be ſeen. The weſt end is not above five or ſix miles broad, but has a ſhore ſomewhat like that of the ſouth ſide; whereas the whole north ſide is environed with ſhoals and iſlands, and the ſhore within them low and ſandy. The eaſt ſide or end is moſt probably like the ſouth; as the ſhore begins to aſſume a rocky appearance towards the north-eaſt point, though not above ſeven or eight feet high. The iſland may, with the greateſt propriety, be called a low one; as the trees, on the weſt part, where captain Cook lay at anchor, only appeared; and the only eminent part, which can be ſeen from a ſhip, is the ſouth-eaſt point; though many gentle riſing and declining grounds are obſervable by one who is aſhore. The general appearance of the country is great fertility. At a diſtance, the ſurface ſeems entirely clothed with trees of various ſizes; ſome of which are very large. But, above the reſt, the tall cocoa-palms always raiſed their tufted heads; and are a very conſiderable ornament to any country that produces them. The boogo, which is a ſpecies of fig, with narrow pointed leaves, is the largeſt fixed tree of the iſland. The winds are, for the moſt part, from ſome point between ſouth and eaſt; and when moderate, are commonly attended with fine weather. The baſis of the iſland, as far as he could obſerve, is entirely a coral rock, which is the only ſtone that preſents itſelf on the ſhore. Of cultivated fruits, the principal are plantains; of which they have fifteen different ſorts or varieties; bread-fruit; two ſorts of fruit found at Otaheite, and known there under the name of jambo and eevee, the latter a kind of plumb; and vaſt numbers of ſhaddocks, which, however, are found as often in a natural ſtate, as planted. The roots are yams, of which are two ſorts; one black, and ſo large, that it often weighs 20 or 30 pounds; the other white and long, ſeldom weighing a pound; a large root, called kappe; one not unlike our white potatoes, called mawhaha; the taro, or coccos of other places; and another named jeejee. The only quadrupeds, beſides hogs, are a few rats, and ſome dogs, which are not natives of the place, but produced from ſome left by captain Cook, in the year 1773, and by others got from Feejee. Fowls, which are of a large breed, are domeſticated here. Amongſt the birds, are parrots, ſomewhat ſmaller than the common grey ones, of an indifferent green on the back

back and wings, the tail bluish, and the rest of a sooty or chocolate brown; parroquets not larger than a sparrow, of a fine yellowish green, with bright azure on the crown of the head, and the throat and belly red; besides another sort as large as a dove, with a blue crown and thighs, the throat and under part of the head crimson, as also part of the belly, and the rest a beautiful green; cuckoos; king-fishers; and a bird of the thrush kind. The other land birds are rails, fly-catchers, and three sorts of pigeons. Of water-fowl, and such as frequent the sea, are ducks, blue and white herons; tropic birds, noddies, and white terns. The only noxious or disgusting animals of the reptile or insect tribe, are sea-snakes, scorpions, and centipedes. The sea abounds with fish, though the variety is less than might be expected. The most common sorts are mullets, several sorts of parrot-fish, silver-fish, old wives, and albicores; some sharks, rays, pipe-fish, a sort of pike, and some curious devil-fish. The many reefs and shoals on the north side of the island, afford shelter for an endless variety of shell-fish; amongst which are many that are esteemed precious in Europe, such as the hammer oyster, of which, however, none could be obtained entire; a large indentated oyster, and several others, but none of the common sort; panamas; cones, a sort of gigantic cockle, found also in the East-Indies; pearl-shell oysters, and many others. There are, likewise, several sorts of sea eggs, and many very fine star-fish, besides a considerable variety of corals, amongst which are two red sorts, the one most elegantly branched, the other tubulous. And there is no less variety amongst the crabs and cray-fish, which are very numerous. To which may be added, several sorts of sponge, the sea-hare, and the like. *Long.* 185. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 9. S.

Tong-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: fifty-two miles SSW. Hoang-tcheou.

Tongie (Mewes), a town of Holland, in the island of Overflakee: one league S. Sommerdyck.

Tongie (Ondej), a town of Holland, in the island of Overflakee: 1½ league SE. Sommerdyck.

Tongelrep, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Dommel, near Eyndhoven.

Tongeren, or *Tongres*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege. This town is ancient, and was formerly governed by dukes. In the year 454 it was entirely ruined by Attila, king of the Huns; and likewise by the Normans, in the ninth century, during the reign of Charles the Bald, emperor, and king of France. In the year 1428, it was treated with as much severity, by Charles the Hardy, duke of Burgundy, who laid it entirely waste, and buried in the ruins a fountain of medicinal water, mentioned by Pliny. This fountain was discovered and re-established the year 1690; the waters are chalybeate. The collegiate church of Tongres is very ancient; they say it was the first on this side the Alps, built by St. Materne, who was sent by St. Peter to preach the gospel in Lower Germany, and became the first bishop of Tongres; which was erected into a diocese. He had nine successors, who were at the same time bishops of Treves. St. Servais, the 10th bishop, transferred the see to Maestricht in the year 312, from whence St. Hubert removed it to Liege, in the year 709. It has three parish churches, and several religious houses. On the 21st of November, 1675, the French pillaged it, and burned its houses. In the year 1677, they returned with greater fury, under the command of lieutenant general Calvo, governor of Maestricht; entering the city, on the 22d of August, about midnight, they committed a thousand sacrileges and insolencies, without regard to age or sex, and set fire to the town-house, the churches, several convents, and above 600 houses. On the 19th of September following, they came to burn the rest of the city, which had escaped the fury, which was again repeated on the 20th, and 28th of October; the pretended reason given for this cruel treatment was, that the inhabitants had refused their contributions, and assisted the troops of the allies: nine miles NNW. Liege. *Long.* 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Tongerloo, a town of Brabant: 2 leagues N. Aerschot.

Tongerloo, a river of Germany, which runs into the Meuse, about three miles above Maesyck.

Tongerloo, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, four miles NW. Stockem.

Tong-gin, a city of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou, on the borders of Hou-quang. In the environs gold and copper mines: 850 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 23. E. Ferro. 27. 39. N.

Tong-hiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 70 miles SW. Kia-hing.

Tong-hieu, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: seven miles S. Kia-fong.

Tong-hoei, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-si: 70 miles ENE. Kong-tchang.

Tong-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 60 miles ENE. Pa.

Tong-king, a town of China, of the

...k, in the province of Se-tchuen: ſixteen ... SW. Ya.

Tong-kin-ſſin-ſou, a town of Aſia, in the ...dom of Corea: forty-eight miles WSW. ...g-ki-tao.

Tonglas, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom ... Corea: 70 miles S. Keang-tcheou.

Tong-lai, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Quang-tong: forty- ... miles SSE. Tchao-tcheou.

Tong-lan, a town of China, of the ſecond ..., in the province of Quang-ſi: 1077 ... SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 12. E. ... *Lat.* 24. 27. N.

Tong-leang, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Se-tchuen: fifteen ... SW. Ho.

Tong-leou, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Kiang-nan, on the ...g-tſe river: ſeventeen miles SSW. ...gan-king.

Tong-lin, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Kiang-nan: 27 ... NE. Tchi-tcheou.

Tong-lo, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Tche-kiang: 17 ... NE. Yen-tchcou.

Tong-ming, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty ... S. Cay.

Tong-ngan, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Fo-kien: thirty ... SW. Suien-tcheou.

Tong-ngan, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Hou-quang: twenty ... WNW. Yong-tcheou.

Tong-ngan, a town of China, of the ... rank, in the province of Quang-tong: ...-two miles W. Tchao-king.

Tongoi-patchi, a town of Chineſe Tartary, ... the country of Thibet: thirty miles N. ...tchi Hotun.

Tong-pa, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Ho-nan: thirty- ... miles W. Sin-yang.

Tong-pin, a town of China, of the ſecond ..., in the province of Chang-tong, on the ... Ta-tſin: 190 miles S. Peking. *Long.* ... 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

Tong-quan, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Pe-tche-li: ſeven- ... miles NNE. King.

Tong-ſuen, a town of China of the third ..., in the province of Chen-ſi: fifteen ... NNE. Yao.

Tong-tao, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Hou-quang: fif- ...en miles SW. Tſin.

Tong-tchang, a city of China, of the firſt ..., in the province of Chang-tong, on ... grand canal: 212 miles S. Peking. *Long.* ...3. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 34. N.

Tong-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: thirty-two miles N. Ngan-king.

Tong-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: ſixty-two miles WNW. Yo-tching.

Tong-tchouen, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 720 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 6. N.

Tong-tchouen, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. This city is ſtrongly fortified, and is called a military city, becauſe the inhabitants are all ſoldiers; the profeſſion deſcending from father to ſon: beſides their pay they have the lands which ſurround the city. Theſe troops are diſbanded in time of peace, and to make them amends, they are placed in all the garriſons that are in the frontiers of the empire: 1000 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 10. N.

Tong-tchuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 85 miles ENE. King-ki-tao.

Tong-ſſe, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twenty-five miles NNE. Tſun-y.

Tongue, a town of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Sutherland, ſituated on a bay, called the *Kyle* of *Tongue*. *Long.* 1. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 27. N.

Tong-voan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: thirty-ſeven miles W. Hoei-tcheou.

Tong-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: twenty-five miles NE. Fou-tcheou.

Tong-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in province of Tche-kiang: forty-ſeven miles NW. Tai-tcheou.

Tong-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: fifteen miles NE. Ta.

Tonhof, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 55 miles NW. Chriſtiania.

Tonikaky, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 117. 17. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 31. S.

Toniſka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 40 miles ESE. Stretenſk.

Tonker, ſee *Laſſa*.

Tonker-ſong, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 168 leagues E. Laſſa. *Long.* 117. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 57. N.

Tonkin, ſee *Tonquin*.

Tonna, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: two leagues N. Gotha.

Tonnay-Boutonne, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Jean d'Angely: 3¼ leagues W. Rochfort, and 2¼ W. St. Jean d'Angely.

Tonnay-Charente, a town of France, in the department

department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rochfort: one league E. Rochfort, and five NW. Saintes.

Tonneins, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 13¾ poſts SE. Bourdeaux, and 20½ NNW. Toulouſe. *Long.* 17. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 23. N.

Tonnerre, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict in the department of the Yonne: ſix leagues ENE. Auxerre, and nine SSW. Troyes. *Long.* 21. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 52. N.

Tonningen, a ſeaport town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, ſituated on a peninſula, formed by the Eider. In the year 1613, the harbour was enlarged and repaired at a conſiderable expence. In the year 1675, during the war with Sweden, the duke, purſuant to the treaty of Rendſburg, was obliged to cede this town to the king, who cauſed the fortifications of it to be demoliſhed. But when the duke recovered the town and the whole country in the year 1679, they were repaired, and improved with additional works; ſo that when king Frederick IV. beſieged it, he was not able to make himſelf maſter of it. In the year 1713, Stenbock, the Swediſh general, having by the duke's conſent been admitted into the town, the king of Denmark with the aſſiſtance of his allies plied it ſo vigorouſly, that the Swedes were obliged to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war; and in the year 1714, the king having got poſſeſſion of the town, the fortifications were demoliſhed a ſecond time. Tonningen has been in a defenceleſs condition ever ſince that time. It had once a noble caſtle, but that was likewiſe demoliſhed by the king's orders, in the year 1734: fifty-ſeven miles NNW. Hamburg, and twenty-four WSW. Sleſwick. *Long.* 9. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 23. N.

Tonon, ſee *Thonon*.

Tonourmah, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated to the Weſt of Dahomay.

Tonquin, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north and eaſt by China, on the ſouth by a part of the Eaſtern Indian Sea, called the bay of Tonquin, and Cochin China, and on the weſt by Laos, about 350 miles in length, and 220 in its greateſt breadth. The climate is reckoned mild and temperate: they have only two winds, which commonly prevail, the north and the ſouth: the former blows from June or July to January, and the latter from January to July. The rainy ſeaſon begins about April, and continues till Auguſt, and is the moſt unhealthy part of the year. The country lying low and flat, is frequently overflowed by violent rains, ſo as to do great injury to the harveſt; and on the other hand, if the rains be not in ſufficient quantity to nouriſh the rice, a famine is the conſequence. Towards China, Tonquin is defended by an impenetrable ridge of mountains, which are covered with vaſt foreſts of trees, and ſtored with elephants, deer, tigers, and other wild creatures; whilſt the reſt of the country is beautifully variegated with fertile hills and vallies, and interſected with a great number of rivers; among which father Triſtanier, a Jeſuit miſſionary, reckons twenty-eight, which empty themſelves into the ſea. From theſe and other inferior rivers which fall into them, the inhabitants cut a vaſt number of canals, not ſo much for the ſake of commerce as to fertilize their numerous plains and paſture grounds. The country is divided into eight provinces, or cantons. Each of the only city in the kingdom. That of Domea, though the next in rank, is hardly worth notice, being a large ſcattered town or rather village; and ſo we may ſay of all the reſt. The greateſt part of the fruit trees in Tonquin are affirmed to exceed all the reſt in Aſia in the flavour, beauty, and excellency of their fruit. The betel, in ſuch vogue over India, is here found in great plenty, and offered as a great compliment even to ſtrangers. Theſe woods abound with the ſame ſpecies of wild beaſts found in other parts of India and China; and their elephants are reckoned the largeſt and nimbleſt in all Aſia. They have plenty and great variety of fowl both wild and tame, which conſtitute the uſual food at all their feaſtings, there being other times they eat ſparingly of fleſh, contenting themſelves with their boiled rice, herbs, roots, dried fiſh, and pickled eggs. Their common drink is a kind of tea, which they call chia-bang, or chaw-bang, the leaves of which, boiled in water, yield a tincture of a reddiſh brown, not unlike the ordinary Chineſe bohea. They drink it without ſugar; and in their merry meetings frequently mix it with arrack, and drink to intoxication. The Tonquineſe are generally of a tawny colour, their faces are oval, their features moſtly flattiſh; their hair is black, long and lank. They are at great pains to dye their teeth black; and whilſt the operation laſts they take no other nouriſhment than betel, chaw or other ſuch liquid, and that but ſparingly, leſt ſome of the dye, which is of a poiſonous nature, ſhould mix with their food and endanger their health. They are naturally healthy and robuſt, nimble and active, dexterous and ingenious in the ſeveral manufactures, ſuch as that of ſilk, varniſhing, lacquering, great quantities of all which are yearly exported. Nevertheleſs their country is ſo very populous, that vaſt numbers of its inhabitants labour under the moſt extreme poverty, for want of employment: for

...at contributes principally to their indi-...ce, is the universal itch of gaming, which ... among them all, rich and poor, masters ...servants, while they have any thing left ...ard; and when money, goods, and ...very cloaths are lost, they will stake ...their wives and children. The dress ...women differs little from that of the ..., but it is rather more grave, excepting ...and festivals, when they strive to adorn ...selves with the richest habits and orna-...; on other occasions, their women ...much gravity in their dress and beha-... The Tonquinese do not trade for ...selves, nor export any of their merchan-...in their own bottoms, nor have they ...any vessels fit for these rough seas, ...at most of their wares are imported and ...ed by strangers. Those imported are ...petre, sulphur, broad-cloths, and other ...en stuffs, spices, lead, guns and cash; ...not find that they have any money of ...own, but make use of that which is ...thither by strangers, together with ...l copper coin which they have from ..., and which they exchange with them ...great disadvantage for foreign silver. ...inland commerce is mostly carried on ...ter, and by the help of their numerous ...and canals, and of the many markets ...rs which are appointed by the govern-...; the most considerable of which are ...eld every new and full moon at their ...ois of Cachao. Other towns have ...their fairs and markets, but with this ...ce, that six of these are joined together ...charter, and hold their own each in ...n. The Tonquinese have adopted ...chief religions which reign in China, ...of their great philosopher Confucius, ...that of Fo, which was brought from ...into China. Christianity was planted ...the year 1626, by the Jesuit Baldi-...and met with such success, that in four ...e government thought fit to banish ...d his colleagues to Macao. This se-...did not deter the society from sending ...ew missionaries the very next year, ...de such progress among those idola-...that above 80,009 were converted be-...the year 1639, and they had already ...ove 200 churches at their own charge, ...several provinces of the kingdom. ...astonishing success proved their ruin. ...several dreadful persecutions raised ...st them by the government, an edict ...length issued from the king and coun-...the year 1721, by which the Christian ...n was utterly proscribed; the mis-...e, and their catechists were im-...d, and put to sundry tortures and ...; others condemned to attend the ...nts, a slavery worse than that of the ..., their churches were all demolished, or turned to profane uses; the profession of Christianity was forbidden under the severest penalties; and all the frontiers and avenues were diligently guarded by the soldiery, to prevent any more European preachers from entering the Tonquinese dominions. Tonquin had been heretofore subject to the vast empire of China, when a famous robber, called *Din*, put himself at the head of a body of men of his own profession, into whom he inspired the resolution of taking up arms, and throwing of the yoke off all servitude. He succeeded; and those whom he engaged in the revolt, out of gratitude, placed the crown upon his head. The happiness which the Tonquinese flattered themselves to have acquired by their independence, became to them a source of miseries and cruel wars still more pernicious than their former subjection to the Chinese emperors. For seven centuries after their revolt, they were almost continually in arms, one against another, in support of the different factions which ambition and jealousy had raised up among them; and the families on the throne have been already changed six times. The issue of the last civil war was a treaty, by which the competitor of the king Le, less desirous of the title of sovereign than of real power and royal authority, left him all the external splendor of a monarch, on condition that he should have the absolute command in the armies, with the greatest part of the revenues of the kingdom, and that his descendents should succeed to the same privileges. By virtue of this agreement, there are two sorts of kings; he who receives all the honours of royalty is called *Bua*, and the Chouah has all its advantages.

Tonsa, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Mariza, near Adrianople, in the province of Romania.

Tonsberg, a seaport town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, situated on a bay of the Baltic; built upwards of 800 years since. It formerly contained nine churches, but now only two. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in furs and butter. In the year 1536 it was laid in ashes by the Swedes, since which time it has greatly declined: forty-two miles S. Christiania. *Long.* 10. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 14. N.

Tonset, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 145 miles N. Christiania.

Ton-ting, a large lake of China, in the province of Hou-quang, sixty miles long, and from seventeen to twenty-five broad. *Long.* 129. 8. to 130. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 44. W. to 29. 30. N.

Tonvore, a cape of Scotland, on the north-west coast of the island of Ila. *Long.* 3. 24. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 51. N.

Toobouai Island, one of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. Its greatest extent,

extent, in any direction, exclusive of the reef, is not above five or six miles. On the north-west side the reef appears in detached pieces, between which the sea seems to break upon the shore. Small as the island is, there are hills in it of a considerable elevation. At the foot of the hills is a narrow border of flat land, running quite round it, edged with a white sand beach. The hills are covered with grass, or some other herbage, except a few rocky cliffs at one part, with patches of trees interspersed to their summits; but the plantations are more numerous in some of the vallies, and the flat border is quite covered with high, strong trees, whose different kinds could not be discerned, except some cocoa palms, and a few of the eroa. According to the information of some men whom captain Cook saw in the canoes, their island is stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces the several fruits and roots that are found at the other islands in this part of the Pacific Ocean. The language is the same as that spoken at Otaheite. *Long.* 210. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 25. S.

Tooliapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Dowlatabad: 45 miles ESE. Perinda, and 144 NW. Hydrabad.

Toombewadr, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic: eight miles SW. Caroor.

Toomish, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, west of Lough Lane: fourteen miles S. Tralee.

Toone, a river of Ireland, which runs into the river Lee, fifteen miles W. Cork.

Toorambally, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country: thirteen miles WNW. Aravacourchy.

Toosboor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country: five miles ESE. Namcul.

Tootoona, see *Erronan*.

Top, a lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz; about forty-four miles in length, and eight in breadth: 256 miles NNW. Petrovadsk. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. N.

Topayas, a river of South America, which runs into the river Amazon, in Brazil, with a fort at its mouth of the same name, *Long.* 39. 20. W. Ferro; *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

Topdals, a town of Norway, in the province of Christiansand: thirty-two miles N. Christiansand.

Topel, or *Topl*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen: fifty-six miles W. Prague, and twenty-four NW. Pilsen.

Toplitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, near which the Austrians defeated the Prussians in the year 1762: fourteen miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

Topliweda, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau: seven miles NW. Munsterberg.

Toplocza, a town of Hungary: four miles SE. St. Crot.

Toplue, a town of Hungary: twenty m SSW. Podolicz.

Topolevia, a fortress of Russia, in the vernment of Caucasus, on the Ural: miles N. Guriev.

Topolitza, a town of European Turkey, the province of Moldavia: twelve SW. Niemecz.

Topolczan, a town of Hungary: forty miles NE. Presburg, and sixty-eight Vienna. *Long.* 25. 54. E. Ferro. *La* 34. N.

Topoltzan (Kis), a town and castle of H gary: twelve miles NW. Bukans.

Topsham, a town of England, in the ty of Devon, on the river Ex, and th town to the city of Exeter, where vessels are loaded and unloaded: four S. Exeter, and 170 WSW. London.

Tor, a seaport of Arabia Deserta, o coast of the Red Sea, formerly a p consequence, and strong, but at presen ruinous state, and without a garrison. 51. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 10. N.

Tor Alba, a town of the island of Sa thirteen miles S. Oristagno.

Tor-di-Cane, a town of Italy, in the dom of Naples, and province of Bar miles SE. Monopoli.

Tor Point, or *Hope's Nose*, a cape land, on the coast of Devonshire, form north point of Torbay.

Tora, a town of Egypt, on the Nile miles S. Cairo.

Tora, a town of Italy, in the king Naples: nine miles NNE. Sezza.

Toraca, or *Butua*, a province of A the empire of Monomotapa.

Toraito, a town of Asia, in the co Thibet: thirty miles NE. Tchontor.

Torbay, a bay in the English Ch the east coast of Devonshire, and a ce rendezvous for the English navy, as i from westerly winds. The pr Orange, afterwards William III, here on the 6th of November, 168 3. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 2

Torbay, a bay of the North Atla the east coast of Newfoundland. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 48. N

Torbay, a bay on the south coast Scotia. *Long.* 61. 15. W. Gre *Lat.* 45. 8. N.

Torbido, a river of Italy, in the of Calabria Citra, which runs into th near Bilignano.

Torbia, a town of Piedmont, in try of Nice, called by the Romans *Augusti*, with an ancient tower of architecture. In the environs are

many remains of monuments erected by the Romans, trophies, and fragments of a ſtatue of Auguſtus: ſeven miles E. Nice.

Torbiſcon, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: fourteen miles NE. Motril.

Torbole, a town of Germany, in the Tyrolieſe, on the north-eaſt coaſt of Lake Garda: ſeventeen miles N. Garda, and ſeventeen WSW. Trent.

Tore, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, on the ſouth ſide of Lough Lane, whence the ſouthern part is called *Lough Tore*.

Torcello, a ſmall Venetian Iſland, with a town of the ſame name, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Venice: three miles N. from Venice.

Torchiara Rocca, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: five miles S. Parma.

Torcola, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic. Long. 34. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 27. N.

Torcy le Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: one league S. Arques.

Torda, or *Torenburg*, a town of Tranſylvania, famous for its ſalt works. The Hungarian language is ſaid to be ſpoken with the greateſt purity in this town: fifteen miles NW. Clauſenburg, and forty-eight NW. Hermanſtadt.

Tordebumos, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: five miles WSW. Rio Seco.

Tordera, a river of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, which runs into the ſea, near Blanes.

Tordeſillas, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the Duero: thirteen miles W. Valadolid.

Tork, a town of Hungary, near the Theiſs: forty miles WSW. Debreczin.

Torello, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: ſeven miles WNW. Conza.

Torello, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. In the year 1694, a battle was fought near this town, between the French and Spaniards, in which the former were victorious: ſix miles N. Vique.

Torento, ſee *York*.

Torfwe, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: ſeventy-five miles S. Uddevalla.

Torgau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, on the Elbe. It was anciently the chief place of a peculiar ſeigniory, which was held in fief from the electors of Saxony, of the Aſcanian line. In the year 1530, the ſeventeen articles of the Proteſtant doctrine were preſented at this place, to the elector John; and, in 1576, the Torgau writing was made here, out of the Swabian Concordat and the Maulbrun Formula; from which writing, the year following, the Formula Concordiæ was drawn up, at Kloſter Bergen. In the year 1745, the Pruſſians paſſed the Elbe here; in the year 1756, they fixed their military office at this place; and, in the year 1757, they broke down the bridge thrown over the Elbe: twenty-eight miles ENE. Leipſic, and thirty NW. Meiſſen.

Torgeſki, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: twenty-four miles NNW. Nertchinſk.

Torgel, a ſmall iſland of the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 28. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 30. N.

Torgelow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Anterior Pomerania, on the Ucker: nine miles N. Paſewalk.

Torbout, a town of Flanders: ten miles S. Bruges.

Torla, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: ſixteen miles E. Jaca.

Torme, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: fifteen miles N. Frias.

Tormes, a river of Spain, which riſes in Old Caſtile, and, croſſing the province of Leon, paſſes by Alva de Tormes, Salamanca, &c. and enters the Duero, a few leagues below Miranda de Duero.

Torms, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: twelve miles S. Lerida.

Torna, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county: fourteen miles SW. Caſchau.

Tornareccio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: thirteen miles NNE. Civita Borello.

Tornea, a river of Sweden, which riſes in Lapland, and runs into the gulf of Bothnia, at Tornea.

Tornea, or *Torne*, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Bothnia, ſituated on a ſmall iſland, formed by a river of the ſame name at its mouth, near the Gulf of Bothnia, and ſaid to be the oldeſt town in the country, and the fartheſt towards the north. It has three ſtreets, running in parallel lines from north to ſouth, which are interſected at right-angles by fourteen croſs-ſtreets, or lanes. The church is built with timber, and ſtands at a little diſtance from the other buildings, but within the palliſadoes which incloſe the town, and a pretty large piece of arable land. Divine ſervice is performed here in the Swediſh language, which is uſed by the burghers. There is another church, built with ſtone, on an iſland called *Biorkbon*, which lies near the town, in which the ſervice is performed in the Finnean language, for the benefit of the burgher ſervants, and the inhabitants of the adjacent country. A very conſiderable trade is carried on here, not only by the Swedes and Laplanders, but the Ruſſians and Norwegians, who alſo reſort to the trading and bartering places of

Tornea, in order to traffic. In the year 1694, this town was honoured with the preſence of king Charles XI, who, being accompanied by ſeveral perſons of diſtinction and learning, took a view of the ſun, at midnight, if it may be called ſo, from the church tower, at *Tornea*. In this town, and the adjacent country from hence to Kites, obſervations were made by M. Maupertuis and ſome other members of the academy of ſciences at Paris, in order to determine the figure of the earth. *Lat.* 65. 51. N.

Torneſe, a cape of European Turkey, on the coaſt of the Morea: eight miles SSE. Chiarenza.

Tornit, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt: three miles W. Zerbſt.

Tornova, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: eighteen miles S. Venice.

Toro, an iſland, near the eaſt coaſt of Sweden, in the Baltic. *Long.* 17. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 49. N.

Toro (Il), a ſmall iſland, in the Mediterranean, near the ſouth coaſt of Sardinia: three miles E. from the iſland of St. Antiocho.

Toro, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, ſituated on the Duero. In the year 1476, a battle was fought here, by which Ferdinand, prince of Aragon, obtained the kingdom of Caſtile, from Alphonſo, king of Portugal: ſeventeen miles E. Zamora, and 105 NW. Madrid.

Torom, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby, twenty-four miles E. Surgut.

Toron, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: ſixty miles SE. Saloniki.

Toropetz, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov: 156 miles SE. Pſkov. *Long.* 50. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 25. N.

Toroſko, a town of Tranſylvania, in the environs of which are mines of iron and ſilver: nineteen miles N. Weiſenburg.

Torp, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 11 miles N. Uddevalla.

Torp, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: eleven miles N. Carlſtadt.

Torpen, a town of Tranſylvania: four miles SSW. Biſtriz.

Torperley, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter; ten miles SE. Cheſter, and 171 NE. London.

Torpetchin, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 100 miles S. Haratoubé.

Torquemada, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the Arlanzan: twelve miles E. Palencia.

Torr, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: thirty-two miles E. Loheia.

Torralba, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: ſeven miles NE. Ciudad Real.

Torralva, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre: five leagues from Eſtella.

Torrano, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre: fifteen miles W. Pampiena.

Torre, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: ſix miles S. Lerida.

Torre del Acri, or *Agri*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, on the coaſt of the gulf of Taren: twenty-five miles SSE. Matera.

Torre del Annuntiata, a town of Italy, the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: nine miles SE. Capua.

Torre Calenca, a town of the iſland of Corſica: fifteen miles NE. Ajazzo.

Torre de Candelaro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and the province of Capitanata: 11 miles WSW. Manfre.

Torre Capigliola, a town of the iſland of Corſica: ten miles N. Ajazzo.

Torre del Capo di Roſito, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: eighteen miles NE. C.

Torre Carabeſe, a town of the iſland of Corſica: ten miles WSW. Vico.

Torre di Cedagna, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: three leagues Puycerda.

Torre di Francoliſi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of La. eight miles NW. Capua.

Torre di Galeria, a town of the iſland of Corſica: fifteen miles S. Calvi.

Torre la Gattarella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: two miles S. Vieſte.

Torre Girolata, a town of the iſland of Corſica: twenty miles S. Calvi.

Torre del Greco, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of La. This town was deſtroyed by an erup. Veſuvius; yet the inhabitants, after the eruption, returned, and rebuilt the town, on the ſame ſpot: five miles SE. Capua.

Torre Maggiore, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: five miles SW. St. Serviero.

Torre di Mare, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: twenty miles SSE. Matera.

Torre Molina, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada: four leagues Antequera.

Torre de Moncorvo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes, ſurrounded with a wall, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle: the number of inhabitants is about 1300: fourteen leagues SSW. Braganza and nine SE. Mirandela. *Long.* 11. 10. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. N.

Torre di Neopoli, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: five miles N. Oriſtagno.

Torre d'Oglio, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the Oglio, near its union with the Po: 11 miles SSW. Mantua.

Torre della Pietta, a town of Italy,

kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ſeven miles N. Salpe.

Torre Roſſo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: ten miles N. Tarento.

Torre de St. Baſilio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, on the coaſt of the Gulf of Tarento: eight miles SE. Turſi.

Torre St. Suſanna, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: ten miles SE. Oria.

Torre de las Salinas, a town of Spain, in Valentia, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, which carries on a great trade in ſalt, with which it is furniſhed by a ſmall lake, formed by ſaline ſprings; and, though the water be apparently weakened by rain, yet the ſalt made of it, by the exhalation of the ſun. The uſual quantity thus produced, one year with another, is about 900,000 fanegas, each fanega being 150 pounds weight; but, when heavy rains are ſucceeded by exceſſive heat, it comes little ſhort of 1,500,000. This is the moſt conſiderable ſalt-work in all Spain: twenty miles SE. Origuela, and ſeventy-ſeven NNE. Carthagena.

Torre di Sanguinazzo, a town of the iſland of Candia: three leagues E. Retimo.

Torre della Saſſine, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: three miles NE. Salpe.

Torre Sicura, a town of Italy, in the Marche of Ancona, on the river Tronto, oppoſite Aſcoli.

Torre Tavignano, a town of the iſland of Corſica: twenty-eight miles SE. Corte.

Torre di Vacarella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ten miles NE. Troia.

Torre di Varano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: twenty miles W. Vieſte.

Torre la Vega, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: 11 miles SW. Santander.

Torre Velha, a fort of Portugal, on the north ſide of the Tagus: one league S. Lisbon.

Torrecilla, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: ſeven miles SE. Najera.

Torrecillas, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: ſix miles ENE. Truxillo.

Torrecuſo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples: five miles W. Benevento.

Torredal, a river of Norway, which runs into the ſea, near Chriſtianſand.

Torrejon, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: thirteen miles S. Madrid.

Torrejoncillos, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty miles S. Huete.

Torrelaguna, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: ſeventeen miles N. Guadalexara.

Torrella de Mongri, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the north ſide of the Ter, near its mouth; remarkable for a battle fought here, between the French and Spaniards, in the year 1694, in which the latter were defeated: eighteen miles E. Gerona.

Torrenueva, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 23 miles SE. Civdad Real.

Torrente, a town of Spain, in the province of Valentia: five miles S. Valentia.

Torres, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: nine miles E. Velez Malaga, and twenty W. Motril.

Torres, a river of the iſland of Sardinia, which runs into the ſea, about ten miles N. Saſſari.

Torres, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, amongſt thoſe called the *New Philippines*, about ſix leagues in circumference. *Lat.* 6. 30. N.

Torres Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands, in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 96. 50. to 97. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 25. to 11. 48. N.

Torres Novas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: four leagues E. Santaren.

Torres Vedras, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, one of the oldeſt towns in the kingdom, and containing four churches, an hoſpital, a caſtle, four convents, and about 2250 inhabitants: ſeven leagues N. Liſbon.

Torreximeno, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen: eight miles WNW. Jaen.

Torricella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: four miles SW. Amalfi.

Torricella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: ſix miles N. Langiano.

Torricello, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, on the Po: 12 miles NNW. Parma.

Torrigia, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: fifteen miles NNE. Genoa.

Torrimore Head, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye. *Long.* 2. 48. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 21. N.

Torrington (Great), a town of England, in the county of Devon, on the Tourich, containing two churches. Here was an ancient caſtle, of which there are but ſmall remains. This town ſent members to parliament till the reign of Henry VI; but not ſince. The town is populous, and the inhabitants carry on ſome export trade to Ireland, &c.: ten miles SW. Barnſtaple, and 194 WSW. London.

Torrington, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: twenty-two miles WNW. Hartford.

Torro, a river of Africa, which runs into the Scherbro.

Torrolle, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: NNW. Jaca.

Torrum, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen: ten miles SE. Carlſcrona.

Torſaker, a town of Sweden, in the province of Geſtricia: 25 miles SW. Geffle.

Torſang, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: ten miles S. Fahlun.

Torſas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 18 miles SSW. Calmar.

Torſas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: ſixteen miles SW. Wexio.

Torſtella, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, on a river which runs into the Malar Lake: forty-ſix miles W. Stockholm.

Torſkog, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: fifty miles N. Uddevalla.

Torto, a ſmall river of Spain, which runs into the Orbega, in the province of Leon.

Torto, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, five miles E. Termini.

Tortoiſes (River of), a river of North America, in Louiſiania and Florida.

Tortola, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: five miles NE. Guadalaxara.

Tortola, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: eight miles S. Cuença.

Tortola, one of the Virgin Iſlands: firſt ſettled by a party of Dutch buccaneers, who, in the year 1666, were driven out by others, who took poſſeſſion in the name of the king of England, by whom they were protected, and Tortola was ſoon after annexed to the government of the Leeward Iſlands. The chief productions are ſugar and cotton. *Long.* 64. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

Tortona, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, ceded to the principality of Piedmont, on the Scrinia; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan, with a good citadel, ſituated on an eminence. This place has often been taken and retaken during the different wars in Italy. It gives name to a diſtrict, called *Tortoneſe*: nine miles E. Alexandria, and eleven S. Lumello.

Tortorella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: five miles NE. Policaſtro.

Tortorici, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: eleven miles SW. Pari.

Tortoſa, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, ſituated near the Ebro, about five leagues from its mouth; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Saragoſſa. It is ſaid to have been founded 2000 years before the Chriſtian æra: but the proofs of this illuſtrious origin are unfortunately loſt: Scipio gave it the name of *Dordoſa*, and made it a municipal city. Among the numerous and trifling combats between the Spaniards and the Moors, there was one in which the women of Tortoſa ſignalized themſelves. They courageouſly mounted the ramparts of their city, and performed ſuch prodigies of valour, that Raimond Berenger, the count of Barcelona, inſtituted for them, in 1170, the military order of the hacha, or flambeau. They merited and obtained the ſame day ſeveral honourable privileges which exiſt not at preſent; they have, however, preſerved the right of precedency in matrimonial ceremonies, let the rank of the men be ever ſo diſtinguiſhed. The moſt remarkable buildings are the cathedral and the caſtle; the latter of which is a mile ſquare, and in a ſtate of decay: and only ſerves as a place of reſidence for a governor: 81 m. SE. Saragoſſa, and 77 SW. Barcelona. *Long.* 17. 12. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 47. N.

Tortoſa, a ſeaport town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Tripoli, anciently called *Antaradus*: 20 miles N. Tripoli.

Tortoſa, a river of Aſia, in Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, between Antioch and Tripoli.

Tortuga Salada, an iſland in the Caribbee Sea, about twelve leagues in circumference: the eaſt end is full of rugged and broken rocks, which ſtretch themſelves a little way out to ſea. At the ſouth-eaſt part is an different good road for ſhipping, and much frequented in peaceable times by merchantmen, which come hither to lade ſalt, from May to Auguſt: for at the eaſt end is a large ſalt-pond, within 200 paces of the ſea. Near the weſt extremity of the iſland, on the ſouth ſide, there is a ſmall harbour, and freſh water. That end of the iſland is full of ſhrubby trees, but the eaſt end is rocky and bare of trees, producing only coarſe graſs. Upon it are ſome goats, but not many. The turtles or tortoiſes come in the ſandy bays to lay their eggs, and from hence the iſland has its name. There is no anchoring any where but in the road where the ſalt-ponds are, or in the harbour. *Long.* 64. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 7. N.

Tortuga, an iſland about two leagues from the north coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, about forty miles in circumference. *Long.* 72. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 5. N.

Tortugas Point, a cape on the weſt coaſt of South America, in the country of Chili, near Coquimbo.

Torup, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: 22 miles NNE. Halmſtad.

Tory, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, about ſeven miles north from Bloody Foreland Point, on the north coaſt of Ireland, about three miles long, and hardly one broad. *Long.* 8. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 16.

Tory, ſee *Tavai Poenammoo*.

Turza, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: ſeventeen leagues E. Amadan.

Torzok, a town of Ruſſia, in the gover-

...nt of Tver, on the Tvertza: forty miles ...NW. Tver. *Long.* 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

Tofa, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the ...vince of Catalonia: twenty-three miles ...E. Gerona. *Long.* 16. 32. E. Peak of ...triffe. *Lat.* 41. 43. N.

Toja, a river of Italy, which runs into ...e Maggiora: four miles NE. Omegna.

Tuartan, a town of Perſia, in the pro... of Irac: ſeven leagues S. Amadan.

Tolfanella, a town of Italy, in the Patri...; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of ...rbo: nine miles WSW. Viterbo.

Tolena, a town of Sweden, in the province ...Weſt Gothland: 20 miles WNW. Ud...lla.

Tolentia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom ...Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: ...miles S. Teramo.

Tolna, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into ...Neva, near Pella, in the government of ...erſburg.

Tolnzpach, a river of Germany, in the ...chy of Auſtria, which runs into the ...Erlebach, two miles below Scheibs.

Tolpic, a town of Aſia, in the country of ...et: 33 miles S. Tourfan.

Tolo-boroe, a town of Chineſe Tartary: ...les SSW. Haratoube.

Tolon Houan, a town of Aſia, in the coun... of Thibet: 508 miles WSW. Tourfan. ...99. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

Tolo, a river of Swifferland, which runs ...the Rhine, two miles SE. Egliſſau, in ...canton of Zurich.

Tolo, a town of Sweden, in the province ...Weſt Gothland: 42 miles NNE. Udde...

Tolſ, or *Toſtbek*, a town of Sileſia, in the ...ality of Oppeln: twenty-ſix miles ...Oppeln, and eighteen NW. Beuthen.

Tolſar, a town of Perſia, in the province ...ſiſtan: 16 leagues SE. Suſa.

Tolſeryd, a town of Sweden, in the pro... of Smaland: twenty-two miles S. ...koping.

Tolſ, a town of France, in the depart... of the Lower Seine: four leagues SW. ...s.

Tolſ Varadin, a town of Hungary: 24 ... SE. Boros Jeno.

Tolſa Iſland, or *Iſland of Plantains*, an ... of the Atlantic, near the coaſt of ..., at the mouth of the Scherbro.

Tolſona, a town of Spain, in the province ...Murcia: eleven miles NE. Lorca.

Tolſen, a town of Norway, in the province ...erhuus: 47 miles N. Chriſtiania.

Tolſova, a town of Hungary, on the river ...g: five miles SW. Patak.

Tolſalu, a town of Hungary: one mile ...ction.

Tolſalu, a town of Hungary: eight miles ...Podolicz.

Totium, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 24 miles WNW. Tritchinopoly.

Totma, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda. In the environs are ſeveral ſalt-pits: 92 miles NE. Vologda. *Long.* 60. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 10. N.

Totneſs, a town of England, in the county of Devon, on the river Dart, about twelve miles from the Engliſh Channel, anciently ſurrounded with a wall, and defended by a caſtle. It was incorporated by king John, and is an ancient borough by preſcription, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. The principal trade is in the woollen manufacture: the markets are on Tueſday and Saturday: 23 miles S. Exeter, and 196 WSW. London.

Tottenhom, a town of England, in the county of Middleſex: five miles NE. London.

Tottweil, a town of Swifferland, in the county of Baden: four miles SW. Baden.

Toſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 20 miles SE. Buzulatſk.

Tou-chan, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 987 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 46. N.

Tou-chan, a lake of China, in the province of Chan-tong, fifty-two miles in circumference: fifteen miles S. Tci-ngan.

Tou-chang-tao, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea. *Long.* 138. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 55. N.

Touche, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons ſur Saône: 2½ leagues NW. Châlons.

Toucques, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont l'Evêque: two leagues SW. Honfleur, and 1½ NNW. Pont l'Evêque.

Toucques (La), a river of France, which runs into the ſea, about eight miles N. from the town of Toucques.

Toucy, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre: four leagues WSW. Auxerre, and 3½ NE. St. Fargeau.

Toudſong, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 92 miles SSW. Laſſa, and 116 NNE. Taſſaſudon. *Long.* 90. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 6. N.

Tou-fou, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1150 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 38. N.

Tougito-botoc, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 134. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 48. N.

Touing, a town of Croatia: twenty-four miles SSW. Carlſtadt.

Touintchoſe, a Tartarian ſtandard of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 129. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 40. N.

Tou-yuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 50 miles NE. King-ki-tao.

Tou-kie, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1137 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat* 23. 10. N.

Toul, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meurte, on the Moſelle, over which is a ſtone bridge, and regularly fortified. Before the revolution, it was the principal town of a government, and the ſee of a biſhop. It was formerly imperial, and the biſhop a prince of the empire, and ſuffragan of Treves. The Toulois, with the city of Toul, and the two biſhoprics of Metz and Verdun, in the year 1552, put themſelves under the protection of France; and, in the year 1648, became a part of that country: 4 leagues W. Nancy, and 9½ S. Metz. *Long.* 23. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat* 48. 41. N.

Toulomba, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Moultan country, on the Rauvee: 50 miles NE. Moultan, and 38 S. Koothaub.

Toulon, a city and ſeaport of France, and capital of the department of the Var, ſtrongly fortified. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, and, beſides the cathedral and other pariſh churches, contained nine convents, a ſeminary, and a college. The old and new harbour lie contiguous, and, by means of a canal, communicate with one another, both having an outlet into the ſpacious outer harbour, which is naturally almoſt of a circular figure, and very large, being ſurrounded with hills. The entrance on both ſides is defended by a fort, with ſtrong batteries. The new harbour, which is a work of Louis XIV, is well defended by batteries, and round it ſtands the arſenal, where every man-of-war has its own particular ſtore-houſe, but the guns and cordage are laid up ſeparate. In it are ſpacious working houſes for black-ſmiths, joiners, carpenters, lock-ſmiths, carvers, &c. The rope-houſe is built wholly of freeſtone, being 320 toiſes in length, with three arched walks, in which as many parties of rope-makers may work at the ſame time. The general magazine here, which ſupplies whatever may be wanting in the particular ſtore-houſes for ſingle ſhips, contains an immenſe quantity of all kinds of ſtores, diſpoſed in the greateſt order and conveniency. The cannon foundery here is conſiderable. In the year 1707, the duke of Savoy and prince Eugene laid ſiege to this city, but without ſucceſs. In the year 1721, it ſuffered greatly by the plague. In the month of Auguſt, 1793, the people of Toulon, and the French vice-admiral Trugoff, entered into a negociation with the Engliſh admiral, lord Hood, who was then cruiſing in the Mediterranean, and he took poſſeſſion both of the town and of the ſhipping, in the name of Louis XVII, and under the expreſs and poſitive ſtipulation, that he was to aſſiſt in reſtoring the conſtitution of 1789. Great expectations were formed on this occaſion; and general O'Hara was ſent with troops from Gibraltar being appointed, under the king of England, commiſſion, governor and commander in chief: the republicans were not negligent in attempting to recover a place of ſo much conſequence, and ſoon ſucceeded. General O'Hara was wounded, and taken priſoner, and the city and port abandoned. On the 19th of December, the town was bombarded from noon till ten o'clock in the evening; when the allies, and part of the inhabitants, having firſt ſet fire to the town and ſhipping, precipitated their flight. Two chaloupes, filled with the fugitives, were ſunk to the bottom by the batteries. The precipitation with which the evacuation was effected, cauſed great part of the ſhips, and property to fall into the hands of the French, and was attended with the moſt melancholy conſequences to the wretched inhabitants. Of thirty-one ſhips of the line, which the Engliſh found at Toulon, thirteen were left behind, nine were burned at Toulon, and one at Leghorn, and four lord Hood had previouſly ſent away to the French ports Breſt and Rochfort, with 5000 republican ſeamen, whom he was afraid to truſt: poſts E. Marſeilles, and 105½ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 23. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 9. N.

Toulon en Charollois, a town of France the department of the Saône and Loire, chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict Charolles, near the Arroux river: 5½ leag NW. Charolles, and 5 NE. Bourbon La *Long.* 21. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 41. N

Toulouſe, a town of France, and ca of the department of the Upper Garo on the Garonne. Before the revolution, capital of Languedoc, ſee of an archbi and ſecond parliament of France: it is reckoned for ſize next to Paris; the ſtree moſtly broad, and the houſes are bui brick. It is not, however, very popu and, though ſo finely ſituated, its trade conſiderable, the principal article Spaniſh wool. The univerſity here founded in the year 1228. The town-h is a ſpacious building, and called the ca lium, whence the aldermen are termed touls; and amongſt other curioſities preſe here, are fifteen large parchment folios. licately written and illuminated, being nals of the city, commencing from the 1288, and annually continued by the c capitoul. Theſe were drawn up origin in Latin, but, under Francis I, were a to French. The three firſt volumes principally filled with the portraits and r of the capitouls, and the following conta the memorable events and tranſa

…roughout the whole kingdom. Here is …lso an academy of the ſciences and liberal …rts. At half an hour's diſtance below the …ity, the celebrated canal of Languedoc joins …he Garonne, which here becomes navigable. …n this city are made carpets, but of little …alue, together with ſome ſlight ſilk and …oollen ſtuffs: 34 poſts SE. Bourdeaux, and …½ S. Paris. *Long.* 19. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* …35. N.

Toumandi, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in …the province of Natolia: thirty-two miles …W. Kutaja.

Tumen, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 608 …miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 146. 37. E. …Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

Tumen, a river of Chineſe Tartary, in …the kingdom of Corea, which riſes *Long.* 145. …*Lat.* 42. 8. and runs into the ſea of …Japan, *Long.* 148. 20. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 42. …N.

Tumet, a Tartarian ſtandard of Chineſe …Tartary. *Long.* 128. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* …N.

Tupour, a lake of Aſia, in the country of …Thibet, nine leagues in circumference: ten …miles N. Souc.

Tur, a town of France, in the depart…ment of the Calvados, and chief place of a …canton, in the diſtrict of Bayeux: one league …NW. Bayeux, and 1¼ E. Trevieres.

Tur (La), a town of France, in the de…partment of the Puy de Dôme, and chief …place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſſe: …leagues W. Beſſe, and 7½ S. Clermont.

Tur la Blanch, a town of France, in the …department of the Dordogne, and chief place …of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riberac: three …leagues N. Riberac, and five NW. Peri…gueux.

Tur de France (La), a town of France, …in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées, …chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of …Perpignan: four leagues WNW. Perpignan, …4½ NE. Prades.

Tur d'Aigues (La), a town of France, in …the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, …chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of …Apt: four leagues SSE. Apt.

Tur Landry (La), a town of France, in …the department of the Mayne and Loire: …three leagues W. Vihiers, and three NE. …Chollet.

Tur du Pin (La), a town of France, and …principal place of a diſtrict, in the department …of Iſere, ſituated on a ſmall river of the …ſame name, which runs into the Rhône: …twelve leagues SE. Lyons, and 8½ NNW. …Grenoble.

Tur de Roſel, a cape of the iſland of Jer…ſey, five miles NNE. St. Helier.

Tur de Rouſſillon (La), a town of France, …in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, …on the Tet: ſituated on the ſpot where once …ſtood a city called *Ruſcino*, which was de…ſtroyed in the ninth century; one league E. …Perpignan.

Tour de Treme, a town of Swiſſerland, in …the canton of Friburg: two miles N. Gruyeres.

Tour la Ville, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, celebrated for its manufacture of glaſs, almoſt joining to Cherburg.

Touraine, before the revolution, a province of France, bounded on the eaſt by Orleannois, on the ſouth by Berry and Poitou, on the weſt by Anjou, and on the north by Maine, about twenty leagues in length, and eighteen in breadth; the river Loire runs through it, and divides it into Higher and Lower Touraine. Tours is the capital. This province had formerly counts of its own. In the year 1044, it was taken by the counts of Anjou; in 1202, united with the crown; and in 1356, raiſed to a dukedom and peerage. It has frequently been granted to the royal children; and after the death of Francis, duke of Alençon, brother to Henry III, was again united to the crown, ſince which it has never been alienated. It was governed by laws of its own, but with a right of appeal to the parliament of Paris.

Tourancourchy, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: thirty-five miles SSW. Trichinopoly.

Tourelle, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Paul: one league NW. St. Paul.

Tourfan Huun, a town of Aſia, and capital of a province, in Little Bukharia: 180 miles WNW. Hami. *Long.* 107. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 33. N.

Tourmentine, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chollet: 2 leagues NNE. Chollet, and 8 S. Angers.

Tournan, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melun: 4½ leagues N. Melun, and 6 ESE. Paris.

Tournay, a city of Flanders, on the Scheldt, conſidered as the moſt ancient town of Belgic Gaul, being founded 600 years before Chriſt, and anciently the capital of the Nervij. It was lately the capital of a diſtrict to which it gave name, and the ſee of a biſhop, erected in the fifth century. This city has often been taken and laid waſte in the different wars between the French, Engliſh, and Flemings. In the year 1513, it was taken by the Engliſh, and continued in their poſſeſſion till the year 1518, when it was reſtored to the French, from whom it had been taken. Three years after it was taken by the emperor Charles V, who erected it into a lordſhip, in favour of his ſon Philip of Spain. In the year 1667, in a time of profound peace, it was beſieged by the troops of Louis

XIV,

XIV, and two days after the trenches were opened, the marquis de Trazegnis, the governor, was obliged to surrender at diſcretion. By the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, it was ceded to France, and made one of the beſt fortified towns in Flanders. In the year 1709, prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough, finding the marſhal Villars too advantageouſly poſted in the camp near Lens, inveſted Tournay, and beſieged it in form. The trenches were opened on the 7th of July, and the attack began on the 13th; on the 28th the town capitulated, being in want of proviſions. The citadel held out till the 3d of September, when the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war. By the peace of Utrecht, in the year 1713, the States General remained maſters of the military, and the emperor of the civil government. In the year 1745, after the battle of Fontenoy it was taken by the French, but ceded to the Auſtrians, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in the year 1748. The late emperor Joſeph ordered the fortifications to be deſtroyed. In the year 1792, an action took place between the Auſtrians and the French, near Tournay, in which M. Dillon commanded the latter, and being ſuſpected of treachery was murdered at Lille, by the ſoldiers. On the 10th of May, 1794, the duke of York was aſſailed near Tournay, by the republican forces, in different columns, to the amount of 30,000 men. The attack began at daybreak, when the French attempted to turn the right flank of the combined army; but were driven back by the Auſtrian regiment of Kaunitz, which was poſted in a wood to cover the army on that ſide. The French then directed their efforts againſt the duke's centre, upon which they advanced, under a heavy cannonade, with great reſolution. An occaſion however ſoon preſented itſelf of attacking them in their right flank, when they were compelled to retreat. In this engagement the French are computed to have loſt 3000 men; an eſtimate probably over-rated. In the year 1794, on the general evacuation of Flanders by the allies, the French entered Tournay, where they found twenty guns ſpiked, 10,000 muſket-balls, a large quantity of gun-powder, ſeveral magazines, and fourteen barges laden with ammunition: three poſts E. Lille, and thirty-one N. Paris.

Tournay, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tarbe: three leagues SE. Tarbe, and three NE. Bagneres en Bigorre.

Tournehem, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Omer: three leagues NW. St. Omer.

Tournon, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villeneuve d'Agen: four leagues E. Villeneuve d'Agen, and 6¼ NE. Agen.

Tournon, a town of France, ſituated on the river Creuſe, one part in the department of the Indre, and the other in the department of the Indre and Loire: ſeven miles S. Preuilly, and eight NNW. Le Blanc in Berry.

Tournon, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen, on the Rhône: 7¼ leagues NNE. Privas, and ten N. Valence. *Long.* 22. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 4. N.

Tournon, a town of the duchy of Savoy, fifteen miles E. Chambery, and four NW. Monſtier.

Tournus, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Macon, on the Saône: three poſts S. Châlons ſur Saône, and 2¼ N. Macon. *Long.* 22. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 34. N.

Touro, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 4½ leagues WSW. Alfayates.

Tourouvre, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortagne: three leagues NE. Mortagne, and five SW. Verneuil.

Tours, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Indre and Loire, and of the Loire. Before the revolution, the capital of Touraine, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. The number of inhabitants is about 32,000. forty-ſeven poſts NNE. Bourdeaux, twenty-nine and a half SSW. Paris.

Tours, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Billom: leagues ESE. Billon.

Tourville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louviers: 3 W. Louviers; and 3¼ SW. Pont-de-

Toury, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: 4 leagues W. Pithiviers.

Toufera, a town of Africa, in the province of Biledulgerid, depending on Tunis. *Long.* 28. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 30. N.

Toutchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi, on the ſide of the lake Po-yang: ſeventeen SE. Nan-kang.

Touteron, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vouziers: leagues S. Mezieres, and 3 N. Vouziers.

Touſſi-tchamſia-ling, a town of

the country of Thibet: ten leagues NW. Tenkerdſong.

Towre, a river of France, which runs into the Charente, about half a mile above Angouleſme.

Tow-yang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1127 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 18. N.

Tow-yun, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou. The juriſdiction of this city is but ſmall, and comprehends only two cities of the ſecond order, and two of the third. It is in the neighbourhood of mountains which are inhabited by the Seng-miao-ſe, a people whom the Chineſe could never ſubdue, and who have their particular government. It is ſeparated from them only by a river, and ſome ſteep mountains: 955 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 12. N.

Towa, a river of Wales, in the county of Carmarthen, which runs into the Tave, at St. Clare.

Towan Head, a cape of England, on the north-weſt coaſt of Cornwall. *Long.* 5. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 27. N.

Towceſter, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, with a weekly market on Tueſday. This town is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation, and was enlarged by king Edward the Elder, with a ſtrong wall, of which there are now no remains. The principal trade is lace-making: ſeven miles SSW. Northampton, and ſixty NW. London.

Tower Hill, a town of the United States of America, in Rhode Iſland: ſeventeen miles S. Providence.

Towridge, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which paſſes by Biddeford, and joins the Taw, near Appledore.

Townſend, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: thirty-ſix miles NW. Boſton.

Towton, a village of England, in the county of York. In the year 1461, a battle was fought here between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, which began on Palm Sunday. Edward IV commanded an army of 40,000. The Lancaſtrians, under the duke of Somerſet, earl of Northumberland, and lord Clifford, amounted to 60,000. The bow, commonly in uſe, was ſoon laid aſide, and the ſword decided the combat, which terminated in a total victory on the ſide of the Yorkiſts. Edward iſſued orders to give no quarter; and the routed army was purſued as far as Tadcaſter, with great bloodſhed and confuſion. Above 36,000 men are ſaid to have fallen in the battle and purſuit. King and Margaret had remained at York during the action; but learning the defeat of their army, and being ſenſible that no

place in England could now afford them ſhelter, they fled with great precipitation into Scotland: 3½ miles SE. Tadcaſter, and 185 N. London.

Towy, a river of Wales, which riſes in the county of Cardigan, and runs into the bay of Caermarthen, ſix miles below Caermarthen.

Towynmyn, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Dowy, five miles NE. Machynleth.

Tozer, a town of Africa, in the country of Biledulgerid.

Traaburg, ſee *Draaburg*.

Traarbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim. This town is a fief of Treves, and was once a good fortification, farther defended by Grevenburg fort. In the year 1703, it was taken by the allies, and in 1704, both the town and fort; but in 1734, the French making themſelves maſters of them, the town was diſmantled and the fort demoliſhed. Its neighbourhood is a fine wine country. Oppoſite the town, on the other ſide of the Moſel, France, after the treaty of Nimeguen, erected a fort, called *Mont Royal*; but the demolition of it was made an article of the peace of Ryſwick: thirty-four miles SW. Coblentz, and twenty ENE. Treves. *Long.* 24. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

Trabay, a river of Spain, in the province of Grenada, which runs into the ſea, near Muxacra.

Trabenka, a town of Sweden, in the iſland of Aland.

Trabia, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: two miles W. Termini.

Trachenberg, or *Drachenberg*, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north by Poland, on the eaſt and ſouth by the principality of Oels, and on the weſt by Wohlau. It was formerly a part of Oels, but erected into a diſtinct principality, in the year 1741, by the king of Pruſſia, in favour of the count of Hatzfeld and Gleichen, who was made a prince of the empire, by the emperor Francis, in the year 1748.

Trachenberg, or *Straburck*, a town of Sileſia, and capital of the principality of the ſame name: fourteen miles WSW. Militſch, and twenty-three NW. Oels.

Tracoſſos, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: thirty miles W. Zamora.

Traeth Bicha, a bay of the Iriſh Sea, on the weſt coaſt of Wales, in the county of Merioneth: two miles N. Harlech.

Traeth Coch, ſee *Red dwharf Bay*.

Traeth Mawr, a bay of the Iriſh Sea, on the weſt coaſt of Wales, between the counties of Merioneth and Caernarvon: four miles N. Harlech.

Traſagnol, a river of Germany, in the county

county of Tyrol, which runs into the Lavis, four miles N. Caſtellier.

Trafaria, a fort of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the ſouth ſide of the Tagus: two leagues SW. Liſbon.

Tragarth, a river of Wales, in the county of Brecknock, which runs into the Neath.

Tragein, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles ENE. Steyregg.

Tragoi, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: twenty-four miles E. Ternova.

Tragolles, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambouk.

Tragoniſi, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, ſo called from the number of goats, which are almoſt its only inhabitants: two miles W. Myconi.

Trabona, a town of the Valteline, belonging to Swiſſerland, on a ſmall river, which runs into the Adda: 2 miles N. Morbegno.

Trajan, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on the Perth: fixteen miles N. Galatz.

Trajanopoli, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, on the Mariza: forty miles S. Adrianople, and 115 W. Conſtantinople.

Trajetto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, built on the ruins of the ancient Minturna, near the mouth of the Garigliano: 6 miles SW. Sezza.

Train, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Dyle, about three leagues S. Louvain.

Train, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Ambs: five miles S. Abenſperg, and twenty E. Ingolſtadt.

Traina, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona, on a river of the ſame name: fifty-ſix miles SE. Cefalu.

Trainel, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogent: two leagues S. Nogent-ſur-Leine, and nine W. Troyes.

Trait, or *Tedia*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the Mariza: four leagues SW. Philippopoli.

Traitor's Iſland, ſee *Keppel's Iſland*.

Tralee, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, near a ſmall river which diſcharges itſelf into a large bay of the Atlantic, meaſuring two leagues by three, called the bay of *Tralee*. It is the county town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament; near it is a chalybeat ſpring: fifty miles SW. Limerick, and forty-five NW. Cork. *Long.* 9 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 16. N.

Tralleborg, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Skone, near the Baltic: nineteen miles S. Lund. *Long.* 13. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Tra-los Montes, ſee *Tras-os Montes*.

Tramacaſtrel, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: twelve miles SSE. Albarazin.

Tramanday, a town of South America, in Braſil, and government of Rio Janeiro.

Tramaye, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mâcon. three leagues W. Mâcon, and 2½ S. Cluny.

Tramin, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on a ſmall river which runs into the Adige: eight miles S&W. Bolzano.

Tramonnel, a town of the duchy of Savoy: fourteen miles W. Chambery.

Tramutulo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: thirteen miles SSE. Potenza.

Trancault, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogent-ſur-Leine: three leagues S. Nogent.

Trancoſo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes. In the beginning of the twelfth century, Alboaçan, a Moorish king of Badajoz, laid ſiege to this town, and perſevered with great obſtinacy, till the inhabitants were driven to the laſt extremity, but were relieved by king Alphonſo Henriquez, who defeated the Moors, with great ſlaughter: three leagues W. Pinhel.

Trane, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: 9 miles W. Chriſtianſtad.

Tranemo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: forty-ſix miles ESE. Gotheborg.

Tranent, a town of Scotland, in the county of Haddington. In the pariſh is a coalmine: ſeven miles W. Haddington.

Trangarde, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Calicut: 8 miles NE. Panany.

Trani, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and at preſent the capital of the province of Bari; the ſee of an archbiſhop, and reſidence of the governor: twenty-one miles W. Bari, and 104 ENE. Naples. *Long.* 34. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 19. N.

Tranquebar, a ſeaport town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Tanjore, ſituated on the coaſt of Coromandel, with a harbour, at the mouth of one of the branches of the Cauvery, defended by a fortreſs, erected by the Danes in the year 1621, who had obtained a grant of the town, and a fertile territory, from the rajah of Tanjore, for an annual rent of 720l. In the beginning of the preſent century, the prince of Tanjore attempted to ſeize on Tranquebar, and began a regular ſiege, but by the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh was compelled to give over the attempt, and make peace. The town is between two and three miles in circumference, and ſurrounded with a wall and ſeveral baſtions, well provided with artillery: within the walls are three Chriſtian churches, one of which is for Roman Catholics, deſcendants of Portuguese in poſſeſſion of the town before the Danes, and a large moſque for the Mahometans.

veral pagodas for the Gentoos. The territory belonging to the town is conſiderable, and is full of populous villages: fifty-ſix miles S. Pondicherry. *Long.* 79. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 1. N.

Tranquillo, a cape at the ſouth end of the iſland of Rhodes. *Long.* 45. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 2. N.

Trans, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dole: two leagues SE. Dole, and 1¼ NW. Antrain.

Tranſacco, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ulra: eight miles S. Celano.

Trans rart, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, on a gulf called the *Immiſea*: thirty miles SW. Oran.

Tranſylvania (Principality of), a country of Europe, bounded on the north by Hungary, Poland, and Moldavia; on the eaſt by Moldavia; on the ſouth by Walachia, and the banat of Temeſwar, and on the weſt by Hungary. The form is nearly oval, about 200 miles in circumference. It is ſurrounded on all ſides by lofty mountains, and is itſelf mountainous and woody; the mountains run from north to ſouth, and branch off likewiſe eaſt and weſt, and terminate at the centre in hills covered with vineyards, and abundant in minerals. The air is generally warm, but more wholeſome than that of Hungary; the ſoil is fertile, abounding in corn, wine, cattle, and rich paſtures: among the minerals are gold, ſilver, copper, iron, quickſilver, cinnabar, antimony, ſulphur, vitriol, rock-ſalt, ſalt-petre, ochre, &c. The principal quadrupeds are buffaloes, horſes, wild oxen, elks, bears, wild boars, linxes, chamois, martens, ermines, and beavers. The inhabitants are compoſed of different nations: Hungarians, Sikli or Scythian Huns, Saxons, Walachians, Armenians, Raſcians, Bulgarians, and Greeks; to which may be added Jews and Cingars, who live in tents, and lead a vagabond life like gipſies. This country is by the Germans called *Siebenburgen*, and by the Hungarians *Erdely*. It was anciently a part of Dacia, and conquered by Trajan, it became a Roman province. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Goths, Huns, and afterwards the Hungarians. In the year 1004, it was firſt made a province of Hungary, and continued under the government of a waywode to the year 1526, when two rival princes contended for this principality; one of them was ſupported by the German Emperor, and the other by the Turk; whereupon this country became the ſeat of war for many years. The princes of the houſe of Ragotſki were at the head of the Proteſtant faction, and ſupported by the Turks, but being at length obliged to quit Tranſylvania by the Auſtrians, Ragotſki fled for refuge into Turkey; and at the treaty of Carlowitz in 1699, this country was confirmed to the houſe of Auſtria by the Turks. The government of Tranſylvania is wholly different from that of Hungary; and, by the joint conſent of prince and people, formed into an ariſtocratical government; and, ſince the year 1722, rendered hereditary to the princes and princeſſes of the houſe of Auſtria. Formerly the prince of Tranſylvania ſucceeded to the government by free election, but ſince the year 1722 by inheritance; and though his power is connected with that of the king of Hungary, and archduke of Auſtria, yet his government and privileges differ from both. The ſtates of Tranſylvania, with reſpect to the number of its nations, are divided into Hungarians, Siculi and Saxons; with reſpect to its different religions, into Catholics, Calviniſts, and Lutherans; and formerly, alſo into Unitarians: but politically, after the example of Hungary, into prelates, nobility, gentry, and royal towns. The magnates conſiſt of the great officers of ſtate, the counts and barons. The gentry are Hungarians and Siculi, but the royal towns Saxons only. The principality of Tranſylvania is governed, in the name of the prince and nobility, by the diet, the office of ſtate, the royal government, the exchequer, the aſſembly of Hungarian counts, the tribunals of juſtice, and the magiſtrates of the Siculi and Saxons. The diets meet by ſummons from the prince at Hermanſtadt. The revenue ariſes from the contributions, cuſtoms, metals, minerals, rock-ſalt, royal demeſnes, eſcheats, and confiſcations; and are levied by the treaſury. Tranſylvania formerly could bring from 80,000 to 90,000 men into the field; but at preſent the whole force of that principality conſiſts of ſix regiments, under a commander in chief, for the defence of the country.

Trapani, a ſeaport town of Sicily, in the Vally of Mazara, ſituated on a peninſula, with a good harbour, defended by a fort, which ſtands on a ſmall iſland, called *Columbara*. Here is a good pearl-fiſhery on the coaſt, and in the neighbourhood a conſiderable ſalt-work. The number of inhabitants is about 20,000: forty-three miles WSW. Palermo, and ſeventy-two NW. Girgenti. *Long.* 30. 17 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 5. N.

Trapolizza, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: eighteen miles WSW. Argos.

Trapain Law, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Haddington: four miles E. Haddington.

Tras-os-Montes, or *Tra-los-Montes*, a province of Portugal, bounded on the north and eaſt by Spain, on the ſouth by Beira, from which it is ſeparated by the Duero, and on the weſt by Entre Duero e Minho. It

receives its name from its poſition, with reſpect to the province of Entre Duero e Minho, lying on the other ſide of the mountain of Marao. In extent, from north to ſouth, it is ſeventy miles; and from eaſt to weſt, about fifty, being for the moſt part mountainous. It is wild, barren and thinly inhabited, though bleſſed with fertile and delightful vallies, which produce rye, wheat, wine, and fruits; beſides the Duero, it is watered by the ſmall rivers of Tamega, Corgo, Tuela, and Sobor, which run all into the Duero. It contains two cidades or cities, and fifty-ſeven villas or towns; and according to de Lima's liſt, 549 pariſhes, in which, in the year 1732, were computed, 135,804 ſouls.

Traſcaleta, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: ſixteen miles SE. Lugo.

Traſen, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which riſes in the ſouth part of Auſtria, on the borders of Stiria, paſſes by Marckt, Lilienfeld, Wilhelmſburg, St. Polten, &c. and runs into the Danube, eight miles below Mauttern.

Traſkirchen, or *Draſkirchen*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles ENE. Baden.

Traſmaur, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Traſen, with a citadel; it belongs to the archbiſhopric of Salzburg: twelve miles W. Tulln, and ſix N. St. Polten.

Traſp, a citadel and lordſhip of Germany, ſituated in the Engadine, on the borders of Tyrol, with a ſmall Auſtrian garriſon in it. It is rated for each chamber term, at forty-nine rixdollars ſeventy kruitzers: twenty-ſeven miles N. Bormio.

Traſow, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ſix miles S. Segeberg, and 2½ NW. Oldeſlake.

Tratuz, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: forty-eight miles S. Niemecz.

Trau, a town of Venetan Dalmatia, ſituated on a piece of land which was formerly a peninſula, but now ſeparated from the continent by a canal cut through. It is divided into the New and Old; the latter of which has a double, the former only a ſingle wall, and defended by three towers. Nothing can be pleaſanter than the ſituation of this place: the north ſide is covered with beautiful gardens, and on the iſland of Bua it has fine ſuburbs, having a communication with it by means of a ſtone bridge, and being joined to the continent by three of wood. It is the reſidence of the Venetian proveditor; who bears the title of Count; and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Spalatro. The harbour, which is formed by a bay, has depth of water enough for the largeſt ſhips, which ride there ſheltered by two capes. It abounds alſo in fiſh, particularly fine ſardines. It was an ancient Roman colony of the emperor Claudius; and ſo early as the year 997, put itſelf under the protection of Venice; on which it has been continually dependent ever ſince the year 1420, though without many changes, and diverſified revolutions: twelve miles W. Spalatro. *Long.* 34. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. N.

Travancore, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a country of the ſame name: 120 miles SSW. Madura, and 254 S. Seringapatam. *Long.* 77. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 22. N.

Travancore, a country of Hindooſtan, ſituated in the ſouth part of the coaſt of Malabar, and weſtward of the Carnatic, about ninety miles in extent from north to ſouth: governed by a rajah.

Travay Bay, a bay on the ſouth weſt coaſt of Tiree, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland.

Trauchburg, or *Trauenburg*, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives name to a ſmall county, ſituated to the ſouth-weſt of the territory of Kempten: twelve miles E. Wangen, and ſix WSW. Kempten.

Trave, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, which runs into the Baltic: three miles ENE. Lubeck.

Travemunden, a ſeaport of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Trave, belonging to the city of Lubeck, which appoints a governor, or commandant. The harbour is capable of containing many veſſels, and deep enough for thoſe of 200 tons. Men-of-war ride at anchor in the road. In the year 1783, 951 ſhips came from this port. Travemunden is defended by a ſmall fortreſs, mounting forty guns, and a garriſon of fifty men: eight miles NE. Lubeck. *Long.* 28. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Travers, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Neufchâtel: eleven miles W. Neufchâtel.

Traverſe Bay (Grand), a bay on the ſide of lake Michigan. *Long.* 85. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

Traverſe Iſlands, a chain of iſlands at the eaſt end of Noquet's Bay, in lake Michigan.

Traun, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which riſes in the lake Hallſtatter See, forms a conſiderable lake called *Traun See*, and runs into the Danube about three miles below Steyregg.

Traun, a river of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, which riſes from two lakes, Chiemſee and Daubenſee, and runs into the Alza, four miles N. from Chiemſee.

Traunikova, a town of Ruſſia, on the Lena: ſix miles SSE. Orlenga.

Traunſtain, a town of Germany, in the archbi-

...duchy of Auſtria: four miles SW. ...ch.

Traunſtein, a town of Germany, in Upper ...ria, on the Traun, where are ſome con...rable ſalt-works: eighteen miles W. ...burg, and twenty-two ESE. Waſſen...g. *Long.* 30. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. ...N.

Trautenau, a town of Bohemia, in the ...cle of Konigingratz. In the year 1647, ...e Swedes took this town by aſſault: ...enty-one miles N. Konigingratz, and ...e ENE. Jung Buntzel.

Trautenfels, a town of Germany, in the ...of Styria: ſeven miles ENE. Groming.

Trautmanſdorf, a citadel and ſeat of Gar...n, in the county of Tyrol: four miles ...Tyrol.

Trautmanſtorff, a town of Germany, in ...duchy of Auſtria: ſix miles WNW. ...

Traxuera, a town of Spain, in the pro...of Valencia, ſurrounded by a wall, ...d with towers. Here is a manu...e of fine earthenware: eighty miles ... Valencia, and twenty-three SW. ...ſa.

Trebra, a town of Germany, in the circle ...er Saxony, in Thuringia: two miles ... Sulza.

Trebin, a town of Germany, in the ...of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark ...denburg: twenty miles SSW. Ber...and ten SSE. Potzdam.

Trebio Antico, a town of Italy, in the ... of Urbino: ſeventeen miles ENE. ...

Trebo, a town of Spain, in the province ...n: 46 miles S. Civdad Rodrigo.

Trebokkou, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the ...ment of Caucaſus, on the Ural: ...r miles N. Gurier.

Trebnit, a town of Germany, in the circle ...er Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt ...: four miles N. Cothen.

Trebes, a town of France, in the depart... the Aude: two leagues E. Car...

Trebia, a river of Italy, which runs into ... two miles W. Piacenza.

Trebigne, a town of European Turkey, ...province of Dalmatia; the ſee of a ...ſixty miles S. Moſtar, and ten NE. ...

Trebisacia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom ...s, and province of Baſilicata: five ...SW. Turſi.

Trebiſacia, a town of Italy, in the king... Naples, and province of Calabria ...ten miles NE. Caſſano.

Trebiſond, or *Taraboſan*, a city of Aſiatic ..., with a harbour, on the Black Sea; ...by a Greek colony of Sinope, de...from the Mileſians. From the Romans it was taken by the Scythians, or Tartars, in the time of Valerian. The Greek emperors became afterwards maſters of Trebiſond, and erected it into a principality; Alexis Comnenes took poſſeſſion of it in the year 1204. When the French and Venetians made themſelves maſters of Conſtantinople, this principality, or, as it is ſometimes called, empire, continued till the year 1462, when it was taken by Mahomet II. who carried David Comnenes and all his family priſoners to Conſtantinople, where they were moſtly put to death. The town of Trebiſond is built on the ſea ſide, at the foot of a little hill, pretty ſteep; its walls are almoſt ſquare, high embattled, and, though they are not of the firſt ages, yet it is very probable they ſtand upon the foundations of the ancient incloſure, which got this town the name of Trapezium. The preſent walls are built of the ruins of the ancient edifices, as appears by old pieces of marble ſet in ſeveral parts, and whoſe inſcriptions are not legible, becauſe they are too high. The town is large, and not well peopled; there are more woods and gardens in it than houſes; and thoſe houſes that are there, though well built, are but one ſtory high. The caſtle, which is pretty large, but very much neglected, is ſituated upon a flat rock, and its ditches are cut in the rock. The inſcription that is on the gate of this caſtle, the arch whereof is a ſemi-circle, ſhows that the emperor Juſtinian repaired the edifices of the town. The port of Trebiſond, called *Platana*, is to the eaſt of the town. The emperor Adrian cauſed it to be repaired, as we are informed by Arrian. This port is now proper for nothing but ſaiques. The mole, which the Genoeſe are ſaid to have built there, is almoſt deſtroyed, and the Turks give themſelves very little trouble about repairing ſuch works: 150 miles NNE. Sivas, and 220 ENE. Erivan. *Lat.* 41. N.

Trebitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: three miles NNW. Schmiedelberg.

Trebitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau, with conſiderable manufactures of cloth, iron, glaſs, &c.: eight miles S. Meteriſck.

Treblitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: ten miles SW. Leitmeritz.

Trebnitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: twelve miles N. Breſlaw, and thirteen W. Oels.

Trebniz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: ſix miles SW. Leitmeritz.

Trebſchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Croſſen: ſix miles SE. Zulichau.

Trebſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic: three

three miles N. Grimma, and fourteen E. Leipſic.

Treburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: ten miles W. Darmſtadt, and eight SE. Mentz.

Trebuxena, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Seville: four leagues from Xeres de la Frontera.

Trecaſe, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: five miles ENE. Aleſſano.

Tree, an iſland in the Bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Ava. *Long.* 94. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 12. N.

Treffen, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which runs into the Drave, ſix miles below Villach, in Carinthia.

Treffort, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg-en-Breſſe: 2¼ leagues NE. Bourg-en-Breſſe, and 4 NW. Mantua. *Long.* 23. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 17. N.

Treffurt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichfeld: ten miles WSW. Muhlhauſen, and thirty-two W. Erfurt.

Treffurt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Rhinfels, ſituated on a hill near the Werra. This eſtate had formerly lords of its own, who bore the ſame name; but Hermann von Treffurt committing violences of all kinds, the neighbouring country, the princes of Mentz, Saxony, and Heſſe, ſent a body of forces, in conjunction, againſt the town; ever ſince which it has belonged to thoſe three princes, who have each their particular ſtreets and officers in it: thirty-ſix miles ESE. Caſſel, and thirty-five SSE. Gottingen. *Long.* 27. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 50. N.

Trefumel, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dinan: two leagues S. Dinan, and ſeven ESE. Lamballe.

Tregannon, a town of South Wales, in the county of Cardigan, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 15 miles SSE. Aberiſtwith, and 197 W. London.

Tregiano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: ſix miles ESE. Bittetto.

Tregony, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, on the river Fale, navigable for barges from Falmouth. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 7 miles E. Truro, and 256 WSW. London.

Treguier, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lannion, on a river of the ſame name, ſituated on a peninſula, near the Engliſh Channel; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop: three leagues NE. Lannion. *Long.* 14. 25. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

Treguier, a river of France, which runs into the Engliſh Channel, two leagues N. from Treguier.

Tregnac, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzerches: four leagues N. Tulle, and four NE. Uzerches.

Trigny, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Fargeau: three leagues SE. St. Fargeau.

Treiſz, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Moſelle: nine miles SW. Coblentz, and ſix E. Cochem.

Trelawny, a town of the iſland of Jamaica, ſixty miles NW. Kingſton. *Long.* 77. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 21. N.

Trelazé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers, one league ESE. Angers, and five WSW. Baugé.

Trelon, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aveſnes: three leagues SE. Aveſnes.

Trelou, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, on the Marne: three leagues E. Château Thierry.

Tremblade, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Marennes: one league S. Marennes, and ſeven Saintes.

Tremblay le Vicomte (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Eure Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dreux: 2¼ leagues S. Dreux, and three and a half NW. Chartres.

Tremcen, or *Tlemſen*, a city of Africa, and capital of the weſtern diviſion or province of Algiers, which is governed by a bey or viceroy; ſituated on a riſing ground, ſurrounded by ſome rocky precipices, from which there is a number of ſprings. In the weſt part of the city is a large ſquare baſon, of Mooriſh workmanſhip, 200 yards long, and about 100 broad. The inhabitants entertain a tradition that formerly the kings of Tremcen had here the diverſion of the water, which their ſubjects were taught the art of rowing and navigation. But the water of the ſpring being eaſily turned off from its ordinary courſe, this baſon might have been intended by deſigning for a reſervoir, in caſe of a ſiege; not to mention the conſtant uſe of it at other times, in preſerving a quantity of water ſufficient to refreſh the beautiful garden plantations, that lie below it. Mod-

of Tremecen have been built, or rather ...ded in frames, a method of building ... by the Africans and Spaniards. The ...rial of which they conſiſt, is made up of ... lime, and gravel; which, by being at ... well tempered and wrought together, ... attained a ſtrength and ſolidity, not infe... to ſtone. The ſeveral ſtages and re... of theſe frames, are ſtill obſervable, ... of which are at leaſt 100 yards in length, ... two yards in height and thickneſs, ...reby may be eſtimated the immenſe ...tity of this compoſt, that was made uſe ... one time. About the year 1670, Haſ... then dey of Algiers, laid moſt of this ... in ruins, as a puniſhment for the diſaf... of the inhabitants; ſo that there is ... remaining above one-fifth part of the Tremecen, which, when entire, might ... been four miles in circuit. Among the ... part of theſe ruins, we meet with ... ſhafts of pillars, and other fragments, Roman antiquities; and in the walls of a ..., made out of theſe old materials, we ... a number of altars, dedicated to the ...nes: fifty miles SW. Oran, and 200 ... Algiers. *Long.* 0. 18. E. Green... *Lat.* 35. 1. N.

Tremiti, three ſmall iſlands in the Adriatic, ... the coaſt of Naples; they are called ...ria, *St. Domino*, and *Tremiti*, or *St.* ... *Long.* 33. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. ... N.

Tremoille (La), a town of France, in the ...rtment of the Vienne, and chief place ... canton, in the diſtrict of Montmorillon: ... leagues E. Montmorillon, and eleven ... Poitiers. *Long.* 18. 42. E. Ferro. ... 46. 28. N.

Tremont, a town of France, in the de...ment of the Mayne and Loire, and ... place of a canton, in the diſtrict of ...ers: one league ENE. Vihiers.

Tremorel, a town of France, in the de...ment of the north coaſts, and chief place ... canton, in the diſtrict of Broons: 2½ ...ues S. Broons, and ſix E. Loudeac.

Tremp, a town of Spain, in the province ...talonia, on the Noguera Palareſa: twen...miles N. Balaguer.

Tremſbuttel, a town of Germany, in the ...y of Holſtein: twenty miles NE. Ham..., and twenty WSW. Lubeck.

Trenche's Iſland, an iſland in the Atlantic, ... the coaſt of South Carolina: twenty-five ... in circumference. *Long.* 80. 58. W. ...enwich. *Lat* 32. 13. N.

Trenchin, a town and caſtle of Hungary, ... the river Waag: twenty miles NNW. ...ltzan.

Trent, a city and biſhop's ſee of Germany ... the county of Tyrol, ſituated in a vally the Adige, or Etſch, memorable for a ... council held here, from 1545 to 1563. The biſhop is ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Goritz. It contains no ſtreets exactly regular, and the houſes are in general old. The palace is large, but in the antique ſtyle. Beſides the cathedral, there are three pariſh churches, a college, and ſome convents: fifty-five miles N. Mantua, and ſixty-five NW. Venice. *Long.* 28. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. N.

Trent, a princely biſhopric of Germany, ſituated in the Tyroleſe, in which this ancient biſhopric was gradually increaſed, by the liberality of the ancient Roman emperors. On the arrival of the houſe of Auſtria to the county of Tyrol, it reinſtated the biſhopric in whatever it had loſt in the preceding times; whence alſo biſhop Albrecht, in the year 1365, gave a brief to Albrecht and Leopold, dukes of Auſtria, in which, as counts of Tyrol, he acknowledged them to be hereditary vogts of his church, and, on the other hand, promiſed them his aſſiſtance. Such ſtipulations were alſo made under the emperors Frederick IV, Maximilian I, and Ferdinand I. In the year 1511, it was ſtipulated between the archhouſe of Auſtria and the biſhop of Trent, that the biſhop ſhould appear at the diet of Tyrol, and at other meetings, by deputies, and conſult concerning the welfare and ſecurity of the country; and alſo that, for this end, it ſhould contribute its ſhare of the taxes and impoſts raiſed on it; but that the houſe of Auſtria, as ſovereign of Tyrol, ſhould, on occaſion of extraordinary taxes laid by the emperor, anſwer for the biſhopric, Brixen excepted; which ſtipulation was ratified in the receſs of the empire, at Augſburg, in the year 1548. But, though the biſhop of Trent is thus held by the archducal houſe of Auſtria, as a land ſtate, yet he enjoys, as an immediate prince of the empire, both a ſeat and voice at the diets, in the college of princes of the empire, and likewiſe actually ſends deputies to the diet of the empire. This prelate is alſo a ſtate of the circle of Auſtria. As a biſhop, he is ſubject to the archbiſhop of Goritz.

Trent, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and iſland of Rugen: eleven miles NW. Bergen.

Trent, a river of England, which riſes in the north-weſt part of Staffordſhire, on the borders of Cheſhire, about ſix miles ſouth-weſt from Leek: taking a ſouth-eaſt direction, it croſſes the county to the borders of Leiceſterſhire and Derbyſhire; it then takes a north-eaſt direction, and croſſes the county of Derby and Nottingham to Newark, from whence its direction become nearly due ſouth, till after paſſing a ſmall part in the north of Lincolnſhire, in joins the Ouſe, and the two ſtreams form the Humber. Canals are made or making, to open a communica-

tion

tion between this river and various parts of the kingdom, viz. from the mouth of the Idle, below Gainſborough, to Redford and Cheſterfield; to Lincoln, and from thence to Tatterſall, Horncaſtle, Seaford, Boſton, and the ſea; from near Nottingham to Cromford and Winſter; from the mouth of the Derwent, one branch through the county of Derby, Stafford, and Cheſhire, to the Merſey, which is joined with another branch to Coventry and to Braunſton, where it meets with the canal from Brentford; other branches join the Thames at Lechlade, the Avon at Warwick, the Severn at Worceſter, and many others. The Trent is of itſelf navigable, from Burton in Staffordſhire.

Trent, a river of Canada, which runs from Rice Lake to lake Ontario.

Trent, a river of the United States of America, in North Carolina, which runs into the Neuſe, at Newbern.

Trenton, a town of the United States of America, in New York, on the eaſt ſide of the Delaware. At this place the Americans obtained a victory over the Britiſh troops, on the 25th of December, 1776: twenty-four miles NNE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 74. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 13. N.

Treogan, a town of France, in the department of the north coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roſtrenen: three leagues WSW. Roſtrenen, and two S. Carhaix.

Treogat, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont-Croix: three leagues SW. Quimper, and three SE. Pont-Croix.

Trepaſſer's Bay, bay, on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Trepeia, a town of Servia: five miles NE. Novibaſar.

Treport, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, ſituated on the Engliſh Channel, at the mouth of the Breſle. This place is the harbour for the town of Eu: from which it is diſtant about half a league.

Trept le Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour du Pin: ſeven leagues E. Lyons.

Treplow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania: fifty miles S. Stralſund, and fifty WNW. Old Stettin. *Long.* 30. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 39. N.

Treplow on the Rega, or *New Treplow*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania, on the river Rega, which is here made navigable: ſixteen miles NE. Cammin, and eleven SW. Colberg. *Long.* 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 1. N

Trepuzzi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: two miles WNW. Lecce.

Trero, a river of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, which runs into the Garigliano near Iſoletta, on the borders of Lavora.

Treſanti, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: fifteen miles S. Manfredonia.

Treſbes, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carcaſſonne, near the Aude River: one league E. Carcaſſonne, and three and a half WSW. Azille. *Long.* 2. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 13. N.

Treſcau, or *St. Nicholas*, one of the St. Iſlands. *Long.* 6. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.*

Treſhaniſh Iſlands, a range of four ſmall iſlands, among the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, between Mull and Coll. They lie in a line nearly from north to ſouth. They are barren, but the ſoil is reckoned generally fertile.

Treſnel, a town of France, in the department of the Aube: one league from the river Seine.

Treſnel, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Calais: two leagues and a half W. St. Calais, and five and a half WSW. Le Mans.

Treſtiana, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: twenty-two miles SE. Jaſſy.

Trets, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aix: three leagues ESE. Aix, and 6¼ NE. Marſeilles.

Trevannion's Iſland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Eaſter Iſland, or New Guernſey, in a bay called *Trevannion's Lagoon*. *Long.* 163. 45. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 43. S.

Treuchtlingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and marggraviate of Anſpach, on the Altmuhl: 28 miles SSE. of Anſpach.

Treuen, or *Dreyen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Voigtland: nine miles ENE. Plauen, and 12 WNW. Auerbach.

Treuenbrietzen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Brandenburg. This town was rounded with walls in the year 129[illegible] was at firſt ſimply called *Brietzen*, but its fidelity to the marggrave Louis the man, was honoured with the epithet Treuen, or faithful. In the year 1641 town was laid waſte by the Swedes: ten miles S. Brandenburg, and 34 SW. Berlin. *Long.* 30. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Treves, an archbiſhopric and electorate Germany, bounded on the north by the torate of Cologn, on the eaſt by the [illegible]

the elector-palatine, and of the house of ..., on the south by France, and on the ... by the duchy of Luxemburg; about ... miles in length, but of very uncertain ...th. The country is in general moun... and woody, containing, indeed, good ...age for cattle, and in many places also ... arable land, but yet stands in need ... importation of corn; on the contrary, ... growth of wine on the Mosel is very ...erable, with plenty of game. There ...ewise mineral springs, and mines of ... calamy, iron, copper, lead, tin, silver, ...d. The electoral subjects are Roman ...lics, but in some other places which ... elector of Treves is possessed of in com... with other houses, there are likewise ...stants. The ancient Treviri, from ... the principal town here, and the ...ry also, has its name, were, till the 4th ...y, subject to the Romans, and after... to the Franks. In the divisions which ...ons and posterity of the emperor Louis ... made, this country was added, in the ... 855, to the kingdom of Lorrain, and in ... fell to the share of Louis, the German ... ever since which time it has continued ...ed to Germany. The origin of the ...ric of Treves is sought after by some ... first, but by others in the third cen...; and still more uncertain is it who, of ... bishops of Treves, was first raised to ...ity of an archbishop. The church ...reves, however, is held to be the most ...nt in Germany. An archbishop of ... is elected by the chapter there, and ... to a capitulation proposed by them. ...pe confirms such election in the usual ...r, empowering one of the new elected ... allotted for that purpose, to con... him. The archbishop of Treves is ... the second spiritual elector. At the ... of an emperor, he delivers the for... of the election-oath to the elector ...tz, to be sworn to by him. At the ... of an emperor he has also the first ... As elector, the archbishop of Treves ... both seat and voice in the electoral ... at the diets of the empire. The ... matricular evaluation of the elector ...reves is twenty-six horse and two-..., and 122 foot two-thirds, or 806 ... forty kruitzers. As archbishop of ..., he is to be considered as a state of ...ectoral Rhenish circle, and obtains ... the second place; namely, that after ...ector of Mentz. By virtue of the ... of Westphalia, he has the right of ...ting two Roman Catholic assessors of ...amber judicatory; but the number of ... assessors being reduced in the year ..., to one-half, he nominates only one, ... the second in order among all the ...rs. Towards the maintenance of the chamber judicatory, he pays to each term on account of this archbishopric, 811 rix-dollars fifty-eight kruitzers and a half. The suffragans of the archbishop of Treves were the bishops of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. The chapter of Treves consists of forty canons, among whom are sixteen capitulars, and twenty-four domicelli. All these canons must at least be descended of ancient noble families, and have it in their power to exhibit sixteen ancestors capable of being admitted to tournaments. The archbishopric has regular troops, and a land militia. The former of these consist, in times of peace and ordinarily, only of the circle troops, which the elector of Treves is bound to maintain, and which amount to between 1100 and 1200 men. The elector also keeps up a life-guard of forty persons.

Treves, or *Triers*, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital town of the archbishopric, lying between two mountains on the Mosel, over which it has a stone bridge. This town is very old, but its age reaches by no means so far back as it is usually fixed at. Long, however, before the birth of Christ, Treves was a town of note of the Treviri. Afterwards, the ancient Roman emperors had a residence here; and it is also the head town of the first Belgium, and so early as the days of Constantine the Great, was the capital of all Gaul. In the year 410, it was twice laid waste, as also again in 411, and 415. About the year 458, from the Romans it fell under the power of the Franks. Under the Austrasian monarchs, a royal court had its seat here; in which, as well under the Frankish kings, as also for a long time after, resided pfalzgraves. The archiepiscopal court, or palace, near the cathedral church, was rebuilt by the elector Francis George. The cathedral church of St. Peter here stands on a hill, being a large building. Exclusive of this church, there are likewise here three collegiate and five parish churches, together with three colleges, and thirteen monasteries and nunneries, as also a house of the Teutonic order, and a mansion belonging to that of St. John. For the establishment of the university here, papal privileges were issued so early as the year 1454, but these were brought duly to bear only in 1472, in 1535 renewed, and in 1722 improved. This town, according to the common opinion, was formerly Imperial, and had a particular matricular evaluation of its own; but by a sentence of the electors pitched upon for the decision of this matter, in conjunction with the Imperial aulic counsellors, nominated by the emperor, it was declared to be subject to the superiority of the elector of Treves, which was also immediately after effectually exercised by him over it. In the beginning

beginning of Auguſt, 1794, the French republicans entered the city, which had been haſtily evacuated by the German troops. The magiſtrates met them in their robes at the gates, with the keys, congratulated them on their ſucceſs, and declared they were glad to receive them. The good conduct of this army deſerves commendation; and an Engliſh writer, ſpeaking of it, obſerves, They had no ſooner entered Treves than they eſtabliſhed a municipality; they broke in upon no property whatever, and left the different corporations, and all civil and religious inſtitutions as they found them: ſixty-eight miles SSW. Cologn, and ſeventy-four W. Mentz. *Long.* 23. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 56. N.

Treves, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Vigan: four leagues E. le Vigan.

Trevi, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto: three miles N. Spoleto.

Trevi, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, anciently the ſee of a biſhop, erected about the year 1000, but in the year 1260, united to Anagni: thirty-two miles E. Rome.

Trevico, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento: fourteen miles N. Conza.

Trevières, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bayeux: 4 leagues E. Carenten, and 2¼ W. Bayeux.

Trevigio, or *Trevifo*, a city of Italy, and capital of the Trevilan, ſituated at the conflux of the Sile and the Piaveſella, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Udina. An univerſity was founded here, and afterwards removed to Padua. It contains ſeventeen churches, and nineteen convents. Totila, king of the Goths, was a native of this town: fifteen miles NNW. Venice, and ſeventy NE. Mantua.

Trevíglio, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: ſeventeen miles ENE. Milan.

Trevigno, a town of Spain, in the province of Alava: four leagues SW. Vittoria.

Trevilan, or *Trevigiano*, a province of Italy, bounded on the north by the Belluneſe, on the north-eaſt by Friuli, on the ſouth-eaſt by the Gulf of Venice, on the ſouth-weſt by the Paduán, and on the weſt by the Vicentin; about twenty-four miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. The whole country is exceedingly fertile, and appears like a continued garden. It became ſubject to the Venetians in the latter end of the fourteenth century.

Trevoil, a town of the duchy of Savoy: ten miles NW. Chambery.

Trevoſe Head, a cape of England, on the north-weſt coaſt of Cornwall: five miles SW. from the mouth of the river Alan or Camel.

Trevoux, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ain, on the Saône. Before the revolution the capital of the principality of Dombes, the reſidence of a governor, a parliament, &c. It is but ſmall, having ſuffered much in the wars between the dukes of Bourbon and Savoy, particularly in the year 1431: ten leagues N. Lyons, and eight SW. Bourg en Breſſe. *Long.* 22. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 56. N.

Trewardreth Bay, a bay in the English Channel, on the ſouth coaſt of Cornwall, three miles W. Fowey. *Long.* 4. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 18. N.

Treya, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick: nine miles W. Sleſwick.

Treyſa, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe. In the year 1646, this town was burned down by the Imperialiſts: twenty-ſix miles S. Caſſel, and fourteen E. Marpurg. *Long.* 26. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

Trezzo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the Adda: ſeventeen miles NE. Milan.

Triangle Iſland, an iſland of South America, in the mouth of the Oronoko, where the French ſettled a factory in the year 1765.

Triangle Iſland, one of the ſmaller Bahama iſlands, ſo called.

Triangles, a dangerous ſhoal in the Eaſt Indian Sea, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Celebes, or Paſil.

Triaucourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: two leagues and a half S. Clermont en Argonne, and four N. Bar le Duc.

Triazeva, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: eighty-eight miles NW. Upha.

Triaznucha, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 14 miles E. Orenburg.

Tribale (La), a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Caune: two leagues WNW. La Caune.

Triban, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: ten miles W. Mughtz.

Tribenſee, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles N. Lintz, and nine S. Sonneberg.

Triberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, in the Briſgau: fifteen miles N. Friburg, and fifteen S. Freudenſtadt. *Long.* 25. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 9. N.

Triberl (Bohmiſch), a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: four miles NW. Leutmiſchl.

Tribſees, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania. This town is reckoned a paſs to Mecklenburg: 22 miles SW. Stralſund, and 22 E. Roſtock.

Trifadt, or *Tripſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Deux Ponts. On the 14th of July, 1794, the French made an attack upon Tripſtadt; they drove in the out-poſt, but the enemy were ſtrongly entrenched upon ſteep and ſhelving mountains. Here therefore the conteſt was ſharp and bloody. The French took ſix field-pieces, and two howitzers: they loſt on their part 300 men; and general Moreau ſays, that the loſs of the enemy, many of whom were cut to pieces in their flight, was very great indeed: eighteen miles NW. Landau, and ſixteen ENE. Deux Ponts.

Trikala, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: fifty miles NE. Saloniki.

Trikala, a town of European Turkey, in Theſſaly: twenty-one miles S. Lariſſa.

Tricarico, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Acerenza: thirteen miles SE. Accrenza, and twenty-one SW. Matera.

Triccio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: fifteen miles ESE. Scalea.

Trichut, one of the Nicobar iſlands. *Long.* 92. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 3. N.

Trichore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: thirty-eight miles W. Pondicherry, and fifty-ſix S. Arcot.

Tricot, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breteuil: 4½ leagues SW. Compiegne.

Tricoto, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, 10 miles from Rodiano, in the province of Calabria Citra.

Trie, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tarbe: 5 leagues ENE. Tarbe, and five N. La Barthe de Neſte.

Trie le Château, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont: one league WNW. Chaumont.

Triebel, a town of Luſatia: twelve miles W. Soraw, and forty-four miles N. Francfort on the Oder.

Triebel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: three miles SSW. Oelſnitz.

Triebſchebach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Meiſſen.

Triel, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Germain: two leagues N. St. Germain.

Trieaugh, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal. *Long.* 8. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

Trierty Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: ſeven miles SSE. Donegal.

Trieſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marggraviate of Anſpach: five miles SSE. Anſpach.

Trieſte, a ſeaport town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and duchy of Carniola, ſituated in the Adriatic, at the north-eaſt part of what is called *The Gulf of Trieſte*. The houſes here ſtand on the aſcent of a mountain, extending themſelves quite to the ſea, and on the top of the mountain is a caſtle. The harbour conſiſts of the inner and outer. The empreſs queen, Maria Thereſia, has cauſed it to be conſiderably improved and fortified, and alſo declared it a free port, imparting thereto all the requiſite immunities and privileges, whence all ſorts of wares, both by water and land, in and out of the time of fairs, may be imported here, free from any duties and taxes; but from this immunity, iron, ſteel, copper, quickſilver, ſalt, gunpowder, mirrors, and cryſtal, are excepted. By theſe means many ſhips and veſſels are induced to arrive there, which at this place unlade their goods, and take others on board, which are conveyed from hence by land-carriage out of the hereditary lands belonging to the houſe of Auſtria, and alſo out of Germany. A wall fortified with a baſtion, ſerves as well for the defence of the harbour againſt an enemy, as for ſcreening it againſt the wind, and alſo for the ſecurity of the ſhipping. On the north-weſt ſide of the town, where formerly were ſalt-pits, a beautiful ſuburb has been erected, and thereby the bad air, which formerly aroſe from theſe ſalt-pits, meliorated: but ſtill at the time of flood, which often riſes here four or five feet in height, a ſtench is perceived, the ſea at this place having a boggy ground. The water alſo of a freſh ſpring has been conducted by pipes from the diſtance of two Italian miles to this town. Theſe and other improvements, and good regulations, have in view the increaſe of the trade of the place. Trieſte is likewiſe the ſee of a biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Goritz, and bears the title of the count of Trieſte. In its cathedral too, are twelve canons. The ſovereign captain, who governs the town and its territories, reſides in the caſtle. Lotharius, king of Italy, made a donation of this town and circumjacent country, together with the right of mintage, to John at that time biſhop of the place; but biſhop John II, diſpoſed of the juriſdiction over it to the community

of Trieſte for 500 marks. Afterwards it was incorporated with the duchy of Carniola, but again diſmembered: 174 miles SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.

Trieſty Mountains, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: twenty-one miles W. Killala.

Trifel's Caſtle, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts, where Richard I, king of England, was kept a priſoner: one mile SE. Anweiler.

Trigno, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic: twelve miles NW. Termola.

Trigueros, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Seville: eight miles NNE. Moguer.

Trim, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, on the river Boyne. It is the county town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: twenty miles SW. Drogheda, and twenty-three NW. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 32. N.

Trimberg, or *Trimperg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 20 miles E. Schweinfort.

Trincoli, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, near the eaſt coaſt: 84 miles ESE. Candi.

Trindelen, a rock in the Scaggerac, about equal diſtances between the coaſt of North Jutland, and the coaſt of Norway: ſeven miles NNE. from the iſland of Leſſoe. *Long.* 11. 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 27. N.

Tring, a town of England, in the county of Herts, on the borders of Buckinghamſhire, near the Braunſton canal, with a weekly market on Friday: ſeven miles E. Ayleſbury, and thirty-one NW. London.

Tringenſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Dillenburg: ſix miles E. Dillenburg.

Trinidad, a town of South America, in the kingdom of New Grenada: twenty miles NW. Santa Fè.

Trinidad, an iſland near the coaſt of South America, about thirty leagues long, and from two to ten broad. The climate is ſaid to be unwholeſome; the iſland being very often covered with thick fogs. The quality of its ſoil is variouſly reported; however ſir Walter Raleigh, who was there ſome time in the year 1593, and examined the iſland, gives an account, that the northern part of it is high land; but that its ſoil is good, proper for planting of ſugar-canes, tobacco, &c. Here are ſeveral ſorts of animals, plenty of wild hogs, fiſh, fowl, and fruit. It alſo produces maize, caſſava, and other roots, and in general all that is commonly found in America. The Spaniards owned to ſir Walter, that they found gold in the rivers of this iſland, but nothing in compariſon of what the main land produces. The natives called this iſland *Cairi*; but they themſelves had different names, according to the different parts of the iſland where they dwelt. *Long.* 60. 6. to 61. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 48. to 10. 42. N.

Trinidad (La), a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and province of Moxes.

Trinidad (La), a ſeaport town of the iſland of Cuba, ſituated in a bay on the ſouth coaſt: 140 miles SE. Havanna, and 265 WNW. St. Jago. *Long.* 80. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 56. N.

Trinidad (La), or *Sonſonate*, a ſeaport town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guatimala: 115 miles SE. Guatimala. *Long.* 95. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

Trinidad (La), a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Veragua, on a river which runs into the Gulf of Mexico: ſix leagues SE. La Conception.

Trinidad (La), a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Nicaragua, on the eaſt coaſt of the lake of Nicaragua. *Long.* 88. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 42. N.

Trinité (La), a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: four miles SW. Bene, and ten SE. Savigliano.

Trinité (La), a name given to two iſlands, and a rock in the South Atlantic Ocean; uninhabited and little known. *Long.* 22. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 30. S.

Trinité (La), a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joſſelin: five leagues E. Pontivy, and three N. Joſſelin.

Trinity Bay, a large but not a very deep bay of the South Pacific Ocean, on the north eaſt coaſt of New Holland, between Cape Grafton and Cape Tribulation.

Trinity Bay, a large bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. N.

Trinity, or *La Trinité*, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Martinico; the harbour is defended on the ſouth-eaſt ſide by the point Caravelle, which is two leagues in length; and on the other ſide by a very high hill, about 350 or 400 paces in length, which only joins to the main land by an iſthmus not above 200 feet broad. The eaſt ſide, oppoſite to the bottom of this bay, is flopped up by a reef of rocks, which appear level with the water when the ebb-tide is ſpent. The town here is a very thriving place, being the reſidence of ſeveral merchants, as well as of the lieutenant-governor of the Cabes-terre; and much frequented by ſhipping, eſpecially from Nantes; the cargoes of which are ſure to meet with a quick ſale, the people, who

...re very numerous in the adjacent parts, ...ofing rather to buy what they want near at ...d, than to ſend for it from the Baſſeterre. ...ſes, during the hurricane ſeaſon, ſhips ...ve a ſafe ſtation in this port: another ad...tage they have here, is, that when they ...out for Europe, they are to the windward ...of the iſlands, and ſave above 300 leagues ...their paſſage, which they would find by ...way of St. Domingo, or Porto Rico. ... 61. 8. W. Greenwich, *Lat.* 14. ... N.

Trinity Inlet, a bay of the North Pacific ...n, on the weſt coaſt of North America: ... miles S. Queen Charlotte's Sound.

Trincomaly, a ſeaport town of the iſland of ...on, on the eaſt coaſt, with one of the ...and ſafeſt harbours in the iſland, ſituated ...a bay, capable of containing a thouſand ...ſels, where they may winter, careen, and ...with the greateſt ſafety. The fortreſs, ...by the Dutch, has four baſtions, well ...ited with artillery, ſituated on a ...inſula, and defends the harbour: ſeventy ...s NE. Candy. *Long.* 81. 24. E. Green... *Lat.* 8. 33. N.

Trino, a town of Italy, in the duchy of ...ferrat, ſituated in a marſhy ſoil: the ...try near produces great quantities of ..., rice, and cheeſe, by ſome ſuppoſed, ...to thoſe of Piacenza or Parma. The ...fications are for the moſt part demoliſhed. ...was three times beſieged and taken in ...th century, and ceded to the duke of ...y in 1631, by the peace of Cheraſco. ...as one collegiate, and ſeveral pariſh ...rches, and religious houſes: ten miles ...W. Vercelli, and eight W. Caſal.

Trinomaly, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ...natic, near which the troops of Hyder ...were defeated by the Britiſh, under ...l Smith, in the year 1768, with the loſs ...the greateſt part of their artillery: forty... miles SSW. Arcot, and fifty-two ...W. Pondicherry.

Triora, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of ...a: eighteen miles NE. Vintimiglia.

Triovd, a town of European Turkey, in ...province of Albania: twelve miles ...W. Aleſſio.

Trionto, a river of Italy, in the kingdom ...ples, which runs into the Gulf of Ta... ten miles E. Roſſano.

Trionto, a cape of Italy, on the coaſt of ...ra Citra, in the Gulf of Tarento, at ...uth of the river Trionto. *Long.* 34. ... Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 46. N.

Trippall, or *Trippall*, a river of England, ...e county of Northumberland, which ...into the South Tyne: ſeven miles W. ...ham.

Tripanty, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ...natic, with a celebrated pagoda: 160 ... S. Tripetty.

Tripatore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: twenty miles NE. Madura, and forty-eight SW. Tanjore.

Tripatore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 110 miles E. Seringapatam, and thirty-ſeven NW. Trinomaly.

Tripetty, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, where was a celebrated pagoda, reſorted to by vaſt crowds of pilgrims from all parts of Hindooſtan: 49 miles SSW. Nellore, and ſixty-eight NW. Madras.

Tripi, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: eight miles S. Pati.

Tripolda, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: ſixteen miles S. Benevento.

Tripoli, a country of Africa, which, though tributary to the grand ſignior, is called a kingdom; bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, on the eaſt by Barca, or, conſidering Barca as a province of Tripoli, by Egypt; on the ſouth by the Atlas mountain, and on the weſt by Tunis and Biledulgerid; about 600 miles from eaſt to weſt. The breadth, from north to ſouth, is various, from 120 to 250. It has formerly been divided into ſeven provinces, or with Barca, eight; but is generally diſtinguiſhed into Maritime and Inland; the inhabitants of the former chiefly live upon commerce and piracy; the latter for the moſt part on plunder and robbery. Each diviſion hath ſome cities and towns, beſides a number of villages, which lie ſcattered chiefly through the latter; moſt of them very poor and thinly inhabited; the country being almoſt every where ſandy and barren; as for cities and towns, there are few of conſequence, the greater part being either wholly depopulated and gone to ruins, or only inhabited by a few fiſhermen, limeburners, pot-aſh makers, and here and there ſome few labourers: the chief part reduced to the loweſt degree of miſery and wretchedneſs, through the cruel exactions of the government, or the frequent depredations of the Arabs. What hath contributed moſt to the ruin of all theſe maritime towns, is their neighbourhood to the iſland of Malta, which lying conveniently over againſt thoſe coaſts, hath enabled the knights of it to have a more conſtant watch over them, and ſuppreſs their corſairs; ſo that they have been obliged to take to fiſhing, and cultivating as much land about thoſe ruinated places, as will juſt afford them a miſerable ſubſiſtence. The government, religion, laws, and cuſtoms, of this kingdom are in a great meaſure the ſame with thoſe of Algiers and Tunis. Only with reſpect to the firſt of theſe articles, it will not be amiſs to obſerve, that the beys of Tripoli are not mere titular vaſſals to the Porte, but really under ſubjection and tribute. This joined to the other exigencies of the regency, the avarice of the Turkiſh

baſhas

bashas sent thither from Constantinople, and the general decay of commerce, obliges them to load the subjects with such heavy taxes and extortions, as hath reduced the greatest part of the kingdom to the lowest degree of indigence and misery. The revenues arise chiefly from their corsairs, which are nevertheless but few, seldom exceeding seven or eight, and of these one only can properly be styled a ship, the rest are small gallies, poorly manned and equipped. The next is the duty on imports and exports; the tax on the Jews, who are here very numerous; on the natives, who, though ever so poor, must yet pay part of the product of their ground, or manufactures; and lastly on the country Moors and Arabs, among whom the bey sends his flying camp of janissaries to levy it; for these last, as well as the Moors, are kept so poor by those heavy taxes, that nothing but force, and sometimes exemplary severity, can extort it from them. As their commerce is greatly dwindled of late, and the exigencies of the government increase by their being tributary to the Porte, so they are forced to exact greater taxes from the subjects to supply them, though they are in continual apprehension of their putting themseles some time or other under the protection of some Christian power, to alleviate their misery. And, indeed, there is hardly any tie but that of religion, could have prevented their taking this step long ago, in spite of the vigilance of the regency. However the bey, by means of his protection from the Porte, makes shift to keep up a kind of despotic power, as he is besides, generalissimo of all the forces. By appointing proper officers to act in all capacities under him, he hath also made himself so absolute over the douwan, that it is now kept only as a matter of form, they have nothing to do but to approve and ratify whatever he pleases to lay before them; neither doth the Porte, or its bashaw concern themselves in the government, provided he doth but punctually pay his tribute to the one, and satisfy the avarice of the other. As for their commerce, it chiefly consists in slaves, either such as are taken by their corsairs, or such as they traffic for with their neighbours; the greatest part of both they send into Turkey, where they can dispose of them to the best advantage. The next branch is that of ashes, which they buy from the Arabians, and sell to the Europeans, to make glass and soap: the rest of their traffic is not worth mentioning. One circumstance in the conduct of this regency deserves notice: they are more scrupulous observers of their treaties with other nations than any of their neighbours; which punctuality, whether it proceeds from real probity, or a consciousness of their own weakness, is nevertheless of no small advantage to navigation and commerce. This state, as as the rest of Barbary, after being free the Roman yoke, passed successively the Vandals, Saracens, and the kin Morocco, Fez and Tunis; till weary slavery and oppression, they resolved a monarch of their own, whom they from amongst themselves; and the new narch governed them at first with equity and moderation. Bucamen, k Tunis, sent a considerable army again but his general being poisoned by trigues of some of the principal inhab the army returned home without The new king no sooner saw himse danger, than he began to play the tyr his turn, to such a degree, that the conspired against him, and he was mur by his own brother-in-law. They ch his room one Abubacer, who had bee merly an officer under him, but had tired, and turned marabout or hermit man was easily persuaded to take of government upon him; but had not ed many months, before Ferdinand, k Castile and Aragon, sent thither Peter, of Navarre, with a powerful fleet an which laid siege to the capital. Ab who received private notice of this descent by some Genoese merchants, taken all proper measures to make a defence. But neither the great num his forces, nor the artillery which h planted along shore, could preven landing and investing the place, w count prosecuted the siege. Finding unequal to so powerful an enemy, rendered on honourable terms, and w with his wife, two sons, and an the emperor, Charles V, then at P who soon after restored him to his dignity, on condition that he should his vassal and tributary. Abubacer and repeopled the city, which he emperor's name, till the knights were driven out of that island, and to retire into Syracuse, when Ch was pleased to bestow the island upon them, together with the city of Tripoli. They sent accordingly possession of both, made one of t governor, and put a garrison into it own troops. They were scarcely this new acquisition, before Barbaros himself master of it, but it was so retaken by the emperor, and re them, who continued in possession the reign of Solyman, who, under p that it had been retaken during the thither a naval armament, consisting 110 royal gallies, and thirty other under the command of Sinan bashaw, under him the famed Salha Rais, ed Devil-driver, and the no less fam

... and notwithstanding every means of de-
...ce, it was obliged to surrender, and was
...vered up to the Turks, after it had con-
...ed in the possession of the Christians a
...e above forty years, from the time of its
...g taken by the count of Navarre. Si-
...n committed the government of it to the
... Morat, upon condition that he should
...d it under the grand signior, and resign
whenever he should appoint another go-
...nor. It was not long, however, before
... famed corsair Dragut got possession of
...ace. Being repulsed in his attempt
... Malta, he came and made it his place of
..., not indeed with the title of bashaw,
... the grand signior had absolutely re-
... him, but only as governor for the Porte.
...fortified both city and castle with strong
..., and two forts near the sea-side,
... supplied with artillery and ammunition;
... which means it became one of the
...gest cities in Africa, and the common
...eat of most of the corsairs that roved
...er Turkish colours, from whence they
...ted the coasts of Italy, Sicily, Naples,
... Spain, and a fruitless attempt was made
... the Christians to retake it. After the
...h of Dragut, the Porte continued sending
...er a sangiac or bashaw to Tripoli, the
... being garrisoned with Turks, and the
... inhabited by Moors, and the kingdom
... paying tribute to the grand signior.
... piratic trade went on with success; the
...gadoes met with the usual encourage-
...nt from the Turks, and were pro-
...ted to the command of the corsairs, and
...en of their whole fleets, and sometimes to
... bashawship; these recommending them-
...es to the regency, not only by their des-
...te behaviour, but much more by their
...iar barbarity to the Christian prisoners,
...ch often provoked reprisals, which were
...ed on both sides to such excess as can
...ly be particularized without horror. In
... condition the kingdom continued till the
...kish government, becoming more and
...e intolerable, by the avarice and tyranny
... those bashaws, a certain marabout, named
... Halah, about the close of the 16th cen-
..., found means to raise a general revolt
... in the city and country. He did not
...ot but he should be assisted by some Chris-
... princes abroad, as well as by the Moors
... Arabs at home, to drive all the Turks
... of the kingdom; after which expulsion,
... thought he might new-mould the govern-
...nt; and, in case of need, put it under
... protection of those who had assisted him
... effecting this revolution. Unfortunately
... him, he did not take care to secure a
...eign assistance, before he broke out into
... rebellion; so that Hascen bashaw, the
...urkish admiral, came suddenly upon him,
... the head of sixty gallies, and a number of other ships and forces, which he had procured from Tunis and Algiers, and defeated him so often, that he was at length abandoned by his troops, and assassinated by his own partizans. Hascen sent the marabout's head to Constantinople, and had hardly settled the government on the old footing, when a new governor, sent thither from the Porte, found a much more effectual way to free them from this tyranny. This man was a renegado Greek, of the ancient family of the Justiniani, known by the name Mahmet Beygh, who, by his intrigues and bribes, had obtained a banner or government from the grand signior. He sailed directly to Tripoli, and having got possession of the castle, refused to acknowledge or receive any bashaw from Constantinople. He took the reins of the government wholly upon himself, not indeed as independent, but as vassal and tributary to the Porte, to whom he obliged himself to pay a tribute and homage, as an acknowledgment of his subjection and dependence.

Tripoli, a city and seaport of Africa, and capital of the country so called, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean. It was formerly divided into two parts, the Old and New; the former, which was the native country of the emperor Severus, is supposed to have been built by the Romans, was since conquered by the Vandals, and at last destroyed by the Mahometans, under their khalif, Omar II, since which time it hath never recovered its importance, and is now almost gone to ruin; the latter, which stands at a small distance from it, though of no great extent, is populous, and in a flourishing condition. It stands on a sandy ground, by the sea-side, surrounded with high walls, and stout ramparts, flanked with pyramidical towers, but not kept in good repair. It hath but two gates, one towards the inland, on the south, and the other to the sea, on the north, where it expands itself in form of a crescent, near a spacious and commodious haven. The point by the east is little else than a group of rugged rocks, on which are to be seen some ancient forts, now gone to decay; but that to the westward is defended by a strong castle, surrounded with fortifications, after the modern fashion, and furnished with some large cannon. New Tripoli is supposed to have been built by the natives, who gave it the name of *Tarabilis*, or *Trebiles*, whence the Latins call it *Tripolis*. Some authors pretend that it was once a place of vast trade, on account of its neighbourhood to Numidia and Tunis, resorted to by vessels from Malta, Venice, Sicily, Marseilles, and other parts; there being hardly such another commodious seaport along this whole coast, except Alexandria; by which means it became

became ſo opulent, that it was filled with rich merchants, abounded with fine moſques, hoſpitals, and other public buildings, and excelled Tunis in beauty and wealth. It retains now but few traces of its ancient ſplendour: the houſes are low and mean, and ſtreets narow, dirty, and irregular: there are in it, nevertheleſs, ſome monuments ſtill ſtanding, which evince its former magnificence; particularly a triumphal arch, one-half of which now lies buried in the ſand. We need not wonder at this extraordinary decay, if we conſider the two great inconveniences which this city labours under: firſt, the want of ſweet water, here being neither rivers, ſprings, nor wells, nor any other means of ſupplying it with that uſeful element but ciſterns, and reſervoirs of rain-water; ſecondly, the great ſcarcity of corn, and the other products of the ground, occaſioned by the dry ſandy ſoil that ſurrounds it on the land ſide for ſeveral miles. It produces, however, palm-trees in great plenty, that yield the moſt delightful dates, which conſtitute a conſiderable part of their food: beſides theſe, they have the lothus, or lotus, a tree whoſe fruit is reckoned ſtill finer than the dates, and makes a moſt excellent wine. That plant ſerves them for meat and drink, for which reaſon they have been ſtyled by the ancients *Lotophagi*. But, upon the whole, were it not for the continual ſupply of proviſions brought in by their corſairs, and other trading veſſels, Tripoli could never ſubſiſt by the products of its own territories; and hence we may infer the cauſe of its preſent decay. Adjacent to the walls of the city is a famous burying-ground, in which are found coffins, urns, medals, and other curious relics of antiquity. The Franciſcan friars have here a very handſome church, convent, and hoſpital, the laſt of which is the more neceſſary, as the city is ſo often and ſo ſeverely viſited by the plague. Other orders of monks were here ſettled, who have been ſince obliged to abandon it, probably on account of its decay. The country around is adorned with a multiplicity of handſome villas, cultivated chiefly by Chriſtian ſlaves, and much like thoſe about Algiers and Tunis. It is obſervable, with reſpect to thoſe unhappy wretches, that there is but a very ſmall number of them here, in compariſon to the many thouſands who ſwarm in thoſe two capitals, inſomuch, that they have but one bagnio in the whole city to lock them in at night. They juſt keep a ſufficient number to ſerve them in the loweſt offices and cultivate their villas, and make a traffic of the reſt. The people here carry on a conſiderable trade in linen cloths, great quantities of which are wrought by the inhabitants; but their chief dependence is on their own corſairs, and thoſe of other nations, which reſort to their harbour. They keep, indeed, few of their own, yet thoſe are ſo deſperate, and make ſo good an advantage of their ſituation, that they take a great number of ſhips trading to Egypt, Italy, and the Archipelago. This city was taken by the count of Navarre, and by the emperor Charles V, given to the knights of Malta, from whom it was taken by Sinan, general of Solyman, accompanied by Salha Rais, and the celebrated Dragut, ſince which time it has been governed by baſhaws, tributary to the Ottoman Porte. In the year 1685, the city was bombarded by the French, under the command of marſhal d'Etrees, and they were compelled to ſue for peace. As the traveller ſays, the date-trees, which ſpread themſelves like a foreſt behind the town, and the hills beyond them, which bound the proſpect on the ſouth, are intereſting objects, but the town itſelf is built in too low a ſituation to compoſe a part of the general ſcene, for it is ſcarcely viſible at the diſtance of a mile. The firſt appearance of Tripoli will diſappoint, by its meanneſs, the expectations of the traveller; but if he reflects on the nature of a deſpotic government, ever incompatible with permanent proſperity, he will not be ſurpriſed when he finds, on a nearer view, that the city, though the capital of an empire, exhibits through all its extent the marks of a rapid decay; that its ancient city limits, though ſcarcely four miles in circumference, are too great for its preſent population; and that its ancient caſtle, though once the pride, and ſtill the reſidence, of the reigning family, is now a mouldering ruin. 100 leagues SE. Tunis. *Long.* 32. E. *Lat.* 32. 35. N.

Tripoli, or *Tarabolus*, a town of Aſia, in Turkey, and capital of a pachalic, in Syria, ſituated near the mouth of a ſmall river, called *Kadiſha*, at the foot of Mount Lebanon, which overlooks and ſurrounds it with its branches to the eaſt, the ſouth, and even a little to the north-weſt. It is ſeparated from the ſea by a ſmall triangular plain, half a league in breadth, at the point of which is the village, where the veſſels land their goods. The Franks call this village *La Marine*, the general name given by them to theſe places in the Levant. There is no harbour, but a ſimple road, which extends from the ſhore to ſhoals, called *The Rabbit* and *Pigeon Iſles*. The bottom is rocky, and mariners are not fond of remaining here, as the cables ſoon worn out, and the veſſels expoſed to the north-weſt winds, which are frequent and violent on all this coaſt. In the time of the Franks, this road was defended by towers, ſeven of which are ſtill ſubſiſting, from the mouth of the river to the village. They are ſtrong built, but now ſerve only as a place of reſort for birds of prey. All the environs

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Tripoli are laid out in orchards, where the [illegible] grows spontaneously, and the white [illegible]berry is cultivated for the silk-worm; and the pomegranate, the orange, and the [illegible]-tree, for their fruit, which is of the greatest beauty. But these places, though delightful to the eye, are unhealthy. Every year, from July to September, epidemic fevers, like those of Alexandretta and Cyprus, rage here: these are owing to the artificial inundations with which the mulberry-trees are watered, in order that they may throw out their second leaves. Besides, the city is open only to the west, the air does not circulate, and the spirits are in a constant state of oppression, which makes [illegible] at best but a kind of convalescence. The commerce of Tripoli, consists almost wholly in indifferent coarse silks, which are made use of for laces, and is in the hands of the French alone. They have a consul here, and three commercial houses. They export [illegible], and spunges fished up in the road; [illegible] they exchange for cloths, cochineal, [illegible], and West India coffee; but this factory, both with respect to imports and exports, is inferior to Latakia. The pachalic of Tripoli, comprehends the country which stretches along the Mediterranean, from Latakia to the Narb-el-Kelb, and is bounded by that torrent, and the chain of mountains which overlook the Orontes. The principal part of this government is hilly, the sea-coast alone, between Tripoli and Latakia, is a level country. The numerous [illegible] which water it, contribute greatly to its fertility; but, notwithstanding this advantage, this plain is much less cultivated than the mountains, without even excepting Lebanon, with its numerous rocks and pine-trees. Its chief productions are corn, barley, and cotton. In the territory of Latakia, [illegible] and olives are principally cultivated; but in Lebanon, and the Kesraouan, white mulberry-trees and vineyards. This pachalic contains several different tribes and religions. From Lebanon to above Latakia, the mountains are peopled by the Ansarians, a particular sect of religious, which first rose in the latter end of the ninth century; Lebanon and the Kesraouan are inhabited entirely by the Maronites, and the sea-coast and cities, by schismatic Greeks, and Latins, [illegible], and descendants of the Arabs. The [illegible] of Tripoli, enjoys all the privileges of the place. The military and finances are in [illegible] hands; he holds the government in quality of a farm from the porte, on a lease of [illegible] year only, at the annual rent of 750 [illegible] (39,000l.). Tripoli is situated, 72 miles NW. Damascus and 132 S. Alexandretta. [illegible] 53. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 25. N.

Tripolizza, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: six leagues W. Napoli di Romania.

Tripontio, or *Triponzo*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, on the Nera: twelve miles NW. Norcia.

Tripoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country: twenty-five miles NE. Coimbetore.

Triptis, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neustadt: four miles E. Neustadt, and forty-one SSW. Leipsic.

Trissild, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: sixty-five miles N. Kongswinger.

Trist, an island near the coast of America, on the south side of the bay of Campechy, situated to the west of Port Royal Island, from which it is separated only by a narrow channel, about six leagues in circumference.

Tristen, a town of Germany, in the county of Feldkirch: eleven miles SSW. Feldkirch.

Tristan de Cunha Island, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 13. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 10. S.

Tritchingode, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Mysore: six miles S. Sankeridurgam.

Tritchinopoly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, garrisoned by the English troops: this town was attacked by the French, in the year 1753, and again in the year 1757: sixty-seven miles W. Tranquebar, and 156 SE. Seringapatam. *Long.* 78. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 48. N.

Trittau, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: twenty miles E. Hamburg, and twenty-one SW. Lubeck.

Trivadie, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic: twenty-three miles SW. Pondicherry, and seventy-two S. Arcot.

Trivento, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Molise, the see of a bishop, immediately under the pope: eleven miles N. Molise.

Trivicary, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic: twenty miles SE. Gingee.

Trivier, a town of Italy, in the lordship of Biella: six miles NE. Biella.

Troarn, or *Trouard*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Caen, on the Dive: two leagues E. Caen, and five W. Lisieux.

Trochtelfingen, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: sixteen miles NW. Buchau, and twenty-nine S. Stuttgart. *Long.* 26. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 16. N.

Trockenburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles NNW. Rein.

Troczeniecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 20 miles S. Braclaw.

Trodena, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 16 miles SSE. Bolzano.

Trogen, a town of Swisserland, and chief place of the Protestant part of the canton of Appenzell, celebrated for its manufacture of cloth.

cloth. Near it is a mineral ſpring, containing copper, ſulphur, and alum, uſed externally for ſeveral complaints: ſeven miles SE. St. Gall, and ſeven N. Appenzell.

Troia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, on the river Chilare, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope. It contains ſix churches, and ſix convents: thirty-three miles SW. Manfredonia, and ſixty NW. Naples. *Long.* 32. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 19. N.

Troilinſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, on the Don: eighty miles E. Azoph.

Trois Maries (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, by the inhabitants of the country held a ſacred place as having been according to tradition, the reſidence of the three Maries and Lazarus after our Saviour's crucifixion: five leagues S. Arles.

Trois Rivières (Les), a town of the iſland of Martinico.

Trois Rivières, a town of Canada, on the river St. Lawrence; ſo called from three rivers whoſe ſtreams unite about a quarter of a mile below the town, and afterwards fall into the great river of St. Lawrence. It was formerly the capital of the French government in New France, and much reſorted to by ſeveral nations which come down thoſe rivers to it, and trade in various ſorts of furs. The town has paliſades round it, being commodiouſly ſituated in the centre of the country, and conſequently free from the irruptions of the Indians. It was the reſidence of the governor, who kept a major under him, with a monaſtery of recollects, who are the curates of the place. It was likewiſe the common emporium or mart to which the natives uſed to bring their furs and other commodities to ſell, before the Engliſh firſt ſeized it, and the ſettlement at Montreal. The colony was again reſtored in the year 1635, and the monks, who had ſettled a miſſion there, returned to it in 1673. But in the year 1760, or in the war between England and France, it fell with the reſt of Canada, into the poſſeſſion of the crown of Great Britain, in whoſe hands it ſtill is. The town itſelf is ſaid to be but thinly peopled, though the inhabitants are wealthy, and the houſes in general large, and richly furniſhed. The country round it is pleaſant and fertile: 18 leagues WSW. Quebec. *Long.* 72. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 23. N.

Trois Rivières, a bay at the eaſt end of the iſland of St. John, near the coaſt of Nova Scotia.

Troiſſereux, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beauvais: 1½ league NW. Beauvais.

Troitz, or *Troitſkoe Monaſtir*, that is, *The Convent of the Holy Trinity*, a convent of Ruſſia, which is ſo large as at a little diſtance to have the appearance of a ſmall town, and, like many convents in this country, ſtrongly fortified, according to the ancient mode of defence, being ſurrounded with high brick walls, ſtrengthened with battlements and towers. The parapet is roofed with wood, and the walls and towers are provided with holes for muſkets and cannon: the whole is ſurrounded by a deep ditch. This place withſtood ſeveral ſieges; and particularly baffled all the efforts of Ladiſlaus prince of Poland, who attacked it with a large army. Beſide the convent or habitation for the monks, the walls incloſe an Imperial palace, and nine large churches, conſtructed by different ſovereigns. The convent is a large range of building encircling a court, and is far too ſpacious for the preſent inhabitants: it formerly contained 300 monks together with proportionate number of attendents; and was the richeſt eccleſiaſtical foundation in Ruſſia. The fraternity poſſeſſed conſiderable eſtates, upon which were at leaſt 100,000 peaſants: theſe eſtates as well as all the other church lands, are now annexed to the crown, the monks receive ſmall penſions. With their revenues their number has been greatly diminiſhed, and they ſcarcely amount at preſent to 100 monks. Their habit is black, with a cap of the ſame colour; they eat no meat, and the diſcipline of the order is very ſtrict. This convent is diſtinguiſhed in the hiſtory of this country, as the aſylum for the Ruſſian ſovereigns, in caſes of inſurrection or danger; and is more particularly known to foreigners, for the refuge it afforded to Peter the Great, when he put an end to the adminiſtration of his ſiſter Sophia: it is 40 miles from Moſcow.

Troitzk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Penza: ſeventy-ſix miles WNW. Penza. *Long.* 61. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* [illegible].

Troitzkoe, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 200 miles E. Upha. *Long.* 79. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Troitzkoe, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 16 miles NE. Sergievſk.

Troitzkoe, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk: 20 miles N. Simbirſk.

Troitzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Pineg: twenty-eight miles SE. Pineg.

Troitzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: forty miles NW. Beleberei.

Troitzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Oby: 204 miles N. Tobolſk. *Long.* 60. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 24. N.

Troitzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: forty miles N. Narim.

Troi-

Troitzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug: thirty-two miles S. Laliſk.

Troitzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom: twenty miles S. Vetluga.

Troitzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom: twelve miles N. Vetluga.

Troitzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: fourteen miles NNE. Tabereſkoi.

Troki, or *Trocki*, a town of Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate to which it gives name. This town was built by the great duke Gedimin, in the year 1321, and is ſituated among lakes; it was formerly the reſidence of the great dukes, who afterwards removed their ſeat to Wilna. In the year 1655, it was demoliſhed by the Ruſſians: fifteen miles W. Wilna, and 150 E. Konigſberg.

Trollhætta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: fifteen miles ESE. Uddevalla.

Tromoe, an iſland near the coaſt of Norway, on which is a church, that ſerves as a mark for ſeamen. *Long.* 9. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 27. N.

Tronecken, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim: twelve miles SSE. Traarbach, ſixteen E. Treves.

Tronninge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: eight miles E. Halmſtad.

Tronquière (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Figeac: 4 leagues N. Figeac, and 3 SE. St. Ceré.

Tronto, a river of Italy, which paſſes by Ascoli, and runs into the Adriatic: three miles ESE. Monte Brandone, in the marche of Ancona.

Troncan, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: three miles S. St. Ja, ſeven NW. Turin.

Troon Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Ayr, north of Troon Point.

Troon Point, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Ayr. *Long.* 2. 42. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 26. N.

Tropea, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, ſtands on a high rock near the ſea coaſt, the ſeat of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio. It contains five pariſh churches, and eleven convents: thirty-ſeven miles NNE. Reggio. *Long.* 16. 33. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

Tropic Keys, ſmall iſlands or rocks among the Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies, between Great Paſſage Iſland and Porto Rico.

Tropino, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the river Pfazida. *Long.* 71. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 36. N.

Troppau, or *Oppau*, a principality of Silefia, bounded on the north by the principality of Oppeln, on the eaſt by Ratibor and Teſchen, on the ſouth and weſt by Moravia. The ſoil is good for corn and paſture, and abounds in fruit. It contains eleven cities or towns. The principality of Troppau once formed a part of Moravia, and with that marquiſate came to Bohemia. King Przemyſl Ottocar II, erected it into a principality, and in 1254, ſettled it on his natural ſon, named Nicolas, whoſe ſon, Nicolas II, ſucceeded him, and with his wife Anne, a princeſs of Ratibor, obtained the principality of that name. It is now divided between the houſe of Auſtria, and the king of Pruſſia.

Troppau, or *Oppau*, a city of Silefia, and capital of the principality ſo called. It is ſituated in a fruitful country, on the river Oppa, being walled, and containing an ancient palace of the princes, with three parochial churches, a college, three convents of monks, a nunnery, and a commandery of the order of St. John; beſides which, it is alſo the ſeat of the regency, for the Bohemian part of Silefia. In 1758, the greateſt part of this town was deſtroyed by fire. It belongs to Auſtria: forty-five miles S. Oppeln, and eighty SSE. Breſlau.

Tropplowitz, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Troppau: ſeventeen miles NNW. Troppau, and five NW. Jagerndorf.

Troſa, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, on the Baltic: 18 miles SW. Stockholm.

Troſburg, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: thirteen miles E. Waſſerburg, and twelve SW. Burkhauſen.

Trotby, a river of England, in the county of Monmouth, which runs into the Wye, near Monmouth.

Trotza, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kama, ſixteen miles N. Koſa, in the government of Viatka.

Troup Head, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Banff: ten miles W. Kinnaird's Point.

Troutbeck, a river of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, which runs into the Eden, three miles below Appleby.

Trowbridge, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, on the river Were, conſiderable for its manufactures of broad cloth. Here was formerly a caſtle, which belonged to the duchy of Lancaſter, the market is on Saturday: ten miles SE. Bath, and ninety-eight W. London.

Troweryn, a river of North Wales, which riſes from a lake in the county of Merioneth, and runs into the Dee.

Troyes, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Aube, on the Seine; before the revolution the capital of Champagne, and the ſee of a biſhop. It contained fourteen churches, four abbies, ten convents, a college, and an hoſpital. The inhabitants

carry on a conſiderable trade in linen, flax, hemp, cotton, fuſtians, &c. The environs produce grain, legumes, and fruit in abundance: eighteen poſts NNW. Dijon, and nineteen SE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 18. N.

Trubtcheviſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Orel, on the Deſna: 80 miles WSW. Orel. *Long.* 51. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.

Truchterſheim, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Haguenau: 2½ leagues W. Straſburg, and 4 SE. Haguenau.

Truſtlorn, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 13 miles SSW. Vilſhofen, and 22 WSW. Paſſau.

Trumau, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles E. Baden.

Trumian, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: forty miles SW. Tanjore, and thirty-four S. Tritchinopoly.

Trun, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argentan: 2½ leagues NNE. Argentan, and 3½ SE. Falaiſe.

Truns, a town of the Griſons, where the independence of the Grey League was firſt ratified, and an alliance concluded between the chiefs and the communities, on the Rhine: ſeven miles W. Ilantz.

Truro, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated at the conflux of two ſmall rivers, which form a harbour, with a convenient quay for veſſels of about 100 tons. The chief trade of the place is ſhipping of tin and copper ore, dug in the neighbouring mountains. This town has the benefit of a tin coinage, and the lord warden of the ſtanneries holds his court here. It was here that the weſtern forces of Charles I, under lord Hopeton, ſurrendered to general Fairfax, who with great military ſkill had driven them, after the battle of Naſeby, from Exeter quite into this toe of England, and foiled all their attempts to paſs him. Here are two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday; and it ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: eleven miles NNE. Falmouth, and 257 WSW. London.

Truro, a town of Nova Scotia: forty miles N. Halifax.

Truro, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, on the eaſt ſide of Cape Cod Bay. *Long.* 70. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 1. N.

Truſam, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes near Hohlegrabea, in the Briſgau, paſſes by Friburg, &c. and joins the Eltz, near Riegel.

Truxillo, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, defended by a citadel: the birth-place of the celebrated Francis Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru: 40 miles N. Merida, and 102 SW. Madrid.

Truxillo, a city of South America, in the viceroyalty of Perú, and ſee of a biſhop. It was built in the year 1535, by Don Franciſco Pizarro, in the vally of Chimo. Its ſite is pleaſant, notwithſtanding the ſandineſs of the ſoil, the general inconvenience of all the towns in the vallies. It is ſurrounded with a brick wall, and from its circuit may be claſſed among cities of the third order. It ſtands on a ſmall river, about half a league from the ſea: two leagues to the northward, is the port of Guanchaco, the channel of its maritime commerce. The houſes make a creditable appearance. The generality are of bricks, with ſtately balconies, and ſuperb porticos, but the others are of baxareque. Both, however, are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes, and few of them have ſo much as one ſtory. The corregidor of the whole department reſides in this city, and alſo a biſhop, whoſe dioceſe begins at Tumbez; with a chapter, conſiſting of five dignitaries, namely, the dean, archdeacon and chanter, with four canons, and two prebendaries. Here is an office of revenue, aſſiſted by an accomptant and treaſurer, one of which reſides at Lambayeque, ſeveral conſiderable vents, a college, and an hoſpital. The inhabitants conſiſt of Spaniards, Indians, and all the other caſts. Among the firſt are ſeveral rich and diſtinguiſhed families. The women in their dreſs and cuſtoms follow nearly thoſe of Lima. About a league from the city is a river, the waters of which are conveyed by various canals through this delightful country. The dioceſe comprehends eight juriſdictions, viz. Truxillo, Saña, Piura, Caxamarca, Chachapoyas, Llulla, Chilloas, Pataz, or Caxamarquilla, and Jaen de Bracamoros; the laſt is ſituated in the audience of Quito; the reſt in the viceroyalty of Peru. The juriſdiction of Truxillo is ſituated on the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean, and extends twenty leagues in length, and as much towards the interior part of the country, compoſed throughout of beautiful vallies. In this climate there is a ſenſible difference between winter and ſummer, the former being attended with cold, and the latter with exceſſive heat. The country of this whole vally is extremely fruitful, abounding with ſugar-canes, maize, fruits and garden vegetables, as alſo with vine and olive yards. The parts beateſt the mountains produce wheat, barley, and other grain; ſo that the inhabitants enjoy not only a plenty of all kinds of proviſions, but likewiſe make conſiderable exports to Panama eſpecially of wheat and ſugars. This remarkable fertility has been improved to the great embelliſhment of the country: for the city is ſurrounded by ſeveral groves of delight-

delightful walks of trees. The gardens alſo are well cultivated, and make a very beautiful appearance, which, with a continual ſerene ſky, prove not leſs agreeable to travellers, than to the inhabitants. The city is ſituated 160 leagues S. Quito, and 300 NNW. Lima. *Lat.* 8. 6. S.

Truxillo, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Honduras, ſituated on a hill, near the ſea; frequently ravaged by the Engliſh and Dutch, and at preſent much decayed. *Long.* 85. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 30. N.

Truxillo, or *Nueſtra Senora de la Paxe*, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela: 120 miles S. from Lake Maracaybo. *Long.* 72. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 20. N.

Trezza, or *Trezzo*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with a ſulphurous ſpring. Little of the town exiſts but ruins: 15 miles SSW. Tunis.

Tryggevelde, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: four miles W. Store Hedingen.

Tryon, a county of the ſtate of New York, in United America.

Tſaba, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: ten miles E. Boli.

Tſai-choui, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 43 miles SSE. Koang-tcheou.

Tſakeli, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 28 miles NNE. Akſchehr.

Tſam-hoan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 30 miles SSW. Tching-ting.

Tſang, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 102 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 21. N.

Tſang-chin, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea, near the ſea: 35 miles SSW. Kin-tcheou.

Tſang-hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 37 miles NNW. Yen-tcheou.

Tſan-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kiang river: ten miles N. Pao-king.

Tſanpou, ſee *Sanpoo*.

Tſantſe-agbiſi, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twelve miles NW. Eregri.

Tſao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 35 miles SE. Pe-tcheou.

Tſao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 80 miles SW. Yeng-tcheou.

Tſao, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 72 miles WSW. Yeng-tcheou. *Long.* 133. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 22. N.

Tſao-kiam, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tcheli: nine miles ESE. Khi.

Tſao-ſa, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China. *Long.* 137. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 22. N.

Tſao-chang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 20 miles N. Han-tcheou.

Tſao-xuen-pou, a fortreſs of China, in the province of Chen-ſi, near the great wall.

Tſaſina, a town of Croatia: eight miles E. Ivanitz, and thirty-two SE. Varaſdin.

Tſa-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: ten miles SE. Ou-kiun.

Tſatſrken, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thilet: 167 leagues ESE. Laſſa.

Tſcha Haſſer, a town of Arabia Deſerta: 80 mile W. Cathem.

Tſchama Calab, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 22 leagues SE. Tauris

Tſchſchwitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: four miles W. Neiſſe.

Tſchſtolowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: fourteen miles ESE. Konigngratz.

Tſcrabdorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principalit of Neiſſe: nine miles NNE. Patſchkau.

Tſchlaſch, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 32 miles N. Cracow.

Tſcaga, a town of European Turkey, in Bugaria, near the Daphne: fifty miles WSW Varna.

Tſctrineck, ſee *Czernitz*.

Tſctrnembl, ſee *Zernembl*.

Tſctrnoiyar, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov: 200 miles NW. Aſtracan, and 196 ENE. Azoph. *Long.* 63. 50 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 54. N.

Tſegri, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk: 48 miles ENE. Kurſk.

Tſcopa, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes near Weiſenthal, in the country of Erzgeburg, on the border of Bohemia, and runs into the Muld, between the towns of Dobeln and Leiſſig.

Tſchba, or *Zſchopou*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg, celebrated for its blue manufactures ſeven miles SE. Chemnitz.

Tſi a town of China, in the province Chanſi: 300 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 130. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

Tſiid, or *Tecebit*, a town and diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Sugulmeſſa: 60 leagus S. Tremecen, and 75 E. Sugulmeſſa

Tſiarſchebeb, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, near the Meinder: 20 miles S. Degniziu.

Tſkenagar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey,

in the province of Caramania: 32 miles NNW. Akſerai.

Tſe-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: ten miles NW. Ning-po.

Tſe-li, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 25 miles NNW. Tchang-te.

Tſemeruitzu, a mountain of Croatia: 20 miles S. Bihacs.

Tſerkeſh, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 36 miles N. Angura.

Tſe-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 30 miles W. Hing-ngan.

Tſhi-kui, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Selenga, 12 miles S. from Selenginſk.

Tſhluchow, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia: 44 miles SSW. Dantzig.

Tſi, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Honan: 242 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 132. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

Tſiang-leng, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi, on the river Fuen: ten miles SW. Pin-yang.

Tſiao, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the iſland of Hai-nan, on the ſouth coaſt: 125 miles SSW. Kiongtcheou. *Long.* 126. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

Tſiao, a lake of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, about ſixty miles in circumference: 42 miles SW. Nang-king.

Tſiao-ting-chan, a town of Aſia in the kingdom of Corea: 50 miles ENE. Koang-tcheou.

Tſiao-tong, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea, on an iſland of the ſame name. *Long.* 142. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Tſiao-tong, an iſland in the Hoan-hai, or Yellow Sea, near the coaſt of Corea, about thirty five miles in circumference. *Long.* 142. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 44. N.

Tſi-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 2 miles W. Kiang-tcheou.

Tſien-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-an: 22 miles WNW. Ngan-king.

Tſien-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Houquang: 40 miles E. King-tcheou.

Tſien-ouey, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 40 miles SW. Ning-yuen.

Tſija, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 16 leagues W. Contchoudng.

Tſi-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 12 miles NNE. Hoei-tcheou.

Tſili, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 35 miles W. Sing.

Tſilon-palhaſin, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls: miles S. Oulan.

Tſim-men, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: miles NE. Kiating.

Tſim-ping, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou miles Ping-yuen.

Tſim-yuen, a town of Aſia, in the dom of Corea: 650 miles ENE. Pe *Long.* 147. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 28

Tſin, a town of China, of the ſe rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 62 SW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 10. E. Fe *Lat.* 34. 35. N.

Tſin, a town of China, of the ſecond r in the province of Hou-quang: 645 m SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 48. E. Fe *Lat.* 26. 36. N.

Tſin, a town of China, of the third ra in the province of Kiang-ſi: 25 miles Nan-tchang.

Tſin, or *wein*, a town of Aſia, in kingdom of Corea: 188 miles SSE. K ki-tao. *Long.* 145. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. N.

Tſinchan, a town of Aſia, in the king of Corea: 13 miles NW. Sing.

Tſin-choui, a river of China, which into the Yuen river, near Meyang, in province of Hou-quang.

Tſin-choui, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 22 m NE. Tſin.

Tſineb, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in province of Natolia: ſixteen miles WN Mogla.

Tſing, a town of China, of the ſec rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 26 SSW. Peking. *Long.* 130. 10. E. Fe *Lat.* 36. 42. N.

Tſing, a lake of China, in the provinc Kiang-nan, twenty-two miles in circum rence: 45 miles N. Hoai-ngan.

Tſing-fong, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: tw miles NNE. Cay.

Tſing-hing, a town of China, of ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-n 1162 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 110. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 47. N.

Tſing-ho, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: miles W. Hoai-ngan.

Tſing-ho, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: miles E. Chun-te.

Tſing-kiang, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, on the Yang-tſe ri 50 miles SE. Yang-tcheou.

Tſing-lan-cuei, a town of China, province of Hou-quang, near the ſour the river Yuen: twenty-five miles Hoang.

Tsing-lo, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-si: 37 miles WNW. Hin.

Tsing-pou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twelve miles NNW. Song-kiang.

Tsing-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: miles W. Koei-yang.

Tsing-te, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 25 miles N. Hoei-tcheou.

Tsing-vang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: miles E. Tchi-tcheou.

Tsing-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong, on the river Pe: 37 miles NNW. Canton.

Tsi-rhing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 37 miles S. Kieou-pi.

Tsin-kian, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-si: 25 miles S. Soui-te-tcheou.

Tsin-kiun, a river of China, which runs into the Hoang, twelve miles ESE. Yen-gan.

Tsin-lieou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 30 miles S. Ting-tcheou.

Tsin-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si: 30 miles W. Nan-tchang.

Tsin-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-si: 17 miles S. Yen.

Tsin-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 30 miles WSW. Tchao-tcheou.

Tsining, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Chen-si: 585 miles N. *Long.* 123. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 36. N.

Tsin-tchuen, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: 40 miles SE. Hoang-tcheou.

Tsing-tien, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 25 miles WNW. Ouen-tcheou.

Tsing-yang, a river of China, which rises in Tci-hia, in the province of Chan-tong, runs into the Eastern Sea, near Fou-cha.

Tsin-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-si: 30 miles NW. King-yang.

Tsin-yuen-oei, a fortress of China, in the province of Chen-si, near the great wall, on the river Hoang: 75 miles N. Lingtao.

Tsin-yun, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 25 miles NE. Tchu-tcheou.

Tsir, a town of Asia, in the country of Irak, now in ruins. *Long.* 114. 5. E. *Lat.* 34. 14. N.

Tsi-i, a lake of Asia, in the country of Irak, fifteen leagues in circumference. *Long.* 108. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 32. N.

Tsiirac, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which runs into the Meinder, at Tcharshebeh.

Tsi-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: 17 miles W. Hoai-king.

Tso, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 32 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 133. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 32. N.

Tso, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang-si: 930 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 42. N.

Tso-choui, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: 55 miles SE. Kang-tcheou.

Tsol-abad, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 32 miles SW. Akshehr.

Tsong-be, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: ten miles N. Hoang-tcheou.

Tsong-hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 32 miles NE. Quang-tcheou.

Tsong-king, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 857 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 38. N.

Tsong-ming, a town of China, in the island so called. *Long.* 138. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 45. N.

Tsong-ming, an island near the coast of China, in the Eastern Sea, at the mouth of the Yang-tse river, about fifty miles in length, and ten in breadth. This island was formerly a place of banishment for criminals; to whom some poor Chinese families resorted, and they divided the lands amongst them; but not being able to clear all the land they had appropriated to themselves, called other families from off the continent to their assistance, and yielded to them for ever a part of the lands, on condition that they should pay annually, in divers goods, a rent proportionable to their harvest. The country is divided by an infinite number of canals, that have high banks to defend it from inundations, for the land is level, having no hills; the air is healthful and temperate, and the country agreeable. Here are large towns scattered about the island at convenient distances, wherein are a great number of shops, well furnished with all manner of necessaries and conveniences of life, and dispersed between each town: there are as many houses about the country, as there are families employed in tillage. The highways are very narrow, and are bordered with little shops that sell refreshment to travellers; and, indeed, one would almost imagine the whole island to be one exceeding large village. Here are no wild fowl, but great numbers of large geese, ducks, hens, hogs, and buffaloes, but these latter are used only for tillage. The land is not alike throughout the island, the produce of it being very different: that towards

wards the north is not cultivated, but the reeds which grow here naturally produce a conſiderable revenue: as there are no trees in the whole iſland, they uſe part of theſe reeds to build houſes in the country; the other part ſerves to burn, and ſupplies fuel not only for the whole iſland, but alſo for ſome part of the neighbouring continent. The ſecond ſort of land is that which extends from the firſt quite to the ſea on the ſouth ſide; this produces two crops every year, one of grain, which is generally in the month of May; the other of rice, or cotton; of rice, in September, of cotton, a little later: their grain are rice, wheat, barley, and a ſort of bearded corn, which, though it reſembles wheat, is, nevertheleſs, of a different nature. There is a third ſort of land, which, though it appears barren, produces a greater revenue than all the reſt; it conſiſts of a whitiſh earth, found in ſeveral parts of the north ſide of the iſland, from whence they get ſuch a great quantity of ſalt, that it ſupplies not only the iſland, but part of the continent. *Long.* 138. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 38. N.

Tſong-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: thirty-ſeven miles NE. Chao-ou.

Tſong-ſin, a town of China, in the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: twenty miles SE. Pin-leang.

Tſong-ſio, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty-ſeven miles SE. Hoang-tcheou.

Tſong-y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: ſeventeen miles N. Nan-ngan.

Tſong-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: ſixty-two miles E. You tcheou.

Tſo-ping-ng, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty miles SE. Koang.

Tſofang, a river of China, which runs into the Hoang near Hoai-king, in the province of Ho-nan.

Tſou-hing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: thirty-ſeven miles SE. Tong-tchouen.

Tſou-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty-five miles NNW. Yen-tcheou.

Tſuen, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 912 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 50. N.

Tſuen-tſiao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty-five miles W. Nan-king.

Tſui-tſang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: forty miles WSW. Sing.

Tſun, a town of China, in the third rank, in the province of Petche-li: twenty-two miles W. Cay.

Tſung-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twenty-two miles SW. Han.

Tſuntnitz, a town of Croatia: ſixty miles W. Damianovitz.

Tſun-y, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 890 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 38. N.

Tſur, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 108 miles S. Maſcate.

Tua, a river of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, which runs into the Duero: five leagues NW. St. Joao de Pesqueira.

Tuabo, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Galam.

Tuak, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, four leagues from the coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 41. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 58. N.

Tuam, a city, or rather a village of Ireland, in the county of Galway, the ſee of a biſhop, erected in the 6th century. The cathedral ſerves as a pariſh church. It ſends two members to the Iriſh Parliament: fifteen miles NNE. Galway.

Tuba, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Eniſei, ſixteen miles SW. Atchinſk, in the government of Kolivan.

Tubai, one of the ſmall Society iſles in the South Pacific Ocean; about 200 leagues from Bolabola. *Long.* 151. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 12. S.

Tubanſka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 44 miles NW. Irkutſk.

Tubuon, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java. *Long.* 130 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 5. 50. S.

Tuberan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: fifty-ſeven leagues from Schiras, and eighty-ſeven ESE. Ispahan.

Tubernoki, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, anciently the ſee of a biſhop: ſeven leagues SSE. Tunis.

Tuberſoke, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, anciently the ſee of a biſhop: ſixteen leagues SW. Tunis.

Tubingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, ſituated in a valley on the Neckar, between two hills. An univerſity was founded here in the year 1477, and reſtored in the year 1770. Here is a ſeminary for the ſtudy of divinity and a college for the nobility. The foundation of this town is unknown, but aſſuredly of great antiquity. It is the origin of the pfalzgraviate of Swabia, though the deſcent of the ancient Counts of Tubingen be unknown, yet they had here their pfalz or palatium, which ſtood on the ſpot of the preſent caſtle. One of the eldeſt pfalzgraves known at preſent lived in the year 1080; and the laſt of the name, viz. George Eberhard, died in the year 1631. The two pfalzgraves, G

[illegible]iam, in the year 1342, sold his town to [illegible] Ulrich of Wurtemberg. In 1535, [illegible] Ulrich pulling down the old castle, [illegible] that of Hohen Tubingen, which is [illegible] present residence, to be erected, with for[illegible]cations. In 1540, the town was damaged [illegible] fire. In the thirty years' war it was fre[illegible]ntly besieged and taken; and in 1688, was [illegible]derably injured by the French: sixteen [illegible] SSW. Stuttgart, and twenty-eight E. [illegible]denstatt. *Long.* 26. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* [illegible] 30. N.

T[illegible], a town of France, in the depart[illegible] of the Mayenne, and chief place of a [illegible]on, in the district of Villaine: 1½ league NNE. Lassay, and four NNW. Villaine.

Tuhua, a town of Africa, anciently Thu[illegible], in the kingdom of Algiers. The [illegible] bury their treasure under the ruins: [illegible] SSW. Constantina.

T[illegible], a town of Africa, in the coun[illegible] Sugulmessa: three leagues from Su[illegible]ssa,

T[illegible], a town of Africa, in the king[illegible] Tunis: sixteen miles WNW. Tunis.

T[illegible], mountains of South America, in [illegible] situated to the south of Conception.

T[illegible], a town of the United States [illegible] America, in Georgia: ten miles SW. [illegible]

T[illegible], a town of France, in the depart[illegible] of the Aude, and chief place of a can[illegible] in the district of la Grasse, near the [illegible] River: four leagues S. la Grasse, [illegible] NNW. Perpignan.

T[illegible], a town of Africa, in the king[illegible] Tunis, on the Mejerdah: twenty-[illegible] miles W. Tunis.

T[illegible], a town of Italy, in the kingdom of [illegible] and country of Molise: fifteen miles [illegible] Molise.

T[illegible] or *Tucma*, a province of South [illegible], in the viceroyalty of Buenos [illegible], extending from the 44th to the 51st [illegible] of west longitude, from Ferro; and [illegible] 22. 30. to the 30th degree of south [illegible]; bounded on the north by Chicas [illegible], on the east by Chaco and Ya[illegible], on the south by Cordova, and on [illegible] by the Andes, which separate it [illegible] Chili. The climate is for the most part [illegible] and healthy. Its territory is rich [illegible] well cultivated, especially towards Chili, [illegible] the desert cantons towards the Ma[illegible] side. The soil is sandy, and almost [illegible] stones, but very well watered, pro[illegible] plenty of cotton, wax, honey, pastel [illegible], and a variety of fruits, with roots, [illegible] wheat, &c. They likewise breed here [illegible] numbers of cattle, and have plenty of [illegible], and other game, with lions and tygers [illegible] their woods. The sheep here are very [illegible] and strong, but their wool is fine, and [illegible] inhabitants use them also for carriage. [illegible] natives were formerly naked, but since something civilized by the Spaniards, and covered with their woollen and cotton manufactures; they live in small villages very close to one another. Its two principal rivers are the Dolce and Salado, i. e. the sweet and salt ones, besides innumerable smaller streams.

Tucuyo, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela, on a river, which divides it in two parts. *Long.* 67. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 30. N.

Tudder, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers: eleven miles S. Ruremond.

Tuddington, a town of England, in the county of Bedford: sixteen miles S. Bedford, and thirty-seven N. London.

Tudela, a town of South America, in the kingdom of New Grenada.

Tudela, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: five miles E. Valladolid.

Tudela, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, on the Ebro: four miles S. Pamplona, and forty-five NW. Saragossa.

Tuderga, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-two miles NNE. Eski-Shehr.

Tueeb, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: six leagues NW. Viviers.

Tuella (La), a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aosta: sixteen miles W. Aosta.

Tver, a town of Russia, and capital of a government, at the conflux of the Tvertza, and Volga. It is the see of an archbishop, and according to Busching, contains seventy churches and convents. Tver owes its origin to Vlodimir Georgivitch, great duke of Vladimir, who in 1182, raised a small fortress upon the point where the Tvertza falls into the Volga, in order to protect his territories against the incursions of the inhabitants of Novgorod; afterwards, in 1240, the great duke Yaroslaf II built another citadel, upon the spot occupied by the present fortress, and laid the foundation of a new town, which soon increased in population and wealth to so great a degree, as to become the metropolis of an independent sovereignty, called from the town, the *Duchy of Tver*. Yaroslaf III, son of Yaroslaf II, and brother of Alexander Nevski, received this duchy as his inheritance; and transmitted the succession to a long train of descendants. The last sovereign of this hereditary line was Michael Borisovitch, whose sister, Maria, was married to the great duke Ivan Vassilievitch I. The harmony which had for some time subsisted between these two neighbouring princes, was at first strengthened by this alliance: but in the course of a few years, either mutual jealousies or the ambitious views of Ivan, produced an open rupture; and in 1486, the latter besieged Tver, with a large army. Michael, unable to re-

sist so formidable an antigonist, abandoned the town, and fled into Lithuania, where he died in extreme indigence. Upon this retreat, the inhabitants surrendered Tver to Ivan Vassilievitch, who bestowed it and the duchy, as a fief, upon his eldest son, Ivan; that prince dying in 1490, the great duke annexed the duchy to his other dominions in the form of a province, and it has never been again dismembered. Tver is divided into the Old and New Town, the former, situated on the opposite side of the Volga, consists almost entirely of wooden cottages; the latter, was, a few buildings excepted, burned down, in the year 1763. The empress was no sooner informed of this calamity, than she ordered a regular and beautiful plan of a new town to be sketched, by an eminent architect; and enjoined, that all the houses should be re-constructed in conformity to this model. She raised, at her own expence, the governor's house, the bishop's palace, the courts of justice, the new exchange, the prison, and several other public edifices; and offered to every person, who would engage to build a house with brick, a loan of 300l. for twelve years, without interest. The money advanced by her majesty upon this occasion, amounted to 60,000l. and she afterwards remitted one third of this sum. The streets, which are broad and long, issue in a straight line from a square, or rather an octagon, in the centre: the houses of this octagon, and of the principal streets, are of brick stuccoed white, and form a very magnificent appearance. There is an ecclesiastical seminary at Tver, which is under the inspection of the bishop, and admits 600 students. In 1776, the empress founded a school for the instruction of 200 burghers' children; they are taught to read, write and cast accounts, and a few of them are trained to handicraft trades. In June, 1779, an academy was also opened in this town, for the education of the young nobility of the province, at the charge of the same imperial patroness. It admits 120 students; who are instructed in foreign languages, arithmetic, geography, fortification, tactics, natural philosophy, music, riding, dancing, &c. Tver is a place of considerable commerce, which it owes principally to its advantageous situation, being near the conflux of the two rivers, along which, are conveyed all the goods and merchandize sent by water from Siberia, and the southern provinces towards Petersburg: seventy-two miles NNW. Moscow, 580 NE. Warsaw, and 272 SE. Petersburg. *Long.* 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 50. N.

Tverskoe, a government of Russia, bound on the north by Novgorodskoe, on the east by the government of Jaroslavl and Vladimir, on the south by Moskovskaia and Smolenskoe, and on the west by Pskovskoe: about [illegible] miles long, and 100 broad. *Long.* 50. 20. to 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 36. to 58. 30. N.

Tvertza, a river of Russia, which [illegible] into the Volga, at Tver.

Tuerye, a town of the duchy of Savoy: four miles E. Chambery.

Tufan, see *Sifan*.

Tufara, a town of Italy, in the king[illegible] of Naples, and province of Capitanata: [illegible] miles W. Volturara.

Tuffé, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of la Ferté Bern[illegible] seven miles SW. la Ferté Bernard.

Tuffenbach, a town of Germany, in [illegible] duchy of Stiria: three leagues S. Juden[illegible]

Tugeloo, a town of the United States [illegible] America, in Georgia. *Long.* 83. 21. [illegible] Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 36. N.

Tugeloo, a river of the United States [illegible] America, in Georgia, one of the branches [illegible] the river Savanna, which joins the Keow[illegible] twenty-eight miles NW. Petersburg.

Tuggen, a town of Switzerland, in [illegible] canton of Glarus: 4½ miles SW. Utzn[illegible]

Tuggurt, a town of Africa, in the [illegible] dom of Tunis: sixty miles SW. Tunis.

Tuggurt, a town of Africa, in Nigr[illegible] sixty-seven miles NE. Tombuctou.

Tuggurt, see *Tocrut*.

Tugulian, a town of Russia, near [illegible] straits which separate the continent [illegible] Asia from America. *Long.* 207. E. Fe[illegible] *Lat.* 65. 54. N.

Tuguzak, a river of Russia, which [illegible] into the Uvelka, twelve miles E. [illegible] Troitz, in the government of Upha.

Tuis, a town of Italy, in the country [illegible] Friuli: ten miles W. Udina.

Tuk, a town of Asia, in the country [illegible] Charasm: six leagues N. Urghenz.

Tukum, a town of the duchy of Courl[illegible] thirty-two miles ESE. Goldingen.

Tula, a city of Russia, and capital [illegible] government, on the Upha. Accord[illegible] Busching, it contains 144 churches and [illegible] vents. Near it are some iron-mines, a[illegible] the city are manufactures of fire-arms [illegible] leather: 112 miles S. Moscow, and [illegible] SSE. Petersburg. *Long.* 55. 25. E. Fe[illegible] *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

Tulbing, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] duchy of Austria: four miles SSE. Tu[illegible]

Tulcza, a town of European Turkey, [illegible] Bulgaria, on the south side of the Danube [illegible] opposite Ismail.

Tulebras, a town of Spain, in Navarr[illegible] on the Queios: seven miles from Tudel[illegible]

Tulischana, a river of Russia, which [illegible] into the Podkamennaia Tunguska. *L*[illegible] 115, 20. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. N.

Tuliskowo, a town of Poland, in the pa[illegible]tinate of Kalish: 16 miles NNE. Laudich.

Tu[illegible]

Tulla, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: twenty miles WNW. Sana.

Tullagan Bay, a bay on the west coast of Ireland, and county of Mayo, a little to the south-east of Black Sod Bay.

Tullamore, a town of Ireland, in the King's County, on the river Clodagh, near the grand canal: eighteen miles NE. Banaghir, and forty-four W. Dublin.

Tulle, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Corrèze; before the revolution, the capital of Lower Limosin, and see of a bishop, suffragan of Bourges: fifty-eight posts S. Paris. *Long.* 19. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 16. N.

Tullins, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Marcelin: four leagues NNE. St. Marcelin, and 4 NW. Grenoble.

Tulln, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on a river of the same name; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Passau: thirteen miles WNW. Vienna, and forty-four ESE. Zwetl. *Long.* 33. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 18. N.

Tullow, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow: eight miles ESE. Carlow, and forty-eight SSW. Dublin.

Tullyclea, a river of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, which runs into the Lough Erne, four miles N. from Enniskillen.

Tuloma, a river of Russia, which runs into the Ladoga Lake, thirty-two miles NW. Lietz.

Tulon, a town of Asia, in the country of Tibet: fifteen leagues E. Tankia.

Tulsk, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, which sends two members to the Irish parliament: nine miles N. Roscommon, and eleven SSW. Carrick.

Tulskoe, a government of Russia, bound on the north by Moskovskaia, on the east by Kazinskoe and Tambovskoe, on the south by Orlovskoe, and on the west by Kaluzskoe: [illegible] miles long, and from 40 to 100 broad. [illegible] is the capital. *Long.* 54. to 55. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. to 55. N.

Tulun, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Ija: forty-four miles [illegible] Niznei Udinsk.

Tumanshoi, an island of Russia, in the Eastern Ocean, of a triangular form, lying south of the isle of Kirlach, from which it is divided by a narrow channel: about 360 miles in circumference. *Long.* 137. to 144. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 50. to 73. 15. N.

Tumberidipal, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country: 22 miles N. Daraporum.

Tumbez, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Peru, and jurisdiction of Lima, near a river of the same name, which [illegible] itself into the Bay of Guayaquil, [illegible] opposite to the island of St. Clare. Barks, boats, balzas, and canoes, may go up and down this river, being three fathoms deep, and twenty-five broad; but it is dangerous going up it in the winter season, the impetuosity of its current being then increased by torrents from the mountains. At a little distance from the cordillera, on one side of the banks of the river, stands the town of Tumbez, in a very sandy plain, interspersed with some small eminences. The town consists only of 70 houses, built of cane, and thatched, scattered up and down, without any order or symmetry. In these houses are about 150 families of Mestizos, Indians, Mulattoes, and a few Spaniards. There are, besides these, other families living along the banks of the river, who having the conveniency of watering their grounds, continually employ themselves in rural occupations. The heat is excessive; nor have they here any rain, for several years successively; but when it begins to fall, it continues during the winter. The whole country, from the town of Tumbez to Lima, contained between the foot of the Cordillera and the sea, is known by the name of *Valles*. Tumbez was the place where, in the year 1526, the Spaniards first landed in these parts of South America, under the command of Don Francisco Pizarro, and where he entered into several friendly conferences with the princes of the country, but vassals to the yncas. If the Indians were surprised at the sight of the Spaniards, the latter were equally so at the prodigious riches which they every where saw, and the largeness of the palaces, castles, and temples, of all which, though built of stone, no vestiges are now remaining. *Lat.* 3. 13. S.

Tumen, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan: six leagues W. Reshd.

Tummarrah, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara.

Tumpach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria and Upper Palatinate: thirty-two miles ENE. Nuremburg, and 17 NNW. Amberg.

Tuna, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: fifty-six miles N. Calmar.

Tuna, a town of Norway, on the Glanmen: two miles NNE. Frederichstadt.

Tuna, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 280 miles E. Medina.

Tuna, a small island and village of Egypt, in the Tennis Lake: 21 miles WNW. Tineh.

Tuna, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: thirteen miles S. Fahlun.

Tunbo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: fifty miles W. Stockholm.

Tunbridge, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the Medway. Near it are the remains of a castle, built by Richard de Clare, natural son of Richard I, duke of Normandy, in the reign of William Rufus. This castle was taken by king Stephen, by king

king John, and by Henry III; it was garriſoned by the laſt; the market is on Friday. About four or five miles ſouth of the town, are ſome medicinal ſprings, called *Tunbridge Wells*: they are ſituated at the bottom of three hills, to which have been given the fanciful names of *Mount Ephraim*, *Mount Sinai*, and *Mount Pleaſant*. The ſprings were firſt diſcovered in 1606, by Dudley lord North, who retired to the neighbourhood in a deep conſumption, and, returning home hopeleſs, in paſſing through a wood, obſerved theſe ſprings, and carried ſome of the water to a London phyſician, who, after analyſing them, recommended them to his lordſhip's drinking, who ſoon found in them a perfect cure. The firſt buildings were erected in 1636; ſince that time coffee-houſes, lodging-houſes, and aſſembly-rooms have been built, with a regular maſter of the ceremonies, and a large chapel of eaſe to the pariſh church, where divine ſervice is performed twice a-day during the ſeaſon. The rocks, about a mile and a half from the wells, are in ſome parts ſeventy-five feet high, the mean height forty, interſperſed with ſurpriſing cliffs and chaſms, that lead through the midſt of them, by narrow gloomy paſſages: fourteen miles S. Maidſtone, and thirty SE. London; the Wells are five miles farther from each.

Tuneka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ilim: eighty-four miles N. Balaganſkoi.

Tunga, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis.

Tungebadra, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Kiſtnah, ſeven miles E. Rachore, in the country of Golconda.

Tunginſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, on the Irkut: 80 miles SW. Irkutſk, and 800 ESE. Koliyan. *Long.* 121. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Tunguragua, a mountain of South America, in Peru: ſeven leagues N. Riobamba.

Tunguſka, a river which riſes in Lake Baikal, and runs into the Eniſei, about twenty miles S. from Eniſeiſk: in the former part of its courſe it is called *Angara*; in the latter *Tunguſka*.

Tunguſka (Podkamennaia), a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Eniſei, 200 miles below Eniſeiſk.

Tunguſka (Nizneii), a river of Ruſſia, which riſes ſixty-four miles W. Kirenſk, in the government of Irkutſk, in *Long.* 124. *Lat.* 57. 40. and runs into the Eniſei, eight miles SSE. Turuchanſk, *Long.* 107. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 65. 41. N.

Tunguſkoi (Uſt), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: twenty-four miles S. Eniſeiſk, at the conflux of the Eniſei and Tunguſka.

Tungutſi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Oby: fifty-ſix miles S. Tara.

Tunia, or *Tunja*, a town of South America, in the kingdom of New Granada, thirty miles SW. Truxillo.

Tuniok, a town of Hungary, on the river Samos: ſix miles E. Eſſeg.

Tunis, a city of Africa, and capital of the country ſo called, ſituated on a riſing ground on the weſt bank of a lake. It was, in Diodorus Siculus, called *Leucon Teichos*, that is, White Tunis, perhaps from the chalky cliffs which lie round it, when viewed from the ſea. It is ſurrounded by hills and marſhes, which, however, do not render it unhealthy, which is, by Dr. Shaw, attributed to the number of maſtick and other trees, roſemary, and other gummy aromatic plants, with which they heat their ovens and their baths: the water is brought a mile diſtant for the general uſe of the inhabitants. The Tuniſians are the most civilized nation of Barbary, with little of the inſolent haughtineſs of the Algerines. Their affairs with the government are tranſacted with eaſe: the Engliſh, French, Dutch, and ſeveral European ſtates, having conſuls there, who are treated with civility and reſpect. Including the ſuburbs, Tunis is, by Dr. Shaw, ſuppoſed to be rather more than three miles in circumference, and the number of houſes 12,000. There are few buildings of any magnificence, except the great moſque, the bey's palace, and a few others: there are five gates, but none of them good. Near the centre of the city is a piazza of great extent, which is ſaid formerly to have contained 3000 ſhops for the ſale of woollen and linen goods; in the manufacture of which this city has been long famous. There are ſeveral colleges and ſchools, with many learned men and doctors of the Mahometan law, partly maintained by the public; janiſſaries are quartered in barracks: the public buildings are, an exchange, a cuſtom-houſe, and an arſenal. On the weſt a canal is the fortreſs of Goletta, but not very fully ſupported: the chief defence is the fort. *Long.* 11. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 50.

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was overrun by Barbaroſſa; and, notwithſtanding the endeavours of Charles V, and his ſucceſſors, the kingdom was made a province of the Ottoman empire, under the dominion of Selim II, by Sinan, baſha of the Levant. At preſent the whole kingdom is divided into two circuits, the ſummer and winter, which the bey makes in perſon through his dominions at thoſe two ſeaſons. The ſummer circuit, or northern diſtrict, is far the moſt pleaſant, fertile, and populous, and hath the greateſt number of cities, towns, and douwars, and carries the faireſt appearance of plenty, proſperity, and cheerfulneſs, of the two; advantages owing to the mildneſs of its government, and its being more free from tyranny and oppreſſion than that of Algiers. The Tuneſians, in general, are like the Algerines: a mixture of Turks, Moors, Arabians, Jews, and Chriſtians, merchants and ſlaves; with this difference, that they are here polite and civilized. They are much more kind and humane to their ſlaves, in general; though they treat the knights of Malta with greater ſeverity. In other reſpects, the Tuneſians are courteous to ſtrangers; and all affairs with the regency are tranſacted in a very friendly manner: the conſuls that reſide here are treated with greater affability and condeſcenſion, juſtice, and diſpatch, than in any other court on theſe African coaſts; in a word, this nation hath, for many years, been more intent upon trade, and the improvement of their manufactures, than upon plundering and cruiſing; upon which account, it hath cultivated the alliance of many Chriſtian powers. The dreſs of the Tuneſians, both ſexes, is much of the ſame faſhion with that of Algerines. The women are more genteel, neat, and more familiar: they indeed, veiled out of doors, but are allowed to be ſeen, and converſe with ſtrangers, their huſbands not being tainted with that jealouſy as reigns among other Africans. The religion is the ſame as that of the Algerines. The kingdom, as well as Algiers, and others along the Barbary coaſts, is very ſubject to earthquakes, which commonly happen after heavy rains, at the end of ſummer, or in autumn, and are often felt at a great diſtance from land, where the depth of water hath been above 200 fathoms: in many reſpects, the country is, for the moſt part, as healthy and fertile as any under the ſame climate. The northern parts, which are the beſt cultivated, enjoy a wholeſome temperature. The winds are moſtly from the ſea, conſequently refreſhing; but thoſe that blow from the ſouthern ſandy deſerts are very ſuffocating, eſpecially as they prevail chiefly in July and Auguſt: if they continue five or ſix days, ſucceſſively, the inhabitants are obliged to keep themſelves cool by ſprinkling their floors with water. The ſea winds, that blow weſt-north-weſt and north, bring dry weather in ſummer, and rain in winter; but the eaſterly, as well as the ſoutherly, are for the moſt part dry, though attended with a thick cloudy atmoſphere in moſt ſeaſons. Their firſt rains commonly fall in September, and ſometimes in October; about three weeks after which the Arabians break the ground, ſow their corn, and plant their beans, barley, lentils, and garvancos: their harveſt uſually begins in May, or the beginning of June, according to the quality of the preceding ſeaſon. The Tuneſians are much more addicted to agriculture than their neighbours, the Algerines, and are for making the moſt of every inch of their ground. Mines of metals and minerals they diſregard. The government of Tunis at preſent, like that of Algiers, is altogether deſpotic; but with this difference, that there it is elective, and here not only hereditary, but the bey hath power to name which of his ſons he pleaſes for his ſucceſſor, without regard to elderſhip; or, in caſe he doth not think him worthy, he may appoint a brother, or a nephew, to the ſucceſſion: in all other caſes, likewiſe, they are equally abſolute and independent, either on the Porte, or the Douwan. They were once, indeed, under the protection of the former; and the rapacious extortions and tyranny of its baſhas had, in ſome meaſure, obliged them to ſhake off their yoke, and form a government of their own, which they ſettled in ſuch a manner, that their deys, as they were then called, could do nothing without the advice and conſent of the Douwan; but they have found means, in time, to rid themſelves of this uneaſy clog alſo, though they ſtill retain a kind of form, or ſhadow, of both. The porte hath a baſha reſiding here, but in power and influence he is a mere cypher, and ſerves only to remind the Tuneſians, that they were once ſubject to the Turkiſh ſultans. The Douwan being chiefly compoſed of friends and creatures of the beys, is rather aſſembled to give a forced approbation to their reſolutions, than to conſult them about the juſtice or expediency of them. At the firſt ſettling of this new form of government, the deyſhip was the ſupreme dignity, as it is ſtill at Algiers; as that of bey was the next in rank, but wholly ſubordinate to it. However, having ſince built their power upon the ruins of the deys, they have, by degrees, raiſed the beyſhip to be deſpotic and independent; and by making it hereditary, have prevented, in a great meaſure, thoſe frequent depoſitions, rebellions, and maſſacres, which are the almoſt conſtant concomitants of the regal authority, wherever it is made elective. Yet far from preventing jealouſies, cabals, and rebellions, in ſpite of

all

king John, and by Henry III; it was garriſoned by the laſt; the market is on Friday. About four or five miles ſouth of the town, are ſome medicinal ſprings, called *Tunbridge Wells*: they are ſituated at the bottom of three hills, to which have been given the fanciful names of *Mount Ephraim*, *Mount Sinai*, and *Mount Pleaſant*. The ſprings were firſt diſcovered in 1606, by Dudley lord North, who retired to the neighbourhood in a deep conſumption, and, returning home hopeleſs, in paſſing through a wood, obſerved theſe ſprings, and carried ſome of the water to a London phyſician, who, after analyſing them, recommended them to his lordſhip's drinking, who ſoon found in them a perfect cure. The firſt buildings were erected in 1636; ſince that time coffee-houſes, lodging-houſes, and aſſembly-rooms have been built, with a regular maſter of the ceremonies, and a large chapel of eaſe to the parish church, where divine ſervice is performed twice a-day during the ſeaſon. The rocks, about a mile and a half from the wells, are in ſome parts ſeventy-five feet high, the mean height forty, interſperſed with ſurpriſing cliffs and chaſms, that lead through the midſt of them, by narrow gloomy paſſages: fourteen miles S. Maidſtone, and thirty SE. London; the Wells are five miles farther from each.

Tuneka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ilim: eighty-four miles N. Balaganſkoi.

Tunga, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis.

Tungebadra, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Kiſtnah, ſeven miles E. Rachore, in the country of Golconda.

Tunginſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, on the Irkut: 80 miles SW. Irkutſk, and 800 ESE. Koliyan. *Long.* 121. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Tunguragua, a mountain of South America, in Peru: ſeven leagues N. Riobamba.

Tunguſka, a river which riſes in Lake Baikal, and runs into the Eniſei, about twenty miles S. from Eniſeiſk: in the former part of its courſe it is called *Angara*; in the latter *Tunguſka*.

Tunguſka (Pokamenſkaia), a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Eniſei, 200 miles below Eniſeiſk.

Tunguſka (Nowaia), a river of Ruſſia, which riſes ſixty-four miles W. Kirenſk, in the government of Irkutſk, in *Long.* 124. *Lat.* 57. 40. and runs into the Lena, eight miles SSE. Turachanſk, *Long.* 127. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 65. 41. N.

Tunguſkoi (Old), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk: twenty-four miles S. Eniſeiſk, at the conflux of the Eniſei and Tunguſka.

Tungutſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk, on the Oby: fifty-ſix miles S. Tara.

Tunia, or *Tunja*, a town of South America, in the kingdom of New Granada: thirty miles SW. Truxillo.

Tunick, a town of Hungary, on the river Samos: ſix miles E. Eſſeg.

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The religion is the ſame as that of the Algerines. The kingdom, as well as Algiers, and others along the Barbary coaſts, is very ſubject to earthquakes, which commonly happen after heavy rains, at the end of the ſummer, or in autumn, and are often felt at a great diſtance from land, where the depth of water hath been above 200 fathoms: in other reſpects, the country is, for the moſt part, as wealthy and fertile as any under the ſame climate. The northern parts, which are the beſt cultivated, enjoy a wholeſome temperature. The winds are mollify from the ſea, conſequently refreſhing; but thoſe that blow from the ſouthern ſandy deſerts are quite ſuffocating, eſpecially as they prevail chiefly in July and Auguſt: if they continue five or ſix days, ſucceſſively, the inhabitants are obliged to keep themſelves cool by ſprinkling their floors with water. 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The government of Tunis at preſent, like that of Algiers, is altogether deſpotic; but with this difference, that there it is elective, and here not only hereditary, but the bey hath power to name which of his ſons he pleaſes for his ſucceſſor, without regard to elderſhip; or, in caſe he doth not think him worthy, he may appoint a brother, or a nephew, to the ſucceſſion: in all other caſes, likewiſe, they are equally abſolute and independent, either on the Porte, or the Douwan. They were once, indeed, under the protection of the former; and the rapacious extortions and tyranny of its baſhas had, in ſome meaſure, obliged them to ſhake off their yoke, and form a government of their own, which they ſettled in ſuch a manner, that their deys, as they were then called, could do nothing without the advice and conſent of the Douwan; but they have found means, in time, to rid themſelves of this uneaſy clog alſo, though they ſtill retain a kind of form, or ſhadow, of both. 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Yet far from preventing jealouſies, cabals, and rebellions, in ſpite of all

all their precautions, the dignity often times falls to the ſhare of that ſon who has been able, by his addreſs, to form the ſtrongeſt party, than to him who hath been appointed to it by the father. Hence it is, that whenever the throne becomes vacant, whether in the courſe of nature, or by open treaſon and rebellion, it is ſeldom filled up again without a great deal of bloodſhed, rapine, and violence, in proportion to the number of competitors. Tunis exports to France, corn, oil, beans, lentils, wax, wool, hides, and Morocco ſkins, and receives, in exchange, Spaniſh wool, Languedoc cloths, vermillion, ſugar, pepper, cloves, wine, brandy, paper, hardware, iron, and ſteel. The Italian trade is wholly carried on by the Jews, who ſend the ſame commodities to France, and import from thence Spaniſh cloths, damasks, ſeveral ſorts of ſilk and woollen ſtuffs, gold and ſilver tiſſue. The French pay 3 per cent. for all the goods they bring from France, and the Jews 10 per cent. on their imports from Italy. The Turks and Moors export to the Levant, woollen ſtuffs, lead, gold-duſt, and chequins, and a vaſt number of bales of caps; and bring, in return, ſilks, calicoes, iron, alum, and vermillion. They ſend much the ſame kind of commodities into Egypt; but the oil that is carried thither muſt be put up in jars, and not in caſks, becauſe the greateſt part of it is deſigned for the lamps of Mecca and Medina; and the Arabians would think it polluted, as the caſks might have formerly contained wine. They import, in exchange, from thence, linen, cotton, rice, flax, and coffee. The number of French ſhips freighted at Tunis, by Turks, Moors, and Jews, amounts yearly to 150 to the Levant, and fifty for France and Italy: as for thoſe of the Engliſh, their number is uncertain. All public conventions and inſtruments are written in the Arabic tongue, but the public commerce is commonly carried on by the of the lingua Franca.

Tunkat, ſee *Toncat*.

Tuns (The), rocks in St. George's Channel, near the coaſt of Ireland, and county of Wexford: three miles NE. from the Saltee Iſlands.

Tun-ſieou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twelve miles NW. Lou-ngan.

Tupes, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: eight miles NW. Chrudim.

Tuperſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: four miles NE. Oelnitz.

Tura, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes about forty miles W. Verchotura, in the province of Ekaterinburg, and runs into the Tobol, oppoſite Turchanſkoi, in the government of Tobolſk.

Tura, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 42. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 34. N.

Tura, a town of Hungary: twenty-four miles W. Topolczan.

Tura, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: twenty-four miles SW. Trent, and nine SW. Riva.

Turano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: three miles W. Biſignano.

Turatte, a town of the iſland of Celebes, and capital of a powerful kingdom: five leagues N. Macaſſar.

Turbed, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: thirty leagues SSW. Meſched.

Turbico, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: eighteen miles W. Milan.

Turckheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and lordſhip of Mindelheim: 6 miles E. Mindelheim, and 30 SE. Ulm.

Turckheim, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar, formerly imperial. Turckheim, was ceded to France in the year 1648. In the year 1675 general Tilly obtained a victory over the Imperialiſts, near this town: one league W. Colmar, and four SSW. Schlettſtatt.

Turckheim Rhein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Worms, on the Rhine: four miles S. Worms.

Turcocaria, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia: fourteen miles N. Livadia.

Turcoin, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lille. This town was taken by the duke of York, on the 17th of May, 1794, and a poſt fixed there, the command of which was given to Colonel Devay. On the 18th, the French attacked this poſt; and the duke of York diſpatched two battalions of Auſtrians, to make a diverſion in that part, with expreſs orders to fall back upon the main army, if hard preſſed; but by ſome miſtake, theſe battalions paſſed Colonel Devay, at Turcoin. From this circumſtance an opening was left on the rear of the duke of York's corps, of which the French commander immediately availed himſelf. At this period a column of 15,000 men appeared advancing from Lille; and another corps having forced general Otto's poſt near Waterloo, attacked the Britiſh in the rear. The few troops that remained with his royal highneſs, ſoon gave way, nor was it poſſible to rally them. The duke himſelf was obliged to fly, accompanied by a few dragoons, of the 16th regiment, and general Otto, with whom, from the precarious ſtate of his own army, he was obliged to remain. After this ſeparation, the moſt difficult taſk of extricating the Britiſh forces devolved upon generals Abercrombie and Fox; and they performed this duty with great firmneſs and addreſs. It has been ſaid that the allies, on this occaſion, did not

with that vigour and spirit which was expected; but the Austrian official details seem [illegible] a principal share of the blame on the [illegible], who, they assert, were the first [illegible]. They created the greatest con[illegible], for their cavalry not only destroyed [illegible], but threw the whole army into such [illegible], that they became a helpless prey to [illegible] pursuing enemy. Of the loss of the [illegible] we have no authentic return, but one [illegible] states it at 3000; and it must have [illegible] very great, since the British troops [illegible] upwards of 1000 men, and forty[illegible] pieces of cannon. Two columns of [illegible] Imperial troops, which were brought up [illegible] emperor and the prince of Saxe Co[illegible], were also obliged to retreat, with [illegible] loss. The army of general Clairfaite [illegible] still separated by the Lys, was unable [illegible] operate. This unfortunate conflict [illegible] said to have decided the fate of the [illegible]: two leagues NNE. Lille, and [illegible] SW. Courtray.

[illegible]*ania*, that part of Armenia which [illegible] to the Turks.

[illegible]*nka*, a town of Poland, in the pala[illegible] of Volhynia: 38 miles N. Zytomiers.

[illegible]*berg*, a town of Prussia, in the pro[illegible] of Samland: sixteen miles WNW. [illegible]sberg.

[illegible]*ne*, a town of France, in the depart[illegible] of the Correze, and chief place of a [illegible], in the district of Brive, before the [illegible]tion, the capital of a viscounty: three [illegible] S. Brive, and five SSW. Tulle.

[illegible]*quato*, a town of North America, in [illegible]ernment of Mexico, and province of [illegible]can: 11 leagues S. Mechoacan.

[illegible]*kow*, a town of Russia, in the pro[illegible] of Ustiug, on the Vim: 60 miles NE. [illegible]

[illegible]*n*, see *Toursan Hotur*.

[illegible]*e*, a river of Wales, in the county of [illegible]rthen, which runs into the Cothey.

[illegible]*t*, see *Durgut*.

[illegible], a river of Sicily, which runs [illegible] sea, ten miles NE. Mistretta.

[illegible]*ga*, a river of Russia, which runs into [illegible]nei Tunguska, *Long.* 116. 30. E. [illegible] *Lat.* 66. 12. N.

[illegible], a city of Italy, and capital of [illegible]nt, situated at the conflux of the Po [illegible] Grand Doria, about seven miles [illegible] the foot of the Cottian Alps, in the [illegible]om France to Italy, by the way of [illegible] Cenis: according to Pliny, the inha[illegible] derive their origin from the Ligu[illegible] were anciently called *Taurini*. [illegible], the Carthaginian general, when [illegible]ded Italy, took and destroyed the [illegible] because the inhabitants would not take [illegible] him; which frightened the other [illegible] who inhabited the banks of the Po. [illegible] erected into a Roman colony by Julius Cæsar, who gave it the name of *Julia*, and was called *Augusta Taurinorum* by his successor Augustus. It was successively subjected to the Goths, Huns, Eruli, and Burgundians, who ruined and destroyed it, but it was soon rebuilt, though not so large as before. When the Lombards became masters of the country, it became the capital of one of their principal duchies. Some of the dukes became kings of Italy. Such was Agilulph, or Agon, who, with his wife Theodelinga, built the cathedral consecrated to John the Baptist, which is at present the metropolitan, and endowed it with great revenues. After Charlemagne had abolished the kingdom of the Lombards, it appears that Turin became subject to the marquis of Susa, who had the charge of guarding the passages of the Alps, and continued in that family to the death of Ulric Manfred, the last marquis of Susa, in 1302; whose daughter, Adelaide, married with Odo, comte of Maurienne and Savoy. Turin submitted to him and to his descendants, who have possessed it with little interruption to this time. Turin is the see of an archbishop, and contains 110 churches or chapels, several hospitals, and about 65,000 inhabitants. The approach to it is magnificent, and the environs beautiful, though thick fogs from the two rivers are frequent in autumn and winter; so that the air of Turin is then very thick and moist. The four gates are highly ornamental; the streets in the New Town are wide, straight, clean, having plenty of water running through them, well built, in a good taste, chiefly of brick stuccoed, and generally terminating in some agreeable object. No inhabitant can rebuild or repair his house but on an uniform plan, laid down by government, for the improvement of the city. The fortifications of Turin are regular, and kept in excellent repair. The citadel is a regular pentagon, consisting of five strong bastions, and is reputed one of the strongest in Europe. At the end next the new gate is the arsenal, which, besides the armories found in such places, contains a cabinet of minerals, a good chemical laboratory, a library of books in mineralogy and metallurgy, and furnaces for casting cannon: here, also, are mathematical, mechanical, and other masters, for the instruction of engineers, miners, &c. The garrison of Turin is always changed at the end of two years, and then there is a general review. The university was founded first in the year 1405, and consists of schools, wherein twenty-four professors read lectures, from the 3d of November to the 24th of June; of the royal library, wherein are about 50,000 volumes of printed books, besides manuscripts: this is open every day, except holidays, both morning and afternoon. The

royal muſeum has a good cabinet of medals, and a collection of antiquities, found chiefly in Piedmont or Sardinia, and elegantly arranged: alſo of natural hiſtory, as ſhells, and Engliſh minerals, poliſhed marbles, and hard ſtones, petrifactions, corals, zoophytes, and ſome minerals, collected by Donati, in the Adriatic; alſo, ſome cheſts of natural curioſities, which Donati, during his travels in Egypt and Arabia, ſent from Goa. In the military academy, young gentlemen, both natives and ſtrangers, may be inſtructed in the exerciſes at a moderate expence, the king defraying a part of the charge attending this inſtitution. The king's palace is in a ſimple and noble ſtyle of architecture. The apartments are handſomely fitted up and furniſhed: the cielings painted by Daniele di Sancterre and others. They contain a great collection of pictures, among which are many good ones. The king's theatre, or great opera-houſe, is reckoned one of the fineſt in Europe. The buildings which are moſt eſteemed in point of architecture, are, the palace of the duke of Savoy, called Caſtello Reale, by Filippo Giuvara; the Carignano palace, by Guarini; the buildings of the univerſity, and the town-houſe. There is a literary ſociety at Turin, who have publiſhed memoirs, under the title of *Miſcellanea Philoſophico-Mathematica*. The chief trade of this city and country is in thrown ſilk, which is ſent to England and Lyons; they manufacture, however, ſome of it into excellent ſtockings, and good ſilk for furniture. In the year 1536, Turin was taken by the French, and again in the year 1640, after a long ſiege. In the year 1706, the ſame enemy made another attempt, but after beſieging it upwards of three months, under the conduct of the duke of Orleans, they were driven away, with great loſs, by the duke of Savoy and prince Eugene. *Long.* 25. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 52. N.

Turing, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen: ſeven miles N. Carliſcrona.

Turinge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: twenty-four miles WSW. Stockholm.

Turinſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, containing a wooden fort, ſeven churches, and about 350 houſes: 144 miles W. Tobolſk, 620 WNW. Kolivan, and 1028 E. Peterſburg. *Long.* 81. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. N.

Turinſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Nizni Tunguſka: 132 miles E. Turuchanſk.

Turk Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands among the Bahamas, the largeſt ſituated *Long.* 70. 52. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 21. 26. N.

Turkeim, ſee *Turckheim*.

Turkeſtan, or *Turaz*, a city of Aſia, and capital of the country of Turkeſtan, ſitua on a ſmall river which runs into the *Long.* 87. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 45. N

Turkeſtan, or *Turan*, a country of A bounded on the north by deſerts, w ſeparate it from the dominions of Ruſſia the eaſt by a part of Tartary, belongi the Calmuks, on the ſouth by Bukha ia, on the weſt by Charaſm, near 300 m length, and not much leſs in breadth. I at preſent divided between two T khans or chiefs; one of whom, reſi Taſchkant, poſſeſſes the eaſtern pa other, who poſſeſſes the weſtern part; re at Turkeſtan or Taraz. The lat generally called the khan of the Kar paks. Turkeſtan, taken in a larger is underſtood to include all the countr tween Ruſſia to the north, and Bukha the ſouth, and between the Caſpian Se the weſt, and Chineſe Tartary on the not leſs than 700 miles from eaſt to w and 350 from north to ſouth.

Turkey, one of thoſe great ſoverei which includes many countries and vinces, in Europe, Aſia, and Africa, ex ing from *Long.* 16. to 66. E. Ferro, re ing from the weſtern part of Algiers, is tributary to Baſſora, on the Gulf of P and from *Lat.* 13. to 45. N. including bia, and the provinces on the coaſts Black Sea, from Aden to Otchakov. Europe, may be reckoned, Romelia, comprehends Greece, Macedonia, A the Morea, and Theſſaly, with the of the Archipelago or the Egean Se of Sclavonia, Croatia, Servia, Boſni garia, &c. In Aſiatic Turkey are c hended, Natolia, Caramania, Syria, comania, Diarbekir, and the three A Felix, Petræa, and Deſerta. In Afr countries ſubject to the Turks are, and Egypt, and great part of Nubi ſtates of Algiers, Tunis, and Tri under their protection: ſo likewiſe the princes of Moldavia and Walachia, republic of Raguſa pays them a tribute. whole is divided into twenty-five go ments, of which two are under the beglerbegs, viz. Natolia and Rome reſt under pachas or baſhas: 1. E Cairo. 2. Aleppo. 3. Diarbekir. tolia. 5. Boſnia. 6. Buda, now bel to Hungary. 7. Caſſa (now Theodo belonging to Ruſſia). 8. Caramania, ni. 9. Cars. 10. Candia. 11. 12. Damaſcus. 13. Van. 14. Mara Moſul. 16. That of the Capitan Pac Rica. 18. Romelia. 19. Sivas. 20. S hereſul. 21. Bagdad. 22. Erzerum Temeſvar, now ſubject to Auſtria. Trebiſond. 25. Tripoly, in Syria. H ſituated in the centre of our contin Turks might eaſily acquire the t

well as the empire of the world, if not withheld by their indolence and their maxims of government. But though the Turks are no traders, being rather diſcouragers and deſtroyers of trade; yet, as they poſſeſs ſo great a part of the world, and ſome of the moſt fruitful countries, and productive of the beſt and choiceſt merchandizes, it will always invite the European parts of the world to ſend their merchants to traffic with them; for the Turks themſelves, by their haughtineſs, deſpiſing manufacturing, and not imploying the products which they enjoy in many places, muſt neceſſarily be obliged to purchaſe of other nations the things they ſtand in need of; which naturally encourages the merchants of the other nations to reſort among them. Thoſe that ſettle among them from the Eaſtern part of the world, are chiefly Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and Chriſtians; thoſe from the weſtern parts are chiefly Venetians, French, and Dutch, with ſome Jews alſo, chiefly Italian. The principal places of trade on this ſide the Turkiſh dominions, reſpecting Europe, where the European merchants reſide, are Conſtantinople, Smyrna, Aleppo, Alexandretta or Scanderoon, Alexandria, Tripoli, Antioch, and the Seaport on the coaſt. There are ſome Chriſtian merchants in moſt of the iſlands belonging to the Turks, as at Cyprus, Candia, Rhodes, Zant, Cephalonia, and in moſt of the inhabited iſlands of the Archipelago. Theſe merchants are generally French, though there are ſome Jews. The merchants of England, France, and Holland, chiefly trade with the Turks with fine woollen cloths, as ſcarlet, crimſon, purple, blue, and other; the firſt three in grain, and as rich a colour as poſſible, which raiſes their price. The Engliſh, beſides their cloth, ſend tin, lead, clock-work and watch-work, and gold and ſilver; and all put together, the value was formerly for upwards of 600000l. ſterling, one year with another. The returns which the Franks (for ſo the European merchants are called in Turkey) have from the Turks, and which are the product of the Turkiſh and Perſian dominions, are, raw ſilk, Caramania wool and hair of the iſlands, goat's-hair, ſpun or raw cotton wool, and yarn; oil, gums mastic, ſandarac, ſenega, arabic, ſarcocolla; Perſian ſilks, carpets, burdets, callicoes, from the iſlands of Siphanto, Paros, &c. Morocco leather, cordovans, ſhagreen-ſkins. Spices, from Syria; coffee, from Mocha, by Alexandria, balm, natural balſam, rhubarb; from Perſia, ſal-ammoniac, turmeric, indigo; pumices; from Santorini, ſtorax; from Samos, ſcammony, myrrh, manna, gallnuts, ſena, aloes hepatica, olibanum, zedoary, okre, emery, ſealed earth, velani, tragacantida, euphorbium, mirabolans, frankincenſe, maſtic, opium, and other articles. Arrac, orange-flower-water, vermicelli, turpentine, worm-ſeed, clover-ſeed, garden-ſeeds, rice, piſtachios, raiſins of Smyrna, pomegranates, box and cypreſs wood, ſuſtic, ebony, walnut-tree, &c. As the Turks have little or no trade but what is, as it were, forced by the Europeans and others, ſo they have but few ſhips, compared to the extent of their naval dominions. The chief of their ſhipping is among the Grecian iſlands, and theſe are ſuch as belong to the Greeks. Alſo in the Morea, and in the Black Sea, they have ſome ſhipping; but, for the traffic between Egypt and the Porte, they generally hire Engliſh, Dutch, or Venetian ſhips, upon freight. The produce of the iſlands is exceedingly great, and aſſiſts the Turks in making returns for the goods they buy of the European merchants. From what has been ſaid of the trade to Turkey, a judgment may be formed of its importance; but notwithſtanding this, the Engliſh trade has for ſome years been greatly on the decline. The air of Turkey in Europe, is healthy in itſelf, but the peſtilence is often brought there, and has more than once ſwept away the fifth of the inhabitants of Conſtantinople; yet by the prevalence of cuſtom, and of the Turkiſh doctrine of fatality, they give themſelves no great concern about it. The provinces are univerſally fruitful, though with ſome difference; vaſt quantities of all kinds of excellent grain and fruits being exported every year. The number of its inhabitants is greatly diſproportionate to the extent and goodneſs of the country, which may be chiefly attributed to peſtilence, polygamy, and war. This accounts for ſuch large tracts of fine ſoil lying waſte. The Turks are ſtigmatized among the Chriſtians as a ſlothful, ſtupid, and inhuman people; but they are by no means ſo wicked and dreadful a ſet of creatures as ſome writers have repreſented them. Turkey is not without men of parts, probity, and honour; nor benevolent, liberal, temperate, converſible, and ingenious people. In ſhort, there is here, as in all other countries and nations, a mixture of good and bad. Driceſch ſays, that, in compaſſion and love towards our neighbours, the Turks excel all the reſt of mankind; and this aſſertion is confirmed by ſeveral other travellers. One ſtriking mark of their charity, are the public inns, by the Aſiatics called Caravanſeri, which are to be met with almoſt in every little village. In theſe a traveller, of whatever religion or country he be, may continue three days gratis; and in not a few he is found alſo in victuals. The Turks are generally robuſt and well-ſhaped, of a good mien, and patient of hardſhips, which renders them fit for war, to which indeed they inure themſelves from their youth. Perſons of rank ſeldom train up their children to any thing elſe, but

of a notion that no glory is comparable to that acquired in war. In their dreſs, manner of living, and cuſtoms, they are particular. They ſhave their heads, but wear long beards, of which they are extremely careful, except thoſe in the ſeraglio, and military men, who wear only whiſkers. The turban, or Turkiſh band, worn by the men, is white, and conſiſts of long pieces of thin linen made up together in ſeveral folds. No one but a Turk muſt preſume to wear a white turban. Their clothes are long and full. They ſit, eat, and ſleep, agreeably to the cuſtom of the Orientals, on the floor, on cuſhions (ſophas) matraſſes, and carpets. Rice is their moſt general food, and coffee their uſual drink, wine being interdicted. They expend great ſums on fountains, and no country indeed affords ſo fine; and thoſe not only in the towns, but in the country, and other ſolitary places, for the refreſhment of travellers and labourers. Their moſt uſual ſalutation is to bow the head a little, laying the right hand on their breaſt; but to perſons of rank they ſtoop ſo low as to touch and kiſs the border of their veſt. In war time, the left hand is the place of honour among military men, but in time of peace this diſtinction ceaſes among the officers of ſtate and relations. The fair ſex here are kept under a rigorous confinement. The Arabic word Haram, which ſignifies a ſacred or prohibited thing, is in its fulleſt ſenſe, uſed both of the women's habitation, and of the women themſelves. The ſeraglios are improperly termed harams, the word ſeraglio ſignifying no more than a palace. The nobility among the Turks are the chief military officers, judges, and eccleſiaſtics. The Turkiſh commonalty enjoy the greateſt liberty; and to the orders of the Porte, which muſt be anſwered with the head, thoſe only are expoſed who hold conſiderable poſts; or, as the phraſe is in Turkey, "eat the ſultan's bread." The Greeks, who are the ancient inhabitants of the country, live intermixed with the Turks, and in ſeveral places, particularly the iſlands, outnumber them. In Conſtantinople alone it is computed there are no leſs than 400,000. They are accuſtomed to ſervitude, and prefer living under the Turkiſh exactions, to the ſpiritual tyranny of the pope: but they muſt be very cautious of not giving the leaſt colour for ſuſpicion of holding correſpondence with the enemies of the Ottoman porte, or of meditating a ſedition; in caſe alſo of a war with any of the Chriſtian powers, it is uſual, for the greater ſecurity, to diſarm them. All Greeks from the age of fourteen, pay annually, at the beginning of the Turkiſh feaſt of Beiram, a head money, in value about a ducat, and receive a note of it. The eccleſiaſtics are aſſeſſed higher: a deacon paying two ducats, and an archimandrite four; but the biſhops, archbiſhops and patriarchs pay large ſums generally as much as the arbitrary avarice of the grand vizir and baſhas ſhall think proper to require. The duties on trade are eſtimated to the value and price of the commodities they import. The Turks every where lay hold of all opportunities of extorting money from the Greeks, but eſpecially from their clergy: in return for this tribute, they enjoy the protection of the Ottoman porte, and are maintained in the quiet poſſeſſion of their properties; inſomuch that no Turk is to inſult them, take any thing from them, or intrude themſelves into their houſes, againſt their will; and in caſe of any ſuch injuries, they are certain of expeditious juſtice againſt the delinquents. The Greek women are exempt from all taxes. are likewiſe great numbers of other Greeks who ſerve in the navy, or elſewhere. It ſometimes happens indeed, that a Greek girl of diſtinguiſhed beauty, is taken away, and carried to the ſeraglio; but Chriſtian children are not in general forced away from their parents to be brought up in Mahometaniſm: and when any thing of that kind is done, it muſt be in the provinces which are at a diſtance from Conſtantinople. The Turks are of the Mahometan religion, appropriate to themſelve the name of *Muſſimim*, which has been ſtrangely corrupted into *Muſſelman*, ſignifying perſons profeſſing the doctrine of Mahomet, which they calls Iſlam. Drinking wine is manifeſtly prohibited in the Koran, yet the Turks make uſe of it occaſionally, without any ſcruple, though inſtead of it, they generally uſe ſherbet, a liquor made of honey ſpices, and the juice of fruits. Polygamy is indeed permitted, but the Koran enjoins that no man ſhall have more than four wives and concubines; and to exceed that number, the particular privilege of the prophet and his ſucceſſors; divorces are alſo allowed, but no one may take back again the wife who has once repudiated, till ſhe has been married to another, and afterwards divorced with him. Friday is the day ſet apart for divine worſhip. The churches of the Turks are called moſches, and the ſmaller meſches. The chief eccleſiaſtic is the mufti which ſignifies an expounder of the law. his office is of ſuch dignity, that when he comes to court, the emperor himſelf riſes from his ſeat, and advances ſeven ſteps to meet him. He alone has the honour of kiſſing the ſultan's left ſhoulder; when the grand vizir, with a more profound inclination of body, kiſſes only the edge of the emperor's veſt, who advances only three ſteps to meet him. By the law, the mufti is to be conſulted on all emergencies, in order more particularly relating to peace and

As the mufti of the Turks may be compared to the pope; ſo a cadaliſkar, who is alſo a ſecular perſon, is not unlike a patriarch; a mona is an archbiſhop; a cadie is alſo a layman, may be accounted a biſhop; and an iman a prieſt. The chief employment of the latter is praying. The Turks have alſo their convents and monks, under the general name of derviſes. The head of the Greek church in Turkey in Europe, is the patriarch of Conſtantinople, who is choſen by the neighbouring archbiſhops and metropolitans, and confirmed by the emperor, or grand vizir; he is a perſon of great dignity, being the principal of the Greek patriarchs, and head and director of the Eaſtern church. His income amounts to no leſs than 120,000 ducats, of which he pays the one-half, by way of annual tribute to the Ottoman porte, and 6000 guilders beſides, by way of preſent, at the feaſt of Beiram. Subordinate to him are ſeventy archbiſhops and metropolitans, and a much greater number of biſhops. An archimandrite is the director of one or more convents, which are called mandren, and rank above an abbot, of which each convent has one. The monks, prieſts and deacons excepted, are obliged to follow ſome auſtere craft, and lead an auſtere life. The moſt celebrated are thoſe of Mount Athos. The Greeks have but few nunneries at preſent. The ſecular clergy are ſubject to no vows, as the regulars are, who perform divine worſhip. They are allowed to marry, but that only before ordination, and then only once, and that with a virgin. Theſe inferior eccleſiaſtics never riſe higher than the archprieſt; the biſhops, metropolitans, archbiſhops, and patriarchs, being choſen from among the monks. The Armenians, the Roman Catholics, and Jews, have alſo the free exerciſe of their religion, and the Greeks have been permitted to build a Lutheran church, at Conſtantinople. The Turks are not without all kinds of learning, having ſome ſchools, colleges, and academies. And, in this century, a Turkiſh printing-houſe was ſet up, at Conſtantinople, by Ibrahim Effendi, who, after great oppoſition, obtained leave to print all kinds of books, except on matters of religion; accordingly, beſides others, he publiſhed ſome maps and books of hiſtory and geography. The Turks are of Tartarian, or Scythian extraction, this appellation being firſt given to them in the middle ages, as a proper name, becoming a general title of honour to all the nations comprehended under the two principal branches of Tartar and Mogul, and therefore never uſed as a proper name of any Scythian or Tartarian people: nor do even the Turks appropriate it peculiarly to themſelves; the word Tur, as an adjective, ſignifying ſublime and pre-eminent, and, as an appellative, a governor. Turci, therefore, may import both the governor of a horde (ki, among the Tartars, ſignifying a horde or company) as well as the horde itſelf. The Scythian or Tartarian nation, to which the name of Turks has been particularly given, dwell betwixt the Black and Caſpian Seas, and became firſt known in the ſeventh century, when Heraclius, emperor of the Eaſt, took them into his ſervice, under whom they ſo diſtinguiſhed themſelves, by their fidelity and bravery, in the conqueſt of Perſia, that the Arabian and Saracen caliphs, not only had particular bodies of them for guards, but their armies were likewiſe filled with them. Thus they gradually got the power into their hands, and ſet up and dethroned caliphs at pleaſure. Some governors alſo of this nation, have wholly revolted from the dominions of the caliphs. This happened about the ninth century. By this ſtrict union of the Turks with the Saracens or Arabs, the former were brought to embrace the Mahometan religion; ſo that they are now become intermixed, and have jointly enlarged their conqueſts. The Turks, however, were ſuperior, and ſubdued the Saracens. Jenghis Khan, or Zengis-Chan, at the head of the Oguzinian horde, iſſued out of great Tartary, and made himſelf maſter of a great tract of land, near the Caſpian Sea, and even of all Perſia and Aſia the Leſſer. Incited by his example and ſucceſs, Schah Soliman, prince of the town of Nera, on the Caſpian Sea, in the year 1214, paſſed Mount Caucaſus, with 50,000 men; he made his way through Aderbeitzan, or Media, as far as the borders of Syria; and though ſtopped there in his career, by the Jenghizkan Tartars, yet, in the year 1219, he penetrated a ſecond time into Aſia the Leſſer, as far as the Euphrates. The report of his conqueſts reaching the court or Perſia, Soliman and his people were ſpoken of as Turks, a name common to all the Scythians, who came out of Tartary, under the command of Jenghiz khan. Othman, his grandſon, made himſelf maſter of ſeveral countries and places in Leſſer Aſia, belonging to the Grecian empire; and having, in the year 1300, at the city of Karahiſſar, taken upon him the title of emperor of the Othmans, called his people after his own name. His reſidence was fixed at Eſkiſhehr, and, excluſive of many other towns, in the year 1326, he took Pruſa, in Bithynia, now called *Burſa*, which his ſon and ſucceſſor, Orchan, made the ſeat of his empire. Orchan ſent his two ſons, Solyman and Amurath, on an expedition into Europe; the former of whom reduced the city of Gallipoli, and the latter took Tyrilos. Amurath ſucceeding his father in the government, in the year 1360, conquered Anlyra, Adrianople, and Philippopolis. In the year 1362, he inſtituted the janizaries, over-run Servia, and fell upon Macedonia and Albania. His ſon and ſucceſſor, Bajazet, was ſucceſsful both in Europe and Aſia, defeating the Chriſtians, near Nicopolis;

but, in the year 1401, he himſelf was routed and taken priſoner, by Tamerlane. His ſons diſagreed, but Mahomet I, held the ſovereignty, and his ſon Amurath II diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſeveral important enterprizes; and, particularly, in the year 1444, gained a ſignal victory over the Hungarians, near Varna. Mahomet II, and the greateſt of all the emperors, in the year 1453, made himſelf maſter of Conſtantinople, reducing the whole Grecian empire under his dominion. He ſubdued twelve kingdoms and 200 towns. Bajazet II, and Selim I, enlarged the Turkiſh empire in Europe, Aſia, and Africa. Soliman I is not more famous for his victories over the Hungarians, than for his body of laws. The ſucceeding emperors were not ſo fortunate: Mahomet IV, in the year 1669, ſubdued Candia; and in 1683, laid ſiege to Vienna, but in Hungary met ill ſucceſs. In the reigns of Soliman II, Achmet II; and Muſtapha, the Hungarians and Venetians were ſo ſucceſsful againſt the Turks, that Muſtapha II, in the year 1699, was glad to come to a peace at Karlowitz. Achmet III, in 1718, concluded the treaty of Paſſarowitz, and Mahomet V, by the peace of Belgrade, in the year 1739, reannexed Servia, a part of Walachia, and Choczim to the empire. In the ſucceſſion to the empire, no regard is paid to age or birthright, the Turks thinking it ſufficient, if, in their elections, they keep to the Ottoman family. Women are excluded from the throne. The government is indeed purely monarchical; but, if the emperor indulges not the humours of the people, and eſpecially of the mutinous janizaries, he is not only in danger of being depoſed, but alſo of being put to death. The emperor's council of ſtate is ſtiled *gulibe Divan*, or *Divan galibe*, and meets twice a week in the emperor's palace, namely, on Sundays and Thurſdays. The grand vizir ſits as preſident, having the cadaliſkar of Romelia at his right hand, and that of Natolia at his left. The mufti alſo aſſiſts, when expreſsly ſummoned. All the others, ſubbe vizirs, have likewiſe a ſeat here, and next to them ſtand on one ſide the teſterdar, or high treaſurer, the reis-effendi, ſecretary of ſtate, and other commiſſioners of the calem, or exchequer; but the military officers, ſuch as the aga of the janizaries, the aga of the ſpahis, the aga of the ſiluds, &c. ſit within the divan. The ſultan hears what paſſes from an adjoining chamber, which looks into the divan. When the ſultan convenes a general council, to which are ſummoned all the great perſons of the empire, the clergy, the military, and other officers, and even the old and experienced ſoldiers; ſuch a divan is called *Ajuk Divani*; the whole aſſembly ſtanding. The higheſt officer, and next to the emperor is the grand vizir, whoſe income, without any breach of probity, may amount to ſix hundred thouſand dollars a year, excluſive of preſents and other perquiſites. The high court of juſtice is held in a large hall of the grand vizir's palace, called *Divan-chane*. The grand viſir being preſident, is obliged four times a week, namely on Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Wedneſday, to ſit in the divan, and adminiſter juſtice to the people; unleſs, which ſeldom happens, he be hindred by affairs of a very important nature. A Beglerbeg is a vice-roy, with ſeveral provinces under his command; the name itſelf ſignifying a prince of princes: under theſe are three baſhaws or governors, whoſe poſts are very conſiderable but precarious; and ſubordinate again to theſe are the ſangiacs, who may be termed deputy-governors. The janizaries, properly jengitſheri, a word compounded of *jengi* new, and *iſcheri* a ſoldier, are the flower of the Turkiſh land forces; they are all infantry, and were firſt formed out of the active Chriſtians by the emperor Amurath the Firſt: their number is generally forty thouſand, divided into one hundred and ſixty two companies, or chambers, called *odas*, in which they live together at Conſtantinople as in a convent; the recruits are called *yamagi*; the capis are alſo infantry; the ſpahis light-horſe; and the timar ſpahis, the old and preferred ſpahis, inſtead of pay, have villages in ſeveral of the provinces, which they are obliged, according to their income, to bring at leaſt three ſlaves with them into the field. The foot, under the command of the baſhaw, are ſtill called by the ancient name of *Seghan*, and the horſe *Seraje*. The two tributary princes, as the princes of Moldavia and Walachia, are obliged alſo to ſend auxiliaries. The whole Turkiſh army makes above three hundred thouſand men. The janizaries and the ſpahi have their aga, or general. A ſeraſkier, or commander in chief of the whole army, muſt be a baſhaw of two or three horſe-tails; theſe horſe-tails are the inſignia of grandeur in Turkey, and carried before the great men. It is only the principal baſhaws, and ſome perſons of the higheſt diſtinction, who are allowed three. The beglerbergs and ſangiacs have alſo their ſeveral commands. The Turkiſh navy is laid up at Conſtantinople near the arſenal, and conſiſts of about forty large ſhips; but in time of war, when the fleet is to put to ſea, the Turks receive auxiliary ſhips from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, they buy up alſo or hire merchants' ſhips; thoſe riſe a fleet of one hundred and fifty, exclusive of galleys of two, three and four banks of oars: the admiral is ſtiled capudan or capitan-baſhaw.

Turkin, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Caſpian Sea, 70 miles S. Aſtracan. *Long.* 65. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 15. N.

Turky, a town of the United States of Ame-

...erica, in Georgia: sixty miles N. Oak-...ee.

Turn, a town of Walachia, at the conflux ...the Alaut and Danube: twenty-four miles ...Brancovan, and eighty-four E. Orsova.

Turnau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle ...Boleslaw: fourteen miles NE. Jung Bunt-..., and forty-four NNE. Prague.

Turndorf, a town of Germany, in the cir-...of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: twen-...e miles NNW. Amberg, and thirty-...NE. Nuremburg.

Turneff, an island near the coast of Ame-...in the Bay of Honduras, 30 miles in ...n, but in very unequal breadth, being ex-...ly intersected by bays on the coast. ...88. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 15. N.

Turnhout, a town of the duchy of Brabant, ...in the year 1212, by Henry IV, duke ...bant. In the year 1545, the emperor ...es V gave it to his sister Mary, queen ...ngary, to enjoy during her life. In ...ar 1648, after the peace of Munster, ...IV gave it to princess Amelia, widow ...derick Henry of Nassau, from whom ...e to the house of Orange. In the year ... the comte de Varac, general of the ...h artillery, was defeated near this ...by prince Maurice of Nassau. The ...e had six thousand horse, and the prince ...eight hundred, yet notwithstanding this ...inequality, by an injudicious movement ...ctory was complete, and two thousand ...undred Spaniards killed, besides their ...al. The quarter of Turnhout compre-... fifteen villages: twenty-five miles ...V. Bois-le-Duc, and 18 SSE. Breda.

... a town of Italy, in the kingdom of ...nd province of Bari: twenty-two SSW. Conversano.

...e. a small island of Denmark, in the ...Belt: twelve miles SW. from Assens, ...nd of Funen.

..., a town of Germany, in the bishop-...Paderborn: 3 miles SE. Sultzkoden.

...ni, a mountain of Silesia, in the princi-...of Teschen: four miles E. Jablunkau.

...ff, a town of Scotland, in the county ...rdeen, on the borders of Banffshire, ... river Devron, containing about 700 ...ants: twenty-six miles NNW. Aber-...and eight S. Banff.

...ng, a river of Asia, in the country of ...ar, which empties itself into a lake: ...en miles S. Candahar.

...i, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of ... and province of Basilicata, the see ...shop, suffragan of Matera: 24 miles ...atera, and 110 ESE. Naples.

...rsoska, a town of Hungary: sixteen ... N. Bolesko.

...rterebes, a town of Hungary: fourteen NNE. Zatmar.

Turtle Island, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 177. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 50. S.

Turtle River, a river of United America, in Georgia, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 81. 40. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 31. 12. N.

Turtle Point, a cape on the coast of West Florida, in the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 89. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 54. N.

Turtucaia, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: thirty-four miles SW. Dristra.

Turuchan, a river of Russia, which rises from a lake, situated in *Long.* 102. *Lat.* 67. 42. and runs into the Enisei, a little to the S. of Turuchansk.

Turuchansk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Enisei, formerly called *Mangasea*. According to an old tradition delivered down from father to son, a colony from Archangel built the old ostrog of Mangasea, before there was such a thing as a Russian town known in Siberia. It derives its name from a Samoiedean tribe, who inhabited this country, and call themselves Mangase: for this people, by promising to pay tribute to the Russians, gave occasion to the building of this town. Old Mangasea, which stood on the river Taz, gradually fell to decay; and in the year 1600, the present town was built, and the inhabitants of the old ostrog were removed hither. This new ostrog was also called *Mangasea*; but as it lies at the mouth of the river Turukan, it had also the name of Turukansk, which it retains to this day. As this ostrog proved the means of several nations becoming tributary to the Russians, it was probably on that account afterwards endowed with the privileges of a town. The houses in this town are not contiguous, and at most do not exceed one hundred. The greatest part of it is inclosed within a small wooden fortification, with four pieces of cannon; and in this stands the house of the governor or prefect, and the principal church; and without it are two other churches. Most of the inhabitants have always been Cosacs; who were placed here, in order to subdue, or at least to check, the Pagan nations of this country, particularly the Tungusians and Samoiedes: 724 miles NE. Tobolsk, and 1800 ENE. Petersburg. *Long.* 106. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 40. N.

Tuszec, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck: twenty-four miles E. Novogrodeck.

Tusa, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: six miles WNW. Mistretta.

Tuscany (Duchy of), a country of Italy, situated between the Mediterranean, the Tiber, and the Apennines; some parts of it are distributed among the territories of Modena, Lucca, and Genoa, which portions excepted, its extent from north to south, is about 115 miles, and its breadth about eighty. The face of the country is beautifully varied with

with hills and vallies, and the soil rich and fertile, producing corn in abundance, with excellent fruit, oranges, lemons, olives, and grapes. The air, in several parts, is rendered unwholesome by fens and morasses: the salt-pits are rich. Manna is gathered in the marshlands near the sea; and the mountainous parts are rich in mines and minerals. In some places are found amethysts, jaspers, cornelians, crystal, lapis-lazuli, chalcedony, marble, slate, alabaster, sulphur, alum, and quicksilver. Several medicinal springs have been discovered besides those of Pisa. The principal river is the Arno: Florence is the capital. This country was anciently called *Etruria*, and the inhabitants Etrurij, Tyrrheni, and Tuscani, though the present does not include the whole of Etruria: after several revolutions and changes, it became a republic, called, from its chief city, the republic of Florence. In this republic, the Medici family obtained by commerce, the wealth and grandeur of princes; and Henry II, king of France, chose his consort, the famous Catharine, out of this family. The emperor Charles V, in the year 1531, at the solicitation of Clement VII, created Alexander Medici, duke of Florence; and afterwards gave him in marriage, Margaret, his natural daughter. His nephew and successor, Cosmo I, was, in the year 1569, declared great duke, by pope Pius V, which title was at last ratified by the emperor Maximilian II, in the year 1575, on condition of his enjoying and holding it as a fief of the empire. In 1699, the emperor conferred on the great duke the title of royal highness, to which the pope and the court of France readily acquiesced. The great duke, John Gaston, having no heirs, it was stipulated in the fifth article of the quadruple alliance, made in 1718, that the duchy should, by all the contracting parties, be for ever acknowledged a male fief of the Roman empire; and that, with the consent of the Germanic body, the emperor should confer it as a fief on the king of Spain's eldest son by the second marriage, from him to devolve to his male descendants, and on their failure to the younger brother and his heirs; but that Leghorn was always to remain a free port. This was not only confirmed in the treaty of Vienna, in 1725, but the great duke also, and his sister, in 1731, concluded with the king of Spain a family treaty of like import, and the infant Don Carlos was accordingly brought up at the great duke's court at Florence. New differences arising, and, in 1733, breaking out into a war, in which the emperor, in 1734, lost the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, Don Carlos caused himself to be proclaimed king, and, by the peace of 1736, retained the possessions of these kingdoms. On the other hand it was stipulated, that the great duchy of Tuscany, after the demise of the possessor, should escheate to the House of Lorrain in lieu of that duchy, which was to be resigned to king Stanislaus. This took place in 1737, and by this means became annexed to the House of Austria.

Tuscarora, a town of United America, in North Carolina: 20 miles SE. Halifax.

Tuschama, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk: 28 miles NNW. Irkutsk.

Tuschamska, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk: 100 miles NW. Irkutsk.

Tuschger See, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, 11 miles N. Millstat.

Tusgel, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 42 miles NW. Cogni.

Tusio, a town of the Grisons, on the Rhine, in the road from Chiavenna to Coire: 15 miles S. Coire, and 20 N. Chiavenna.

Tuskar, a small island in St. George's Channel, five miles from the south-west coast of Ireland, and county of Wexford. *Long.* 6. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 13. N.

Tuspa, or *Taspa*, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guasteca: 36 leagues SSE. Panuco.

Tuspa, a river of North America, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, 43 leagues N. Vera Cruz.

Tussey, mountains of United America, in Pennsylvania: ten miles N. Huntingdon.

Tussling, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: four miles WSW. New Oetting.

Tutacorin, or *Tutucorin*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, where the Dutch have a factory: 25 miles E. Palamcoton, and 65 S. Madura.

Tutary, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 24 miles W. Wexio.

Tutbury, or *Stutesbury*, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, on the Dove, with a weekly market on Tuesday. It was formerly a castle, demolished by Henry III: five miles NW. Burton, and 134 NW. London.

Tutling, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: ten miles N. Passau, and ten NE. Vilshofen.

Tutova, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Birlat, four miles S. Birlat, in the province of Moldavia.

Tuttlingen, see *Duttlingen*.

Tutura, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena: 160 miles N. Irkutsk, and 200 SSW. Kirensk. *Long.* 123. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

Tuturano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: six miles SSE. Brindisi.

Tuue, a lake of Norway, in the province of Christiansand, twenty miles in circumference: 52 miles N. Christiansand.

Tuxford, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham, with a weekly market

…on Monday: 15 miles N. Nottingham; …137 N. London.

Ty, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, ſituated on a mountain, near the …th ſide of the Minho, oppoſite Valença, in Portugal; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Compoſtella. In a war between Spain and Portugal, this is one of the place of rendezvous for the Spaniſh troops: 40 miles …W. Oreaſe, and 50 S. Compoſtella.

Taw, a country of South America, in the …ntry of Patagonia, to the ſouth of the …rovalty of Buenos Ayres.

Tar-Kurna, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in …rdiſtan: 50 miles SSW. Sherezur.

Tezla, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the …rince of Caramania, ſituated at the weſt…n extremity of a lake, to which it gives …me. The lake is 36 miles in length, and …ur 4 in breadth: 28 miles N. Cogni.

Twager, a town of Sweden, in the pro…ce of Halland: 28 miles NNW. Halmſtad.

Twarſmurka, a town of Sileſia, in the …ncipality of Oels: 6 miles NE. Militſch.

Tweda, a town of Sweden, in the province …malaud: 42 miles NNW. Calmar.

Tweds, a town of Norway, in the province …Chriſtianſand: 4 miles N. Chriſtianſand.

Tweed, a river of Scotland, which riſes in …outh part of Peebleſhire, about ſix miles …n from Moffat, in the county of Dum…s, paſſes by or near to Peebles, Galaſhiels, …leſe, Kelſoe, Coldſtream, from near …t place it forms the boundary line be…en England and Scotland, and runs into German Sea, at Berwick.

Twelve Pins, a range of mountains of Ire…d, in the county of Galway: 32 miles NW. Galway.

Twente, a diſtrict of the ſtate of Overiſſel, …hich Oldenzel is the capital.

Twickenham, a village of England, in the …nty of Middleſex, on the ſide of the …mes: 11 miles WSW. London.

Twin (North), an iſland in James's Bay, …on's Bay. *Long.* 80. 40. Greenwich. …32. 20. N.

Twin (South), an iſland in James's Bay, …on's Bay. *Long.* 80. 36. W. Green…. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

Twyle, a river of Germany, in the circle …e Upper Rhine, which runs into the …. near Volckmarſan, in the duchy of …phalia.

Two Brothers, two ſmall iſlands in the Eaſt…dian Sea, near the ſouth coaſt of Borneo. …. 132. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 4. 10. S.

Two Brothers, two ſmall iſlands in the …rn Indian Sea, between the iſland of …o and the continent of Aſia. *Long.* …10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 9. 10. N.

Tybead Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the …coaſt of Ireland, and county of Kerry: …le W. from Lamb's Head.

Tyent, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean; defended by a fort: thirty miles NW. Tremecen.

Tyacul, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: ten miles S. Colar.

Tybee Iſland, an iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Georgia, in United America, at the mouth of the Savanna. *Long.* 81. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. N.

Tybein, ſee *Duino*.

Tyger, a river of the United States of America, in South Carolina, which joins the Saluda, five miles NW. Columbia; and both together form the Cangaree.

Tygers' Point, a cape of Aſia, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the country of Ava, at the mouth of the Perſian Gulf. *Long.* 94. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

Tykoczyn, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk: 28 miles NNW. Bielſk.

Tyliſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the Dichme: five miles SW. Saltzwedel.

Tyne, ſee *Tine*.

Tyra, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Kelm, one mile W. Kelbra, in the county of Schwartzburg.

Tyrawley's Point, the ſouth-weſt extremity of Trevanion's Iſland, in the South Pacific Ocean.

Tyreſio, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: nine miles SE. Stockholm.

Tyri, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 15 miles NW. Chriſtiania.

Tyrnitz, ſee *Dyrnitz*.

Tyrol, a town and citadel of Germany, which gives name to the county: forty miles N. Trent, and ſixty-two E. Chur. *Long.* 27. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 37. N.

Tyroleſe, or *Upper Auſtria*, a country of Germany, bounded on the north by Bavaria, on the eaſt by Salzburg and Carinthia, on the ſouth by the dominions of Venice, and on the weſt by Swabia and the Griſons; in this circle are included the county of Tyrol Proper, the biſhopric of Trent, and the biſhopric of Brixen. The biſhopric of Trent is ſituated to the ſouth; the biſhopric of Brixen occupies the north-eaſt part; and the county of Tyrol the centre. This country is mountainous, and capable of making a powerful ſtand againſt the invading enemy; but the Tyrolian mountains, though covered with ſnow to the very utmoſt ſummits of them, are alſo fertile; whence are found not only the fineſt woods, abounding in a variety of game, but alſo large and good corn-fields; or, where theſe mountains are barren, there are, for the moſt part, mine works, or excellent marble, of all colours. Corn thrives well in many, nay in moſt places here; and in ſome places flax. On the eminences grow, alſo,

all ſorts of the fine fruits which Italy yields, and likewiſe ſmall woods of cheſtnut-trees, together with fine vines. Among the wild beaſts here are chamois and wild goats. There are, likewiſe, in this county, ſeveral ſpecies of precious ſtones, as granates, rubies, amethyſts, and emeralds, a ſpecies of diamonds, agates, cornelians, chalcedonies, &c. Hot-baths and medicinal ſprings are found in ſeveral places; at Hall are profitable ſalt-pits. Not far from Schwatz is a mine of ſilver and copper; and ſome miles diſtant from the latter is alſo a mine-work, which yields a very ſoft and malleable copper. The copper contains in it ſome ſilver and gold. Good lead, together with fine mineral colours, alum, vitriol, and a fine ſilver ore, are alſo found here. The principal rivers in this county are the Ihn, or Inn, the Adige, the Leck, and the Iſer. In this country are twelve towns and ten villages, which have markets. The common people here, excluſive of the ſubſiſtence which the mines and ſalt-works yield them, have not much to earn; whence a great part of them ſeek for ſubſiſtence out of the country, either by trade or labour. Tyrol was formerly a part of Rhœtia, but, in the ſixth century, the greateſt part of it deſcended to the dukes of Bavaria, and this was afterwards reckoned in Noricum: but, over the ſouthern part, the Longobards, at the ſame time, extended their dominion. The dukes of Bavaria appointed marggraves here; but Henry the Lyon, duke of Bavaria and Saxony, being, in the year 1180, put under the ban of the empire, by the emperor Frederic I, this laſt diſmembered the preſent province of Tyrol from Bavaria, inveſting therewith the marggrave Berchtold, under the title of duke of Meran. Otto II, grandſon to this Berchtold, dying without male iſſue, in the year 1248, this country came to count Albrecht III, who reſided at the citadel of Tyrol, gave up the title of a duke of Meran, and ſtyled the whole country the county of Tyrol. Tyrol had, afterwards, frequently princes of its own, of the Houſe of Auſtria; the laſt of whom, named Sigiſmund Francis, died in the year 1665, upon which the emperor Leopold received homage on that account, in perſon, at Inſpruck. The high ſovereign colleges over Tyrol are ſeated at Inſpruck; and, towards the maintenance of the military ſtate of the Houſe of Auſtria, it contributes, yearly, 100,000 florins. In this county lies one regiment of foot, which from the country receives its name, Tyrol.

Tyrone, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, bounded on the north-eaſt by Londonderry, on the eaſt by Lough Neagh, on the ſouth-eaſt by Armagh, on the ſouth by Monaghan, on the ſouth-weſt by Fermanagh, and on the weſt by Donegal. It contains thirty-five pariſhes, and about 28,700 inhabitants; about forty-three miles in its greateſt length from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and from eighteen to thirty-three in breadth. The ſoil varies exceedingly; in ſome parts it is rich and fertile, in ſome rough and mountainous, but in general cultivated. The linen manufacture flouriſhes in many of the towns; and near Dungannon are ſome collieries. Ten members are returned to the Iriſh parliament: the county, the towns of Strabane, Dungannon, Augher, and Clogher, two each.

Tyrrel's Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent: two miles E. King's Bay.

Tyſted, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, ſituated on a river, which runs into the Lymford Gulf: forty miles W. Aalborg. *Long.* 8. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 3. N.

Tzaganuſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the border of China: forty-eight miles SSW. Selengin.

Tzarevagor, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Tobol: 200 miles SE. Okunevſk. *Long.* 82. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Tzarevokokchaiſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan: 68 miles NW. Kaiſ. *Long.* 65. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 50.

Tzarevojangurſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: 100 miles NW. Viatka. *Long.* 65. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57.

Tzaritzin, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: 180 miles S. Saratov, and 378 E. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 62. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 35. N.

Tzekinſkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of China: 100 miles WSW. Selenginsk.

Tzerna, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Mariza, near Tzerna, in the province of Romania.

Tzernitz, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, near a river of the ſame name: 32 miles NNE. Adrianople.

Tzigeno, a town of Croatia: ten miles SE. Creutz.

Tzikirſkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of China: 120 miles WSW. Selengin k.

Tzimlianka, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, on the Don: 100 miles ENE. Azoph.

Tziviſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan: fifty-ſix miles W. by S. *Long.* 65. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

Tzna, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes twenty miles S. of Tambov, and runs into the Mokſcha, twenty miles NW. Tambov, in the government of Tambov.

Tzuruchatu (Staroi), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Argun, on the borders of China: 160 miles E. Nertchinsk. *Long.* 137. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

V.

VAC

VAAGEN (Eaſt), an iſland in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 40. N.

Vaagen (Weſt), an iſland in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 29. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 30. N.

Vaas, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau-du-Loir: ſeven leagues S. le Mans, and 1¼ WSW. Chateau-du-Loir.

Vabres, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Afrique, at the confluence of two ſmall rivers, which ſoon after run into the Tarn. Before the revolution it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Alby: one league SW. St. Afrique.

Vabres, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: four miles E. St. Flour.

Vacarica, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: ſix leagues SE. Bragança Nova, and five N. Coimbra.

Vacca (La), a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia: about three miles S. from the iſland of St. Antioco.

Vacb, one of the ſmaller Lipari iſlands, in the Mediterranean.

Vacha, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe, on the Werra: twenty miles E. Fulda, and forty-ſix E. Marburg.

Vache, or *Cow's Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Weſt Indies, of a triangular form, about eight leagues in circumference, about four leagues from the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. *Long.* 56. 7. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 1. N.

Vachelusce, one of the Lipari iſlands, in the Mediterranean: three miles S. Stromboli.

Vachier, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire: three leagues S. Puy-en-Velay.

Vacia, ſee *Waitzen*.

Vackaleer, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Sore country: twenty-ſeven miles ENE. Bangalore.

Vacup, a town of Boſnia: thirty-two miles NW. Serajo.

VAG

Vada, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, at the mouth of the river Cecina: eighteen miles SW. Volterra, and ſixteen SSE. Leghorn.

Vadagary, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Madura: twenty-five miles W. Coilpetta, and ſixty-four SSW. Madura.

Vadamia, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac, on the Euphrates: 105 miles WNW. Baſſora.

Vadiulcora, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: fifty-ſix miles N. Medina.

Vadifatima, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: ſixty miles NW. Mecca.

Vadin, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia, on the Danube: thirty-two miles W. Nicopoli.

Vado, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa: three miles S. Savona.

Vadocondes, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: twenty-five miles WSW. Oſma.

Vado Saetta, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ſix miles SE. Troia.

Vadutz, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Lichtenſtein: twenty-ſix miles S. Lindau, and thirty-four SSE. Conſtance. *Long.* 27. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 7. N.

Ubraye, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtellane: three leagues NE. Caſtellane.

Vaelue, a river of the iſland of Ceylon, which runs into the Sea, near Mago.

Vaena, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: eighteen miles ESE. Cordova, and thirty-three WSW. Jaen.

Vag Beſter, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag: ſix miles NE. Boleſko.

Vaga, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Poprovſkoe, in the government of Vologda, and runs into the Dwina, at Uſt Vagſkoi, in the government of Archangel.

Vagai, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Irtiſch, eight miles SE. Toboliſk.

Vagiouw, a town of the iſland of Celebes, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt.

Vagney, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Remiremont: one

league and a half E. Remiremont, and four S. Bruyeres.

Vagos, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the Atlantic coaſt: 2 leagues S. Bragança Nova.

Vagram, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: two leagues S. Salzburg.

Vagſkoi Uſt, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, at the union of the rivers Vaga and Dwina; twenty miles NNW. Schenkurſk.

Vagus, ſee *Waag*.

Vahara, a town of Arabia Deſerta: fifty leagues W. Jamama.

Vaigar, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean, on the north ſide of the Straits of Vaigatſkoi, about twenty-four miles in length, and about eight broad. *Long.* 70. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 75. 30. N.

Vaigatſkoi Proliv, ſtraits of Vaigatz, between Nova Zembla, and the continent of Ruſſia, ſo called.

Vaige, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evron: four leagues E. Laval.

Vaihend, or *Scandcrie*, a town of Aſia, in the province of Sabliſtan: fifty leagues SE. Candahar.

Vaihingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Enz: eleven miles NW. Stuttgart, and fifteen SW. Heilbron. *Long.* 26. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 53. N.

Vailata, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe: eighteen miles E. Milan.

Vaillac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: five leagues N. Cahors, and four NW. Marſillac.

Vailly, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Soiſſons: 2½ leagues E. Soiſſons, and three NW. Fiſmes.

Vailly, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aubigny: three leagues E. Aubigny, and three NW. Sancerre.

Vairac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Ceré: 1¼ league NE. Martel, and 3 NW. St. Ceré.

Vaire, a river of France, which runs into the Var, about three miles NW. Glandeves.

Vaiſon, a town of France, in the county of Venaiſſin, on the Oueze. Before the revolution the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Avignon. The Old Town has long been in ruins: twenty-two miles NNE. Avignon, and twenty-three SE. Montelimart.

Vakunaika, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kirenga. *Long.* 126. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 16. N.

Val, la, a town of Savoy, in the county of Tarentaiſe: twenty miles E. Monſtier.

Val, le, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brignolles: one league N. Brignolles.

Val di Compare, ſee *Teaki*.

Val de Morea, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: four leagues E. Ponferrada.

Val Richer, or *Val de Richer*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados: four leagues NW. Caen.

Val Rotondo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavoro: fifteen miles SE. Sora.

Val de Salas, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 22 miles S. Oreuſe.

Val Travers, a diſtrict of Swiſſerland, in the principality of Neufchatel, about ſix leagues in circumference, and containing about 3500 inhabitants. It is ſituated between Pontarlier and Neufchatel.

Val de Vacas, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Seville: ten miles from Lucena.

Val de Uxo, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: ſeventeen miles SE. Segorba.

Valadares, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: one league and a half SW. Melgaſſo.

Valagode, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: ſixty miles S. Candi.

Valais, a country and independent republic in alliance with Swiſſerland, bounded to the north by the canton of Bern, and the lake of Geneva, on the eaſt by the Milaneſe, on the ſouth by the Milaneſe and Piedmont, and on the weſt by Savoy; about 100 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and from twenty to twenty-five in breadth from north to ſouth. It is watered by the Rhône, in its whole length. The whole country is one long vale, extending eaſt and weſt, and to the north and ſouth ſides environed by very high mountains. Among the ſouthern mountains the moſt remarkable is the Mont St. Bernard, anciently called *Mons Penninus*, a name given to the whole Appenine chain. The principal hill on the north ſide is the Gemmi, lying towards the frontiers of the canton of Bern, which in winter is impracticable. In its deſcent towards the Valais and Leuk ſteep and narrow, and formerly dangerous. To remedy this inconvenience, in the year 1736, ſeveral rocks were blown up, and the road in moſt places widened to the breadth of ſeven feet, and walls raiſed in the moſt ſteep and looſeſt parts, ſo that at preſent travelling is much more ſafe and commodious. The Valais is a country of extraordinary fertility. The harveſt begins in May, and holds till the latter end of October; the ſame

in the bottom of the chief vally being harveſted firſt, next that in the ſide vallies, and laſt of all, that on the hills, which yield grain at an uncommon height. The low lands excel the upper in winter products, and theſe again the former in ſummer fruits. Excluſive of the beſt kinds of grain, ſuch as wheat, barley, and rye, this country abounds alſo in good wine, particularly in a fine muſcadel, with plenty of apples, pears, plums, cherries, cheſtnuts, mulberries, ſmall-nuts, ſaffron, &c. and about Sion grow alſo almonds, figs, pomgranates, and other of the more delicate fruits. Both hills and vallies feed great numbers of cattle, and afford plenty of deer, hares, and other game. The mountains are ſuppoſed to contain lead, copper, and ſilver mines; but the produce would not anſwer the expence of working them. Here is likewiſe pit-coal. The Valais is noted for two hot baths of celebrated virtue, as namely thoſe of Brug, or Gleuſe, and Leuck, the latter of which is commonly known by the appellation of the Valais bath. Beſides theſe it has ſeveral other mineral waters. It is reckoned an uncommon thing to meet with a Valeſan, who is without a large wen. They are in general below the middle ſize, and moſt of them are carried off by an aſthma. The cauſe of theſe evils, is thought to be the clayiſh ſandy water. In the upper tythings, the prevailing language is the German, but the inhabitants of Sion, in the Upper Valais, with all in the Lower ſpeak a corrupt French; though in both parts, eſpecially in the chief burgh, they addict themſelves to the German, French, Italian, and Latin; being all indiſpenſably neceſſary to them in their intercourſe with the cantons of Bern, and Uri, Savoy, Piedmont, and the Milaneſe; therefore a ſtranger cannot but be ſurpriſed at the fluency with which the meaneſt people here ſpeak thoſe four tongues. The religion is the Roman Catholic. The ancient inhabitants of this country were the Lepontii, Viberi, with the Nantuni, and Veragri, who ſold their liberty dear to Sergius Galba, general of Julius Cæſar. In the middle ages it came to be called *Valeſia*, and in 1032, under the emperor Conrad II, devolved to the German empire, as a part of the ſecond Burgundian kingdom. In the year 1035, that prince made over the Lower Valais, to the counts of Savoy. The inhabitants of the Upper Valais, reſolutely maintained their liberties, as well againſt the dukes of Zaringen, who in the year 1157, were by Frederick I appointed guardians of the biſhopric of Sion as againſt the biſhops of that ſee, who aſſumed the title of counts of the Valais, and after that drove out the families of the Barons Four and Raren, who had uſurped a dangerous authority among them. In 1475, the biſhop of Geneva, fell on the Upper Valais with a body of 18,000 men, conſiſting of Lower Valeſians and Savoyards; but the Upper Valeſians, being aſſiſted with 3000 troops by Bern, Friburg, and Solothurn their allies, defeated the biſhop and even made a conqueſt of the Lower Valais, which ever ſince that time has been ſubject to them. In the ſame year alſo, they formed a perpetual alliance with Bern, which was renewed in 1643; and in 1529, with the whole Helvetic body. In 1533, they entered into a more particular union with the ſeven popiſh cantons. The republic of the Upper Valais, conſiſts of ſeven parts, called *Zehnden* or *Zenten*, the ſame as tythings. In ſix of theſe the government is democratical, but that of the ſeventh, namely the city of Sion, is ariſtocratical. Each tything ſends a repreſentative to the general diet, called the Landrath, which aſſembles twice a year, viz. in May and December, in the Majoria houſe at Sion. The ſummons for it being iſſued by the Landeſhanptmann. This Landrath has the management of the public concerns, both civil and military, beſides appeal of proceſſes brought before the tythings, and gives audience to envoys, &c. Over each tything is a chief called a meyer or caſtellan, with a particular regency and juriſdiction; but the tything court is compoſed of the tything judge, aſſiſted by twelve aſſeſſors and judges, who act both in civil and criminal caſes. The military affairs of each tything are under the direction of a bannerer and captain. The Lower Valais is divided into diſtrict or bailiwicks, ſubject to the Upper Valais. Sion is the capital of the country.

Valbaſe, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: fifteen miles WSW. Burgos.

Valca, a river of Italy, in the Patrimonio, which runs into the Tiber, about five miles above Rome.

Valcalda, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: ten miles N. Genoa.

Valckenburg, a town of Holland: one league NW. Leyden.

Valdagno, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin: ſeventeen miles W. Vicenza.

Valdaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: ſeventy-two miles SE. Novgorod. *Long.* 51. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 50. N.

Valdaracete, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-two miles SE. Madrid.

Valdaſnes, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: three leagues ESE. Miraodela.

Valdeburon, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: thirty-four miles NNE. Leon.

Valdecona, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the borders of Valencia: fifteen miles S. Tortoſa.

Valdemanzanas, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 8 miles SW. Aſtorga.

Valdemoro, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: thirteen miles S. Madrid.

Valdemoro, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: eighteen miles ENE. Cuença.

Valdepenas, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen: eight miles SW. Jaen.

Valdepenas, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-two miles SE. Civdad-real.

Valderas, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty-three miles S. Leon.

Valderies, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby: two leagues NNE. Alby.

Valdigem, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the Duero: one league NE. Lamego.

Valdivia, a river of South America, in Chili, which runs into the South Pacific Ocean, near the town of Valdivia.

Valdivia, or *Baldivia*, a ſeaport of South America, in the country of Chili, ſituated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, to which it gives name, built in the year 1552, by Peter Valdivia, who gave it his name. There are many gold mines here; and the Spaniards have erected ſeveral ſtrong forts, and leſſer batteries to defend its entrance, as it is ſuppoſed to be the key of the South Seas. It is encloſed with walls, built of earth, and defended by twelve pieces of cannon, which are ſixteen pounders. To the entrance of the harbour, there are at leaſt 100 pieces of cannon on each ſide. The whites of Peru and Chili, baniſhed for their crimes, are ſent hither to ſupport it. The Dutch made themſelves maſters of it, in 1643; but were obliged to abandon it, leaving all their cannon, thirty or forty pieces, baggage, and ſtores; on advice that ſuccours were arriving to oppoſe them from Peru. The viceroy ſends 30,000 crowns a year, to ſupport the garriſon. Valdivia has a military governor, nominated by the king. Here is alſo a good body of troops, both for garriſoning the place, and the forts built to defend the entrance of the river and harbours in it. This government has undergone ſome viciſſitudes in point of ſubordination, being ſometimes independent of the preſidents of Chili, and immediately ſubject to the viceroy of Lima; and at other times a part of the former. At laſt, on weighing the difficulties for providing for any ſudden exigence, or having a watchful eye over its neceſſary concerns at ſo great a diſtance as Lima, it was annexed to the juriſdiction of the preſident of Chili, as being nearer at hand to ſee that the forces are always on a good footing, and conſtantly in a proper poſture of defence. Valdivia receives from the treaſury of Lima, an annual ſupply of 70,000 dollars, 30,000 in ſpecie, the value of 30,000 in clothes for the ſoldiers, and 10,000 in ſpecie, which is paid to the king's officers at Santiago, in order to purchaſe flour, charqui, graſſa, and other neceſſaries for the garriſon at Valdivia. Theſe remittances are conveyed in ſhips, which ſail from Valparaiſo: ſixty leagues N. Conception. *Long.* 55. 55. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 40. S.

Valdorf, or *Waldorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg: three miles SW. Bielefeld.

Valdrome, a town of France, in the department of the Drome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Die: ſix leagues SSE. Die.

Valedia, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſituated on the coaſt of the Atlantic, in a ſtony plain: here is a very ſpacious natural baſon, ſurrounded by rocks, capable of containing above 1000 ſhips. But the entrance, which is entirely open to the weſt, is extremely difficult and dangerous. The coaſt is lined with rocks, near 100 feet in height, which anciently muſt have been waſhed by the ſea, the Moors living in the caverns, hollowed out by the waves. At the bottom of the rocks, the ſands heaped up by time have formed a plain, laid into gardens and cultivated: the town is little more than a circle of walls, containing but few inhabitants: nine leagues SSW. Mazagan.

Valeggio, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: fourteen miles SW. Verona.

Valença, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, on the left ſide of the Minho, oppoſite Tuy in Spain, and ſaid to have been founded by the Gothiers of Viriatus. It contains two parochial churches, an hoſpital, two convents, and about 900 inhabitants: ſixteen miles N. Oporto, and thirty WNW. Bragança. *Long.* 10. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. N.

Valença de Alcantara, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the borders of Portugal. In the year 1705, it was taken by the Portugueſe: eight leagues SW. Alcantara.

Valença de Duero, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, ſituated about a league from the Duero: four leagues W. of Joao de Peſqueira.

Valence, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 4 leagues SE. Agen, and 7½ E. Nerac. *Long.* 18. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 6. N.

Valence, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Drôme, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhône. Before the revolution it was the ſee of a biſhop, and capital of the principality called *Valentinois*. An univerſity was brought hither from Grenoble, in

...ear 1454: fixteen poſts and a half N. Avig-...on, and ſeventy-one SSE. Paris. *Long.* ...33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 57. N.

Valence en Albegeois, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby: four ...gues NE. Alby, and ſeven SSW. Rhodez.

Valencia, a province of Spain, bounded on ...north by Aragon and Catalonia, on the ...and ſouth-eaſt by the Mediterranean, on ...ſouth-weſt by Murcia, and on the weſt ...New Caſtile, about 220 miles in length ...m north to ſouth; the breadth is unequal, ...m twenty to forty-five. Valencia is, in ...portion to its extent, one of the beſt ...ed provinces of Spain: it contains ſeven ...cipal cities, ſixty-four great towns, up... of 1000 villages, and about 800,000 in...itants; it has four ſeaports, the moſt con...ſiderable of which is that of Alicant; the ...is extremely fertile although divided by ...ains. Theſe contain mines of Sino... or blood-ſtone, iron, and allum. There ...e alſo found quarries of marble, jaſper, ...er, lapis calaminaris, and potters clay, ...hich different kinds of earthen veſſels ...are. This province annually produces ...7 1,000,000 weight of ſilk; 100,000 ...as of hemp, 130,000 arrobas of oil, ...3,000,000 cantaros of wine; ſo that ...ive commerce with France, England, ...Holland, is conſiderable: it is calculated ...20,000,000 of piaſtres per annum, which ...e about 40,000,000 of French livres; ...6 600,000l. ſterling. This eſtimate, ...ever, appears to be rather exaggerated. ...ncia is watered by thirty-five rivers, ...of which run toward the eaſt. It was ...rſt inhabited by the Celtiberians, the ...Sitani, the Luſoni, &c. &c. Valencia ...was erected into a kingdom, in the year 788, ...by Jalalla, governor of Valencia, who re...ed from the king of Cordova, but was ...never obliged to pay an annual tribute of ...100 maravedis. This kingdom continued ...the thirteenth century, when the laſt ...king Zahen, was diſpoſſeſſed of his capital, ...compelled to leave his dominions with ...the Moors.

Valencia, a city of Spain, and capital of ...the province ſo called. Its ancient name is ...unknown; but it is ſaid to have been taken ...and fortified by Scipio, deſtroyed by Pompey, ...and rebuilt by Sertorius. It was taken ...from the Romans by the Goths, and from ...them after by the Moors, who at twice, poſ...ſeſſed it 230 years; for it was taken in 1094, ...by the famous Cid-Rui-Diaz-de-Vivar, and ...poſſeſſed during four years, the name of *Valencia* ...of the *Cid*. The Moors retook it, but it ...was finally conquered in 1238, by the king ...of Jayme, and embelliſhed as well as en...larged by Don Pedro IV, king of Aragon. ...It is about half a league in circumference, and the walls are built for ornament rather than defence. Mariana the hiſtorian ſays, that in Valencia cheerfulneſs enters at the doors and windows: the deſcription he gives of this city is in many reſpects devoid of truth, and ſuch that the author proves himſelf more a poet than an hiſtorian. Several geographers who have had implicit faith in Mariana, have even exaggerated his account of Valencia, and ſaid the houſes here are all palaces, on which account the name of *Bella* was given to the city, an epithet difficult to reconcile with narrow, crooked, and unpaved ſtreets, impaſſable after rain; and in which there are but two or three houſes built with taſte, and a few churches diſtinguiſhed by their architecture. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and an univerſity, inſtituted in the year 1470. Here is a tribunal of inquiſition, with a royal audience, in which the governor, the captain-general of the province, and a royal regent, preſide: 170 miles ESE. Madrid. *Long.* 16. 18. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 27. N.

Valencia, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela: ſix miles W. Caraccas.

Valenciennes, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North, ſituated on the Scheldt, which runs through the town in ſeveral branches, and here becomes navigable. It is ſuppoſed to have derived its name from the emperor Valentinian I, who taken with the temperature of the climate, and charming ſituation of the place, laid the foundation of a town, about the year 367, endowing it with many privileges and immunities, and particularly of being an aſylum for debtors and criminals. This privilege, which extended over the greater part of the town, was called *banlieu*; but it has ſince been limited, to prevent abuſe from fraudulent bankrupts and aſſaſſins. Before the revolution, it belonged to Hainaut, and contained ſeveral churches and convents. The town-houſe is an ancient building of free-ſtone, founded in the fourteenth century, the ſquare or grand place is handſome, but the ſtreets are in general narrow, dark, and crooked. The form of its municipal government was conſidered ſo good as to ſerve for the model of ſeveral republics, particularly Venice and Nuremberg, which ſent deputies to collect the laws. Near the town is a coal-mine. Valenciennes was one of the firſt towns which revolted againſt Philip II, king of Spain; it took part with the States and the Proteſtant religion, and refuſed to relieve a garriſon ſent by Margaret of Parma; in conſequence of which it was beſieged, in the year 1567, by John de Noircames, baron of Selles, and at the end of three months ſurrendered at diſcretion: thirty-ſix of the principal ringleaders were

were punished, and the town deprived of its privileges. It was afterwards several times taken and retaken, by the duke of Alba and the States-General. In the year 1656, it was besieged by the French, under the command of marshals Turenne and la Ferté, but they were compelled to raise the siege after the loss of 4000 men killed and wounded, in several assaults. In the year 1677, it was besieged by Louis XIV, in person, and after seventeen days, taken by assault. It remained to France by the peace of Nimmegen, which happened in the following year, when a new and handsome citadel was built, at the expence of the citizens, and other fortifications added. In the year 1793, Valenciennes was invested by the allies, under the conduct of the duke of York, and the governor Ferrand, summoned to surrender, which he refused. During the beginning of June, a very brisk fire was kept up from the fortress; and on the 5th the French attacked the advanced posts, but were repulsed. In the course of the siege a difference of opinion arose, between the English engineer, colonel Moncrief, and M. Ferraris, the chief engineer of the emperor. The British officer was for planting batteries immediately under the wall of the city, instead of approaching it by regular parallels. M. Ferraris, however, contended, that the work of the great Vauban was not to be treated with so little respect, and his opinion was adopted by the council of war. On the morning of the 14th of June, the trenches were opened. The British commander then summoned the garrison; but receiving an unsatisfactory answer, the artillery began to play upon the town with great vigour, and in the course of the night above 500 red-hot balls were poured in upon it. Towards the beginning of July, the besiegers were able to bring 200 pieces of heavy artillery to play without intermission on the town, and the greater part of it was reduced to ashes. The most singular fact in the history of this siege is, that a considerable part of the war was carried on under-ground, mines, and countermines innumerable, having been formed both by the besiegers and besieged. The principal of these, on the side of the former, were, one under the glacis, and one under the horn-work of the fortress; these mines were completed and charged on the 25th of July, and in the night between nine and ten o'clock were sprung, with the most complete success. The English and Austrians immediately embraced the opportunity to throw themselves into the covered way, of which they made themselves masters. The die was now cast, and, on the 26th, the duke of York again summoned the place, which surrendered on capitulation the succeeding day: the duke of York taking possession of it in behalf of the emperor of Germany. The following year, however, in consequence of the successes of the French arms, Valenciennes surrendered to the republicans, capitulation, on the 26th of August. The garrison were made prisoners of war, to be conducted to the first post of the Imperial and Dutch armies, on condition that they were not to serve against the republic till regularly exchanged. Considerable stores of every kind, with 200 pieces of cannon, 1,000,000 pounds of gunpowder, 3,000,000 of florins in specie, and 6,000,000 and a half of livres, were found in Valenciennes. 1000 head of horned cattle, and great quantities of oats and other corn were also included within the fortress. So earnest indeed had the emperor been to retain this important place, that he is said to have expended 3,000,000l. in repairing and improving the fortifications. What is most to be lamented is, that upwards of 1000 unhappy emigrants were surrendered on this occasion to the vengeance of their enraged countrymen. The principal manufactures are cambrick, and woollen mitts, camlets, &c. 4½ posts E. Douay, and 26 NNE. Paris. Long. 21. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 21. N.

Valengin, or *Vallengen*, or *Valangin*, a town of Swisserland, and capital of a lordship, in the county of Neufchâtel: three miles NNW. Neufchâtel.

Valenryd, a river of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, which runs into Traeth Bicha.

Valentano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Castro: fourteen miles SW. Orvieto.

Valentia, an island in the Atlantic, on the south-west coast of Ireland, about six miles in length, and two in breadth, with a village of the same name, separated from the county of Kerry, by a strait scarcely a mile wide. It lies to the south of Dingle Bay. *Long.* 10. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. N.

Valentia Harbour, a bay of Ireland, on the east side of Dingle Bay, between the point of Valentia and Dowlas Head.

Valentine, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: two leagues SW. St. Gaudens.

Valentine's Bay, a bay of the South Atlantic Ocean, situated on the south-east coast of Terra del Fuego.

Valenside, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and the place of a canton, in the district of Digne, six leagues S. Digne, and eight W. Colmar.

Valenza, a town of Italy, in the Lower Milan, on the Po. This town was taken from the duchy of Milan by the forces of the king of Sardinia, in the year 1736. It has since been taken and retaken in the different

of Italy: ſix miles N. Alexandria, and ſeventy-two S. Novara.

Valeſtra, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: 12 miles SW. Modena.

Valetta, or *Citta Nuova*, a city of Malta, and capital of the iſland, which, in the year 1566, was built by the grand-maſter Frederick John de Valetta, on a hill in form of a neck of land extending itſelf into the ſea, and was called by his name. Its walls are of large ſquare ſtones, dug out of the rock, and planted with ſeveral batteries. On the point towards the ſea, ſtands the fort of St. Elmo, a fortreſs which defends both the harbours: one of which, called *Porta Maſcietto*, lies at the entrance from the ſea to the right of the town, and incloſes a ſmall iſland, on which ſtand both a fort and a lazaretto. The other harbour, on the weſt ſide, is ſimply called *Marſa*, or *The Great Harbour*, being the largeſt, ſafeſt, and moſt commodious in this iſland, and having ſome bays. Its entrance, beſides the caſtle of St. Elmo, is guarded by Fort Ricaſoli, which ſtands on the Punta del Orſa, to the eaſt. The town of Valetta lies on its right, and on its left the towns il Borgo, or Vittoſa, and Senglea. In Valetta is a handſome palace, where the grand-maſter reſides, and before it a ſpacious area for exerciſes. Each of the ſeven nations, or tongues of this order, has its peculiar hall. The principal church is dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt. The Jeſuits had a college here; beſides which are ſeveral convents and nunneries, a large hoſpital, and a building where Turkiſh ſlaves are kept. The number of the inhabitants is computed to be about 2000.

Valette (La), a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angoulême: 2 leagues S. Angoulême, and ſix E. Barbeux.

Valey Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the North ſea, ſeparated by a ſtrait called *Valey Sound*, to the ſouth-weſt of the iſland of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 15. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 15. N.

Valfermoſo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: three leagues from Leyria.

Valfroicour, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirecourt: two leagues S. Mirecourt, and four and a half from Epinal.

Valgom, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 12 miles N. Candi.

Valgorge, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon: 6 leagues NW. Largentiere.

Valhermoſo, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twelve miles ESE. Guadalaxara.

Valiam, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in Lake Ladoga: ninety-two miles N. Peterſburg.

Valiquerville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 2 leagues NNW. Caudebec.

Valk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga: ſeventy-two miles NE. Riga. *Long.* 43. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 50. N.

Valki, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: ſixteen miles SW. Charkov. *Long.* 53. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 36. N.

Vall, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: twenty-eight miles ESE. Carlſtadt.

Vallabregues, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhône: one league N. Taraſcon, and three SW. Avignon.

Valladolid, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on a ſmall river called *Eſquava*, near the Piſuerga. The ſee of a biſhop, and an univerſity, founded in the year 1346. Several of the churches of Valladolid, thoſe eſpecially of the Dominicans and of San Benito are elegant, agreeably to the Spaniſh taſte, that is handſome, and full of altars richly gilt. Valladolid is not wholly without manufactures, ſome ſtuffs and coarſe cloths are made there from the wool of the ſheep which are kept in the neighbourhood. There are alſo gold and ſilver-ſmiths; and one ſtreet is entirely inhabited by jewellers. This is very lively, and full of buſineſs, as are all the others, which terminate in the great ſquare. An academy of the Belles Lettres was eſtabliſhed here, in the year 1752: eighty-four miles NNW. Madrid. *Long.* 11. 57. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 42. N.

Valladolid, or *Comayagua*, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Honduras. The ſee of a biſhop, who takes the title of biſhop of Honduras. *Long.* 70. 33. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 30. N.

Valladolid, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Yucatan: twenty-five leagues E. Merida.

Valladolid, ſee *Mechoacan*.

Vallance, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Condom: 1½ league S. Condom, and 5½ N. Auch.

Vallarios, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: fifteen miles W. Balbaſtro.

Valle, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: ſixteen miles SW. Chriſtianſand.

Valle, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: forty-four miles N. Chriſtianſand.

Valle, a town of Iſtria: ſix miles SE. Rovigno.

Valle Ruſtic, a town of the iſland of Corſica, in the diſtrict of la Porta.

Vallelonga, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and province of Calabria Ultra: eighteen miles ENE. Nicotera.

Vallençay, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteauroux: ſeven leagues N. Châteauroux, and ſeven and a half E. Loches. *Long.* 19. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

Vallerauque, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Vigan: two leagues N. le Vigan, and ſix and a half W. Alais.

Vallers, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: four leagues WSW. Tours.

Vallet, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cliſſon: four leagues E. Nantes, and 1½ N. Cliſſon.

Vallette (La), a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: five leagues SSE. Grenoble.

Valli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: twelve miles ESE. Capua.

Vallière, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aubuſſon: two leagues SW. Aubuſſon.

Vallies (Four, Diſtrict of), otherwiſe called *The Diſtrict of Pignerol*, a province of Piedmont, bounded on the north by the marquiſate of Suſa, on the weſt by France, on the ſouth by the marquiſate of Saluzzo, and on the eaſt by Carmagnola: the four vallies are thoſe of Peruſia, Lucerna, St. Martin, and Angrogna. The length of the province is about twenty-four miles, and its breadth from eight to eleven. The principal towns are Pinerolo, Lucerna, Peruſia, St. Martin, and Feneſtrelle. Theſe vallies are watered by the Cluſon, and ſeveral other ſmaller rivers; they are all ſurrounded with mountains and ſharp rocks, in which are found white hares, foxes, pheaſants, partridges, wolves, and bears; and in the moſt lofty of the neighbouring Alps is found the marmottes, a creature ſomething larger than a rabbit, but more of the nature of the badger: the chamois and the bouquetin, an animal ſomething like a goat, or chamois, but more fleet than either. Among the tame animals is the jumart, produced by a bull and a mare, or a bull and a ſhe-aſs. The vallies are fertile in paſturage, and the mountains in fruit, particularly cheſtnuts. Theſe vallies are celebrated for the cruel perſecution of the inhabitants, who were called Waldenſes, on account of their religion, about the year 1655. But now they enjoy in peace the worſhip they embraced, though they have a Catholic church in each pariſh. The number of inhabitants is reckoned about 8000, of which 7000 are ſuppoſed to be Proteſtants.

Valloire, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne: nine miles SSE. St. Jean de Maurienne.

Vallon, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Mans: 3½ leagues W. le Mans, and four NE. Sablé.

Vallon, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tanargue: two leagues NW. Pont St. Eſprit, and two and a half SE. Joyeuſe.

Valloniſe, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briançon: three leagues SW. Briançon.

Valls, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: nine miles N. Tarragona.

Valmaroſſa, a town of Iſtria: eight miles ESE. Capo d'Iſtria.

Valmaſeda, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: thirteen miles SW. Bilboa.

Valmont, or *Vallemont*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cany: two leagues E. Fecamp, and ten SW. Cany.

Valndorf, a town of Hungary: five miles SW. Szeben.

Valoe, an iſland of Sweden, in the Bay of Chriſtiania: ſeven miles SSE. Tonſberg.

Valagnes, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Channel: 7½ poſts N. Coutances, and WNW. Paris. *Long.* 16. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 31. N.

Valona, a ſeaport town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, on the coaſt of the Adriatic, won by the Turks from the Chriſtians, in the year 1464. In the year 1690, it was taken by the Venetians, retaken by the Turks the year following: ſixty-eight miles S. Durazzo. *Long.* 20. 0. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 36. N.

Valorſine, a town of Savoy, in the county of Chablais: fifteen miles SE. Notre Dame d'Abondance.

Valovek, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: fifty-two miles N. Jaſſy.

Valparaiſo, a town of Spain, in the province of Caſtile: fifteen miles S. Huete.

Valparaiſo, a ſeaport town of South America, on the coaſt of Chili, ſituated on the coaſt of the South Pacific Ocean. This town at firſt very mean, conſiſting only of a few warehouſes, built by the inhabitants of Jago, for laying up their goods till ſent off for Callao, the harbour of Lima, being the neareſt port of that city.

which it is only twenty leagues distant. The only inhabitants at that time were the few servants left by their respective masters for taking care of the warehouses, and managing their mercantile affairs. But in process of time, the merchants themselves, together with several other families, removed from St. Jago, in order to be more conveniently situated for trade; since which it has gradually increased, so that at present it is [illegible] large and populous; and would be still [illegible], were it not for its inconvenient situation, standing so near the foot of a mountain, that a great part of the houses are [illegible] on its acclivity, or in its breaches. [illegible]raiso, besides its parish church, has a [illegible] of Franciscans, and another of Au[illegible]; but very few religious, and the [illegible] belonging to them small and mean. [illegible] inhabited by families of Spaniards, and [illegible] of Mulattoes, and Mestizos. Here [illegible] military governor nominated by the [illegible], who having the command of the gar[illegible] in the several ports, and of the militia [illegible] the place and its dependencies, is to take care that they are properly disciplined. The [illegible]mmity of this port to St. Jago, has drawn [illegible] all the commerce formerly carried on [illegible]ity. To this it owes its foundation, [illegible], and present prosperity. All the [illegible] ships, which carry on the commerce [illegible] the two kingdoms, come hither. In [illegible] port they take in wheat, tallow, Cor[illegible] leather, cordage, and dried fruits, and [illegible] these return to Callao; and a ship has [illegible] known to make three voyages in one [illegible] between November and June. Val[illegible] is abundantly supplied with pro[illegible] from St. Jago, and other places in its [illegible]bourhood. Among the several kinds [illegible], there is here such a plenty of [illegible] in their season, which begins at [illegible] and lasts several succeeding months, [illegible] the muleteers knock them down with [illegible], without going out of the road, and [illegible] great numbers of them to Valparaiso. [illegible] of these or any other birds are seen [illegible] the town. It is the same with regard [illegible], very little being to be caught either [illegible] harbour or along the coast, in com[illegible] of what may be taken in the other [illegible]. The harbour is every where free [illegible] rocks and shoals, except to the north[illegible] of the Breach de los Angelos, where, [illegible] a cable's length or two from the land, [illegible] rock, which must be the more carefully [illegible]ded, as it never appears above water, [illegible] sometimes has not a depth sufficient for [illegible] of any burden to pass over it: 225 [illegible] N. Conception, and seventy-five NW. [illegible] Jago. *Long.* 72. 16. W. Greenwich. [illegible] 33. 3. S.

Valperga, a town of Italy, in the princi[illegible]y of Piedmont, and county of Canevese: eleven miles SSW. Ivrea, and sixteen N. Turin.

Valperschweil, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne: ten miles NW. Berne.

Valpo, see *Walpo*.

Valpuesa, a town of Spain, in Old Castile: ten miles NNE. Frias.

Valreas, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme: six leagues NNE. Orange, and five SE. Montelimart.

Vals, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, celebrated for several medicinal springs in the neighbourhood: four leagues SW. Privas, and six NW. Viviers.

Valseca, a town of Spain, in Old Castile: four miles N. Segovia.

Valstagno, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin: sixteen miles N. Vicentin.

Valtanas, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: fifteen miles E. Valencia.

Valteschand, or *Walteschand*, a town of the State of Overissel: four leagues NE. Covorden.

Valteline, a lordship of the Grisons, situated at the entrance of Italy, at the foot of the Alps; bounded on the north by the Grisons, on the east by the county of Bormio and the Bressan, on the south by the Bergamasco and the Milanese, and on the west by the county of Chiavenna and the Milanese: this country, which is called by the Grisons *Veltlin*, or *Veltlein*, and by the inhabitants *Valle Tellina*, is a vally inclosed between two chains of lofty mountains, about fifty miles in length, and from eight to twenty in breadth. It is exceedingly fruitful, and throughout its whole extent watered by the Adda, which, after receiving all the streams issuing from the forest, discharges itself into the Como Lake. In some parts the heat is intense, but in others more moderate, and on the hills and the greatest part of the adjacent vallies the air is mostly cool. Of this variation in its temperature, the necessary consequence is a variation in the products of the earth. The levels in this vally, through which the Adda pursues its course, and the breadth of which in some parts is not less than a mile, exhibit a delightful variety of corn-fields, meadows, vineyards, and orchards of chestnuts, and other fruits. The vineyards on the mountains towards the north produce the best wine in the whole country, and above them are corn-fields, meadows, and pasture-lands. The hills on the south side are covered with fine woods of chestnuts, fields, meadows, and rich pastures, in which graze numerous herds of cattle. This country abounds also in excellent red wine, of a most delicious flavour, and of so good a body, that it will keep for a whole century, improving both in taste and wholesomeness, and gradually turning paler, till at length its redness

redneſs totally diſappears. Great quantities of this wine are exported. The apples and pears in moſt places are not much eſteemed; but the peaches, apricots, figs, and melons, exquiſite. Here are likewiſe plenty of lemons, citrons, almonds, pomegranates, cheſtnuts, and other delicious fruits. Its ſoil alſo would produce all kinds of grain and pulſe; but the levels being interſperſed with ſwampy places, which have hitherto remained without culture, and the wine-trade chiefly engroſſing the attention of the inhabitants, it does not yield a ſufficiency for the inhabitants without importation. Some parts grow hemp, and in the levels, particularly on the higher grounds and the mountains, are fine paſtures. Bees and ſilk-worms are bred here in vaſt numbers. The Adda yields plenty of fiſh, and is noted for its trout, which often weigh from fifty to ſixty pounds. The whole of their mine-works here conſiſt in a few iron founderies. This country is without ſo much as one city, but has ſome conſiderable towns, with many thriving villages. Its language is a corrupt kind of Italian. The Roman Catholic is the only religion. Their clergy are under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Como. The whole country is divided into three diſtricts, or terzeros, called *Sopra*, *Mezzo*, and *Sotto*, or *Upper*, *Middle*, and *Lower*. Tirano is the capital of the firſt, Sondrio of the ſecond, and Morbegno of the laſt. The Valteline, together with the counties of Chiavenna and Bormio (which had long been the conſtant ſource of hoſtility between the biſhops of Como and Coire) came, in the year 1336, under the dominions of Azzo Viſconti, ſovereign of Milan, who quietly tranſmitted them to his ſucceſſors. Upon the death of John Viſconti, one of Azzo's ſucceſſors, his territories were divided between his nephews Galeazzo and Barnabas. Upon the demiſe of Galeazzo, his ſon, John Galeazzo, ſecured the perſon of his uncle Barnabas, and having confined him in the caſtle of Trevio until his death, which happened in 1395, annexed his dominions to his own, and became by this union the greateſt and moſt powerful prince in Italy. Maſtino, ſon of Barnabas, took ſhelter, upon his father's impriſonment, with Hartman, biſhop of Coire, and died in exile, without recovering any ſhare of his inheritance. Previous to his death, he formally ceded all his right and title over the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, to the biſhop of Coire, as a mark of gratitude for his protection. To this ceſſion, at that time of no avail, the Griſons owe the poſſeſſion of theſe provinces. The claim lay dormant for above half a century, until ſome diſcontents ariſing in the Valteline, in 1487, the Griſons made an irruption into that country, in ſupport of the biſhop's rights; but their arms not being at that time attended with ſucceſs, they purchaſed a peace by renouncing all pretenſions to the Valteline. They renewed, however, their claim in 1512, when Ludovico, called *the Moor*, duke of Milan, was taken priſoner by Louis XII, and the whole Milaneſe, comprising the Valteline, occupied by that monarch. Upon this revolution, the Griſons, in conjunction with the biſhop of Coire, entered the Valteline, and having expelled the French troops, took poſſeſſion of the country; they were received with joy by the inhabitants, who did homage to their new ſovereigns, and in return obtained from them the confirmation of all their privileges. A compromiſe was immediately entered into between the biſhop of Coire and the three leagues, to ſhare between them the ſovereignty of the country. In the following year, Maximilian Sforza, raiſed to the ducal throne of Milan upon the expulſion of the French, ceded, in perpetuity, the poſſeſſion of the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, to the biſhop of Coire, and the Griſons; and this ceſſion was ratified by Francis I, in the treaty of peace which he concluded with the Swiſs and their allies, the Griſons, in 1516, when he obtained poſſeſſion of the Milaneſe. In 1530, the republic of the Griſons acquired the whole dominion of the Valteline, to the excluſion of the biſhop of Coire, under pretence that the latter had not furniſhed his quota of men and money in the war with James of Medici, in defence of theſe ceded countries: accordingly, they compelled the biſhop to ſell his ſhare of the ſovereignty over the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, for a yearly income of 575 florins, to be paid to the biſhop and his ſucceſſors out of the cuſtoms of Chiavenna. From that period theſe provinces were poſſeſſed by the Griſons without moleſtation, until the rival intereſts of France and Spain, the intrigues of the pope, religious enthuſiaſm, the zeal of party, and the exactions of the Griſon governors kindled an inſurrection, which commenced with a maſſacre of the Proteſtants, and raged for a ſeries of years with the moſt ſavage and unremitting fury.

Valtierra, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre: ten miles from Tudela.

Valva, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra, eighteen miles SSW. Civita di Chieta, and thirty-ſix NW. Moliſe.

Valvano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, ſix miles N. Cangiano.

Valvaſone, a town of Italy, in the county of Friuli, on the Tajamento: 14 miles WSW. Udina.

Valverde, or *Val Verde*, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Peru, about

udience of Lima, ſituated in a vally, from which it receives its name, on a river, with a harbour, about five leagues from the Pacific Ocean.

Valverde, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 20 miles S. Cuença.

Valverde del Camino, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: ſeventeen miles NE. Moguer.

Valverde de Freſno, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the borders of Portugal: twenty-four miles NNW. Coria, and twenty-ſeven SSW. Civdad Rodrigo.

Vanki, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Voronez: 108 miles SSW. Voronez. *Long.* 55. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

Vantown, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: ten miles NNE. Norwich.

Vamba, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Anziko.

Van-kaoſe, a ſmall iſland in the Chineſe Archipelago, where the celebrated St. F. Xavier was buried: 62 miles SW. Macao.

Van, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Curdiſtan, on a lake, to which it gives name. This town has often been taken and retaken, and was pillaged by Timur Bec; at preſent, belongs to the grand ſignior, and is well fortified, and governed by a beglerbeg: the lake is forty leagues in circumference, well ſupplied with fiſh: 42 miles SE. Betlis, and 70 E. Diarbek.

Van, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 20 miles N. Chriſtiania.

Van, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Briſtol Channel, about five miles below Cowbridge, in the county of Glamorgan.

Van, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 50 miles SE.

Van Campens, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: 32 miles NW. Burlingtown.

Van Cheau, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 110. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 50. N.

Van Diemen's Land, the ſouth part of the land of New Holland, in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Taſman, in the year 1642. In the year 1773, it was viſited by Captain Furneaux, and afterwards by Captain Cook. *Long.* 148. to 150. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 30. to 42. 30. S.

Van Diemen's Road, an anchoring-place in the South Pacific Ocean, on the coaſt of Otaheite, one of the Friendly Iſlands. *Long.* 184. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 4. S.

Vandelesville, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vezeliſe: three leagues NW. Mirecour, and two SW. Vezeliſe.

Vandſia, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: 43 miles W. Chriſtianſand.

Vandy, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vouziers: one league N. Vouziers.

Vandyke's Iſlands, two iſlands, Great and Little, in the Weſt Indies, ſituated to the north-weſt of Tortola.

Vangen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: four miles E. Soleure.

Vang-tchouang, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, on the river Hoang: 15 miles WNW. Fong-yang.

Vaniambaddy, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 112 miles E. Seringapatam, and 105 SW. Madras. *Long.* 78. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 41. N.

Vanne, a river of France, which runs into the Yonne, near Sens.

Vannen, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 37. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 10. N.

Vannes, a ſeaport town of France, and capital of the department of the Morbihan, at the union of two ſmall rivers, which form a harbour, in the lake Morbihan; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop. The principal commerce is in corn, bar-iron, and fiſh. It has two ſuburbs, one of which is larger than the town itſelf: 13 poſts NW. Nantes, and 56¼ WSW. Paris. *Long.* 14. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 39. N.

Vannes (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tarnargue: two leagues SW. Joyeuſe, and eight W. Pont St. Eſprit.

Vans-les-Dames, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry-le-François: four leagues NE. Vitry.

Van-ſuien, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 27 miles N. Kiai.

Van-tchin, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1147 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 1. N.

Van-tien, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1295 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 29. N.

Vanvey, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon: two leagues ESE. Châtillon-ſur-Seine, and 8½ W. Langny.

Var, a department of France; bounded on the north by the department of the Lower Alps, on the eaſt by the county of Nice, on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt by the Mediterranean, and on the weſt by the de-

partment of the Mouths of the Rhône; about ſixty miles in length, and from twenty-five to thirty-ſix in breadth. It is a part of what was, before the revolution, called *Provence*. Toulon is the capital.

Var, a river which riſes in the department of the Lower Alps, about ten miles ſouth from Barcelonette, croſſes the county of Nice, and, in part, ſeparates it from France, till it runs into the Mediterranean, four miles W. Nice. It gives name to the department.

Varadeh, a town of Egypt: 22 miles NE. Catieh.

Varades, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ancenis: two leagues NE. Ancenis.

Varage, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barjols: 1½ league NW. Barjols.

Varaggio, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: five miles NE. Savona, and eighteen WSW. Genoa.

Varallo, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and capital of a diſtrict, in the vally of Seſia: 24 miles NNW. Novara, and 33 E. Aoſta.

Varambon, or *Varembon*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain: half a league SW. Pont-d'Ain, and three and a half SSE. Bourg-en-Breſſe.

Varanguebec, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: ten miles W. Carenton.

Varano, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, near the coaſt of the Adriatic: 13 miles NNW. Monte St. Angelo.

Varano de Marcheſi, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 12 miles WSW. Parma.

Varaſdin, a town of Croatia, on the ſouth ſide of the Drave, with a caſtle and citadel; near it is a warm-bath: 186 miles NW. Belgrade, and 110 S. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 36. N.

Varbreſie, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lyons: three leagues NW. Lyons, and three and a half S. Villefranche.

Varces, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: two leagues and a half S. Grenoble, and five E. St. Marcellin.

Vardar, a river of European Turkey, which riſes near Kolumbarz, in Macedonia, and runs into the Gulf of Salonik: 16 miles WSW. Saloniki.

Vardegus, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean: 100 miles NNW. Kola. *Long.* 48. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 25. N.

Vardhuys, ſee *Wardhuys*.

Vareilles Sommieres, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Civray: two leagues and a half NNE. Civray, and ſix S. Poitiers.

Varel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Oldenburg: 22 miles N. Oldenburg.

Varen, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: ſix leagues NNW. Alby, and ten and a half WSW. Rhodez.

Varena, a town of Italy, in the ducby of Milan, on the lake Como: fifteen miles NNE. Como, and thirty-five N. Milan.

Varenne, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cuſſet: three leagues and a half N. Cuſſet, and five and a half S. Moulins.

Varenne, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: 20 miles SE. Queenborough.

Varenne le Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons-ſur-Saône: two leagues S. Châlons.

Varennes, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Meuſe. In this town, the king and queen of France, with the dauphin, the princeſs royal, and princeſs Elizabeth, were ſtopped, in their journey to Montmedy, when they attempted to eſcape, in the month of June, 1791: ſix leagues and a half N. Clermont-en-Argonne, and four and a half WNW. Verdun.

Varennes, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbonne-les-Bains: two leagues SW. Bourbonne.

Vareſa, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 13 miles NNW. Brugnero.

Vareſio, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 24 miles NNW. Milan, and 10 WSW. Como.

Vargas, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: eleven miles SSW. Santander.

Vargo, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 14 miles N. Solſona.

Vargula, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Erfurt. eleven miles WNW. Erfurt.

Varhely, a town of Tranſylvania, built on the ruins of Sarmizagethuſa, the ancient capital of Dacia, afterwards named by Trajan *Ulpia Trajana*: ſixty miles E. Temeſwar, and forty S. Weiſſenburg.

Variam, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: ſixty leagues E. Amadan.

Varilhes, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirepoix: ſix leagues WSW. Mirepoix, and 4 N. Tarafcon.

Var-

Varler, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: ... miles NNW. Coesfeld.

Varmat, a town of Hungary: twelve miles NNW. Zatmar, and twenty-one S. Mun...

Varna, a river of Italy, which runs into the Tajamento, two miles N. Laſtiſana, in the country of Friuli.

Varna, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, ſituated on a gulf or bay of the Black Sea, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river Varna. The ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. In the year 1444, Ladiſlaus, king of Hungary, was defeated and ſlain by Amurath I, emperor of the Turks, near this town: 144 miles N. Conſtantinople, and 112 NNE. Adrianople. *Long.* 45. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 14. N.

Varnavin, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom, on the Vetluga. *Long.* 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 16. N.

Varoe, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Laland. *Long.* 11. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 4. N.

Vars, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angouleſme: two leagues N. Angouleſme.

Varſetich, a town of Iſtria: eight miles E. Pedena.

Varſovia, ſee *Warſaw*.

Vary, a town of Hungary: ten miles S. Skatz, and twenty-one N. Zatmar.

Varzea, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3 leagues SSW. Lamego.

Varzeſkoi, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 60 miles E. Mezen.

Varzy, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clamecy: 2½ leagues SSW. Clameecy, and 8 N. Nevers.

Vasarbely, a town of Tranſylvania, on the river Maros: 28 miles WNW. Udvarhely.

Vaſchgerd, a town of Aſia, in the country of Samarcand: 170 miles SE. Samarcand.

Vaſil, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Nizegorod, on the Volga: ſixty miles E. Nizney Novgorod. *Long.* 63. 30. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 16. N.

Vaſilkov, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kiev: 28 miles SSW. Kiev.

Vaſina, a town of the iſland of Corſica: ... miles N. Baſtia.

Vaſith, or *Waſith*, a town of Aſia, in the ...an Irak, on the Tigris: ninety-ſix ... SE. Bagdad, and 185 NNW. Baſſora.

Vaſkina, a gulf or bay of Ruſſia, on the ... Coaſt of the iſland of Kalguev.

Vaſkovia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov: 120 miles SSE. Pſkov, twenty-four SW. Velikie-Luki.

Vaſlui, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: thirty-two miles S. Jaſſy.

Vaſon, a town and caſtle of Hungary: twenty miles WSW. Strulweiſenburg.

Vaſpinge, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, containing about 600 houſes: three leagues from Tauris.

Vaſquez, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ſixty-ſix miles NW. Villa del Principe.

Vaſſen, or *Waeſſen*, a town of the duchy of Guelderland: four leagues S. Hattem.

Vaſſy, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vire: 2½ leagues E. Vire, and 7½ SSE. Caen.

Vaſſy, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Upper Marne. In the year 1562, a bloody perſecution againſt the Proteſtants began in this town: three leagues S. St. Dizier, and 8½ NNW. Chaumont en Baſſigny. *Long.* 22. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 31. N.

Vaſtan, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Curdiſtan: fifty-eight miles SE. Betlis.

Vaſtanfors, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 32 miles NNW. Stroemſholm.

Vaſugan, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby, *Long.* 98. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 59. N.

Vatan, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoudun: 3½ leagues NW. Iſſoudun, and 5½ NNE. Châteauroux. *Long.* 19. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 4. N.

Vathia, or *Berbathi*, anciently *Tyrinx*, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: ſixteen miles NE. Napoli di Romania.

Vatica, a ſeaport town of European Turkey, in the Morea, ſituated in a large bay, to which it gives name: forty-four miles SE. Miſitra.

Vatimont, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morhange: 2½ leagues WNW. Morhange, and 2 SW. Fauquemont.

Vaubecourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-le-Duc: three leagues N. Bar-le-Duc, and three S. Clermont-en-Argonne.

Vaublain (Le), a town of the iſland of Martinico, ſituated on the north-eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 43. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 36. N.

Vaucluſe, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Hypolite: 2½ leagues SW. St. Hypolite.

Vaucluſe, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône; memo-

rable for being the reſidence of Petrarch and Laura: four leagues W. Apt, and five E. Avignon.

Vaucouleurs, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meuſe: 2¼ leagues NE. Gondrecourt, and 11 SSE. Verdun. *Long.* 23. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 36. N.

Vaud, a country of Swiſſerland, dependent on the canton of Berne, about twenty leagues in length, and almoſt as many in breadth; bounded on the north by the county of Neufchâtel, on the eaſt by the canton of Friburg, on the ſouth by the Lake of Geneva and the river Rhône, and on the weſt by France. After the decline of the Roman empire, the Vaudois made a part of the kingdom of Burgundy, from which it fell to the empire of Germany, under which the dukes of Zaringen held it as a fief, and at the extinction of that family, it became annexed to the eſtates of the counts of Savoy: from Savoy it was conquered by the Swiſs. It includes the towns and bailiwicks of Lauſanne, Yverdun, Moudon, Avenche, Vevay, Morges, and ſeveral others.

Vaudemont, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vezelize: 1½ league S. Vezelize, and 2½ NNW. Mircour.

Vaudier, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Coni: 4½ miles SE. Demont.

Vaudrevange, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, on the Sarre; formerly a conſiderable town, but ruined by the wars in Lorrain: three miles N. Sar-Louis.

Vaudreuil, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louviers: 1½ league N. Louviers.

Vaugirard, a town of France, in the department of Paris: half a league SW. Paris.

Vaugneray, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Camp-de-Lyons: 2½ leagues WSW. Lyons.

Vault (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avallon: one league W. Avallon.

Vaulx, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bapaume: 1½ league NE. Bapaume.

Vauvenargues, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aix: two leagues ENE. Aix.

Vauvert, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niſmes: three leagues S. Niſmes, and ſix NE. Montpellier.

Vauville, a ſmall ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Channel, on a bay to which it gives name: three leagues W. Cherburg, and ſix NW. Valognes.

Vauvillers, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luxeuil: four leagues NW. Luxeuil, and three NE. Juſſey.

Vauvincourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-le-Duc: 1½ league N. Bar-le-Duc.

Vaux, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania, on the Suſquehana: twelve miles NNW. Harriſburg.

Vaux Milieux, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: four leagues NE. Vienne.

Vayhingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Entz, with a caſtle. This town had formerly counts of its own: eleven miles NW. Stuttgart, and twenty-eight SSE. Heidelberg.

Vayloor, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: eleven miles SSW Coveriporum.

Vayres, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne: one league SW. Libourne.

Ubaye, a river of France, which runs into the Durance, near Embrun.

Ubeda, a city of Spain, in the province of Jaen, containing ten pariſhes, eight convents, and about 2900 inhabitants: three miles E. Jaen, and forty-ſeven N. Grenada.

Uberlingen, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on a rock, on a bay of the lake of Coſtance, which takes its name from it, and its moats are formed out of ſo many ſtone-quarries. This town is divided into three parts; namely, into the Lower Town, the Upper Town, and the Gallenberg; in the laſt of which are vineyards. It contains in it a collegiate church, a houſe of the order of St. John, an imperial hoſpital, three convents, and two other churches. Near the town is a good mineral ſpring. Uberlingen was an imperial town ſo early as the time of the emperors of Swabia. Charles IV and Wenceſlaus engaged to maintain it in its immediate independency on the empire. To the prefecturate of Altorf it pays, as an annual acknowledgment, ten pounds of pfennings. Its aſſeſſment to the matricula of the empire and circle, is 139 florins. Its contingency to the chamber of Wetzlar is 157 rix-dollars, 14 kruitzers.

kruitzers: twenty-one miles NW. Lindau, and ſeven N. Conſtance. *Long.* 26. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 43. N.

Uberſko, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: ten miles ENE. Chrudim.

Ubi, or *Uby*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, in the Gulf of Siam, near the coaſt of Cambodia; about ſeven leagues in circumference, with plenty of wood and good water. *Long.* 105. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 26. N.

Ubigau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: ſix miles NW. Liebenwerda, and twenty-eight SE. Wittenberg. *Long.* 30. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 34. N.

Ubraye, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtellane: three leagues NE. Caſtellane.

Ucanbo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: ½ league N. Lamego.

Ucayal, a river of South America, formed by the Apurimac and ſome other ſtreams. It runs into the river of the Amazons, in Peru. *Lat.* 4. 15. S.

Uchunchir, one of the ſmall Kurile Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 171. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Uchkiliſſa, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia: ſix leagues NW. Eriyan.

Ucker, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which empties itſelf into the Friſche Haff, one mile N. Uckermunde, in Pomerania.

Ucker Mark, ſee *Brandenburg*.

Ucker See, a conſiderable lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated to the ſouth of Prenzlow.

Uckermunde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Anterior Pomerania, ſituated on the river Ucker, near its entrance into the Friſche Haff. This town was ſurrounded with walls in the year 1630. In the ſeventeenth century it ſuffered greatly by ſieges, and the viciſſitudes of war; and in the year 1713, was ſacked by the Ruſſians. It has good fiſheries, paſtures, and woods: twenty-nine miles NNW. Old Stettin, and fifteen SE. Anclam. *Long.* 14. 0. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 44. N.

Ucles, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: thirty miles SW. Huete.

Ucria, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: eight miles WSW. Pati.

Uda, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Velika, twelve miles NW. Onegka, in the government of Pſkov.

Uda, a river of Ruſſia, which joins the Ochotſkoi, *Long.* 117. 8. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

Uda, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Selenga, near Verch Udinſk.

Uda, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Sea of Ochotz, *Long.* 154. 30. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

Udden, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. *Long.* 43. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 58. N.

Uddevalla, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the kingdom of Gothland, and province of Bahus, with a ſtrong fort and convenient harbour. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in iron, planks, and herrings; their number is about 9000: 305 miles WSW. Stockholm. *Long.* 11. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 21. N.

Udedibode, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: ſixty miles S. Candi.

Udem, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: ſeven miles SSE. Cleves.

Udi, a town of Egypt: 10 miles N. Atfieh.

Udigherey, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: forty-three miles NW. Nellore, and twenty-eight NW. Cuddapa.

Udina, a city of Italy, and capital of the country of Friuli; to which, on the decline of Aquileia, the patriarch removed his ſeat. This patriarchate was the occaſion of great diſputes between the Houſe of Auſtria and the State of Venice, which were ſettled, in the year 1751, by founding, inſtead thereof, two archbiſhoprics: one at Goritz; the other at Udina; the latter to be the metropolitan of all the biſhops which were in the Venetian dominions, under the patriarch. Udina contains ſeveral churches, convents, and hoſpitals, a college for the ſtudy of law, and a military academy: thirty-five miles NW. Trieſte, and fifty-four NNE. Venice. *Long.* 30. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

Udinſk (Niznei), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, ſituated on the river Uda: 260 miles NW. Irkutſk, and 600 E. Kolivan. *Long.* 116. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 15 N.

Udinſk (Verchnei), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Selenga: 88 miles E. Irkutſk, and 1028 E. Kolivan. *Long.* 125. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Udinſka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, at the conflux of the Uda and the Angara: 140 miles NNW. Irkutſk. *Long.* 121. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 12. N.

Udinſka (Nova), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Uda: 24 miles SE. Udinſka.

Udrigill Head, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Roſs. *Long.* 2. 18. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 54. N.

Udſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Uda: 1100 miles ENE. Irkutsk, and 2140 ESE. Tobolsk. *Long.* 153. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

Udſtein, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Norway: nine miles NW. Stavanger.

Udvar,

Udvar, a town of the island of Ceylon: twenty-six miles SSE. Columbo.

Udvarhely, a town of Tranſylvania: twenty-two miles NE. Scheſburg, and fifty-eight E. Coloſvar. *Long.* 41. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 4. N.

Udumnuevſkoi, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk: eighty-eight miles SW. Nertchinsk.

Vea, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: eighteen leagues N. Zareng.

Veagues, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sancerre: two league SW. Sancerre, and ſix NE. Bourges.

Veas, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the Odier: eight miles NNE. Gibraleon.

Vebron, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Florac: two leagues S. Florac.

Vecht, a river of Germany, which riſes in the biſhopric of Munſter, about ſix miles NE. from Coesfeld, croſſes the county of Bentheim and State of Overiſſel, and runs into the Zuyder See at Gelmuyden.

Vecht, a river which paſſes by Utrecht, and runs into the Zuyder See at Muyden.

Vechta, a town and fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter. In the year 1534, this town was burnt by the count of Oldenburg; and in 1548, it was taken and plundered by Maurice, duke of Saxony: ſixty miles NE. Munſter. *Long.* 25. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 43. N.

Veckiani, a town of the iſland of Corſica: fifteen miles NNE. Ajazzo.

Vecs, a town of Tranſylvania: ſixteen miles ESE. Biſtriz.

Vedenſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Irkut: thirty-four miles W. Irkutsk, and ſixty NNE. Tunguskoi.

Vedenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda, on the Uſſa: ſixty-ſix miles ESE. Vielsk.

Vedenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Vokſcha: 200 miles ESE. Archangel. *Long.* 64. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 45. N.

Vedenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolsk: thirty-ſix miles SE. Tomsk.

Veere, or *Vere*, or *Tervere*, a ſeaport town of the State of Zealand, ſituated on the northern coaſt of the Iſle of Walcheren, communicating with Middelburg, by means of a canal: the name given it ſignifies, in the language of the country, *Paſſage*; and was probably acquired by its being the place from whence they ordinarily paſs over to North Beveland: its ancient name was Kamp-Vere. The place is regularly fortified towards the land with ſtrong baſtions, and a broad ditch; and towards the ſea with a ſtrong wall. The harbour is very good, but lies much expoſed to inundations. The arſenal is one of the beſt in Zealand, and furniſhed with all manner of ſtores for a conſiderable fleet. This is the third walled town in the Iſle of Walcheren, and has the ſixth place in the aſſembly of the States of Zealand. It has three gates towards the land, and one towards the ſea, where veſſels come from Dort, Ziriczee, and other places. This city was firſt encompaſſed with walls, in the year 1368; and in 1552, the emperor Charles V, made it a marquiſate for Maximilian, earl of Boſſu, who ſold it to Philip II, king of Spain. In the year 1572, it was taken by the prince of Orange; and in the year 1581, it was given him by the States, or, as others ſay, it was purchaſed for 1,456,000 guilders. In this family it continued till the death of king William, when it fell to the prince of Orange. It was taken from the late prince by the States, and reſtored to him again upon the revolution in 1747, when he was declared ſtadtholder of the province. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the herring fiſhery, which is their harveſt. There is little to be obſerved in the town but the ſtadthouſe, began in the year 1704; and the great church, the ſteeple of which is old and unfiniſhed: four miles N. Middelburg. *Long.* 20. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 32.

Veere Channel, a channel between the Dutch iſlands of Walcheren and Schowen.

Veerſ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden, ſeven miles ENE. Rotenburg.

Vega, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias, near the North Coaſt: thirty miles NW. Oviedo.

Vega (La), a town of the iſland of Hiſpaniola: twenty-four miles SE. St. Jago de los Cavalleros.

Vega (La), a town of the iſland of Hiſpaniola: ſixty two miles N. St. Domingo.

Vega (La), a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: forty miles WNW. Aſtorga.

Vega (La), a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: eighteen miles NNE. Leon.

Vegaman, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty-four miles NNE. Leon.

Veggiani, a town of the iſland of Corſica: twelve miles NNW. Bonifacio.

Vegiano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: two miles S. Potenza.

Veglenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the river Vim: ſeven or two miles NNE. Yarenſk.

Veglia, an iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Morlachia, from which it is ſepa-

...s a narrow channel, about eighteen miles ... and three or four broad. The town ... Veglia lies in the weſtern part of the ...nd, has a harbour and caſtle, in which ... the Venetian count or governor, and ...ſhop, ſuffiagan to the archbiſhop of Zara. ... 32. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

Veglia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: fifteen ... S. Brindiſi.

Vegliana, a town of Piedmont, in the ...quiſate of Suza, near the Little Doria, ... the French obtained a victory over the Piedmonteſe and Spaniards, in the year ...: eleven miles N. Turin.

Veglionello, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: ...enty miles SSW. Turſi.

Vere, a river of France, which runs into ... Eure, near Yvry.

Vergara, a town of Spain, in the province ... Guipuſcoa: four leagues from Toloſa.

Veria, a town of Spain, in the province of ... nine miles S. Medina Sidonia.

Verly, or *Verſy*, a town of France, in the ...rtment of the Aiſne, on the Aiſne: ... leagues E. Soiſſons, and 3¼ S. Laon.

Veras, a town of Portugal, in the province ... Alentejo: fifteen miles NNE. Eſtremos.

Vergy, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of ...va: nine miles E. Seiſſel.

Verienberg, a town of Ruſſia, in the go...ment of Revel, on the coaſt of the Gulf ...land: fifty-ſix miles E. Revel. *Long.* ... Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 22. N.

Verſenſtein, a town of Ruſſia, in the go...ment of Revel: thirty-two miles SE. ...el.

Verſberg, a town of Germany, in the cir... Upper Saxony, in the circle of Neu...: three miles NE. Weyda.

Verſen, a town of Germany, in the duchy ... Carinthia, at the union of the Campach ... Moll: eleven miles NNW. Saxenburg.

Verſenne, a town of France, in the depart...t of the Meurte, and chief place of a ..., in the diſtrict of Nancy: two leagues ... Nancy, and three NW. Luneville.

Verſico, a town of North America, in the ...ce of Mexico.

Vernay, before the revolution, a country of ...e, in Languedoc, ſituated to the weſt ... Vivarais, and the eaſt of Auvergne. ... mountainous, but fertile; le Puy en ...y was the capital. It now conſtitutes ... department of the Upper Loire.

Verſperg, a town of Germany, in the cir... of Swabia, and territory of the imperial ...n of Hall: ſeven miles E. Hall.

Verſpert, a town of Germany, in the cir... of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: five ... NNE. Medman.

Verſpurg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: twelve miles N. Dietfurt and twenty-two NW. Ratiſbon. *Long.* 29. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

Velden, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: ſix miles SSW. Landſhut, and twelve E. Aerding.

Velden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg, on the Pregnitz: twenty-one miles NE. Nuremberg, and eighteen NW. Amberg.

Veldentz, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county of the ſame name. This county is united with the Palatinate; the environs are celebrated for its excellent Moſelle wine: ſeventeen miles ENE. Treves, and thirty-eight SW. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

Velen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: twenty-two miles W. Munſter.

Veletri, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma. This was a very ancient town, and conſiderable in the time of the firſt Roman kings. It was taken by Ancus Martius, 4th king of the Romans, and retaken by the Volſcians, under the command of Coriolanus. The Romans took it again ſome time after, and, removing the inhabitants, filled it with a Roman colony. It is the ſee of a biſhop, united with Oſtia, who is called the biſhop of Oſtia, but his reſidence is at Veletri: twenty-eight miles NNW. Terracina, and eighteen SE. Rome.

Velez de Gomera, ſee *Gomera*.

Velez Malaga, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean. The chief article of trade is raiſins: thirteen miles E. Malaga, and forty SSW. Grenada. *Long.* 11. 30. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 28. N.

Velez el Rubio, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, near the Guadalentin. This town was, in the time of the Moors, a ſtrong place and furniſhed with a garriſon: fourteen miles S. Hueſca.

Velezar, a river of Spain, formed by the union of the little rivers Burcia and Sil, on the confines of Leon, which, after receiving ſeveral other ſmall ſtreams, unites with the Minho, a little above Orenſe.

Velika, a river of Croatia, which runs into the Save, near Cralieva Velika.

Velika, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Viatka, ten miles NE. Orlov, in the government of Viatka.

Velika, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tchudſkoi Lake, near Pſkov.

Velikie Luki, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov, on the Lovat: 124 miles SE. Pſkov. *Long.* 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 28. N.

Velikoi, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the White Sea. *Long.* 50. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 45. N.

Velino, a river of Italy, which runs into the Nera, about four miles from Terni, in the duchy of Spoleto.

Veliz, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotſk: eighty-eight miles E. Polotſk. *Long.* 48. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Vella, or *Verra*, a river of Italy, in the Republic of Genoa, which runs into the Magra, a league above Sarzana.

Vellady, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: fourteen miles S. Damicotta.

Vellas, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: forty-four miles WNW Candi.

Vellatoor, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: five miles E. Coimbetore.

Vellechypaleum, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: thirteen miles N. Coimbetore.

Velliam, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: ſixteen miles SE. Erroad.

Vellin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: four miles NNE. Polnow.

Velle, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: ten miles N. Verona.

Vellon, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: five miles SW. Tanjore, and twenty-one ESE. Trichinopoly.

Velmes, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mucidan: five leagues SW. Mucidan.

Velore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: fourteen miles W. Arcot, and ſeventy NW. Pondicherry.

Veloſo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 4½ leagues S. St. Jorto da Peſqueira.

Velpe, a river of Brabant, which joins the Demer, at Halen.

Velthuyſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim: two miles NNE. Nieuhuys.

Vemmetſkiſſe, or *Wemmetſkiſſe*, a town of Denmark, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Zealand: ſix miles SW. Hedding.

Ven, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twenty-five miles S. Viai.

Vena, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: nine miles NW. Squillace.

Venafro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua: fourteen miles N. Sezza.

Venaiſſin (Comtat de), [*County of Venaiſſin*], a country of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Drôme, on the eaſt by the department of the Lower Alps, on the ſouth by the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and on the weſt by the Rhône, which ſeparates it from the department of the Gard, about twelve leagues in length, and ſeven in breadth. It takes its name from Venaſque, the Vendanſca or Vendaſca of the ancients, and was poſſeſſed in the eleventh century, by the counts of Toulouſe, but reaſſumed again in the thirteenth century, and held by count Raymond the Elder. The popes laid claim to the ſovereignty of this country from the time of count Raymond de St. Gilles, although it is certain that the emperors, as kings of Arles, had exerciſed that power. In the year 1234, the emperor Frederick II. tranſferred the imperial rights of the county of Venaiſſin to Raymond the younger. And the pope found himſelf compelled to reſign them to him. From the deſcendants of Raymond, it came to Philip the Bold, king of France, who in the year 1273, reſtored it to pope Gregory X, as a fief of the ſee of Rome, and it has been governed under the popes, by officers called rectores. The land is fertile, the climate mild, and the air pure. The productions are corn, olives, ſilk, fruit, and excellent wine. Carpentras is the capital.

Venaſſa, or *Ven-laſſe*, or *Benaſſa*, a town of Spain, in the province of Arragon, on the river Eſſora, in a vally to which it gives its name, on the frontiers of France: ſix leagues N. Balbaſtro, and 14 NE. Jaca.

Venaſque, a town of France, in the county of Venaiſſin, of which it was formerly the capital, on the Naſque: 14 miles ENE. Avignon, and 12 NW. Apt.

Vencatgherry, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: fifty-one miles NE. Bangalore, and fifty-four W. Arcot. *Long.* 78. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 2. N.

Vence, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Graſſe. Before the revolution the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Embrun: 2 leagues NE. Graſſe, and 3 N. Antibes.

Ven-cheou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: ſeventy miles NE. Fuen-tcheou.

Vendée, a river of France, which riſes about eight miles NNE. from Fontenay le Comte, and runs into the Sevre Nioiſe about a mile E. from Marans.

Vendée, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Lower Loire, and Mayne and Loire, on the eaſt by the department of the Two Sevres, on the ſouth by the department of the Lower Charente, and on the ſouth-weſt and weſt by the Sea: about ſixty miles in length, but towards the weſt it is narrow, not more than fifteen miles from north to ſouth; elſewhere about fifty. It is a part of what was for-

called *Poitou*. Fontenay le Comte is the capital.

Vendelos, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: forty-four miles NE. Candi.

Venden, a mountain of Germany, in the Tyrolese: fourteen miles NNE. Brixen.

Venden, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga, on the Aa. In the year 1577, Magnus duke of Holſtein was brought to this town by Ivan Vaſſilievitch II, czar of Ruſſia, to be made king of Livonia; but the new monarch was prevailed upon by his ſubjects, ever averſe to the Ruſſian yoke, to form a ſecret alliance with the king of Poland, and to counteract the czar's progreſs in Livonia. Ivan, ſoon apprized of this negotiation, laid immediate ſiege to Venden, with ſo numerous an army, that the inhabitants, finding all oppoſition ineffectual, proceeded to capitulate. Magnus himſelf carried the terms of capitulation, and advancing to ſupplicate the incenſed monarch, threw himſelf at his feet, and interceded for the town. The czar, ſpurning at him with his foot, and ſtriking him in the face, loaded him with reproaches for his ingratitude, and ordered him to priſon; then entering the town, his troops committed every ſpecies of horror and deva ſtation. Many of the principal inhabitants, retiring into the citadel, determined to defend it to the laſt extremity; but ſoon perceiving all reſiſtance to be fruitleſs, and expecting no quarter, they calmly aſſembled, received the ſacrament, and then deſtroyed themſelves, by blowing up the citadel: 36 miles NE. Riga. *Long.* 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 12. N.

Vendeuil, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne: 2½ leagues S. St. Quintin, and one N. la Fere.

Vendoeuvres, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-ſur-Aube: 3½ miles W. Bar-ſur-Aube, and 5 E. Troyes.

Vendôme, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Loir and Cher, on the Loir. This town was taken by the Proteſtants, in the year 1562. In the year 1586, the inhabitants declaring for the leaguers, and being ſummoned by Henry IV. to ſurrender, on their refuſal, it was taken and given up to the ſoldiers to pillage. Before the revolution it gave name to a country in Beauce: 7½ poſts NW. Tours, and 22 SSW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 47. N.

Vendrell, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: twenty-five miles WSW. Barcelona.

Vendre le Port, a ſmall ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, the harbour of which was begun to be repaired, in the year 1780, and finiſhed in the year 1788: 4 leagues SSE. Perpignan.

Venareſs, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville: three leagues S. Charleville.

Venedikowa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Amur: eight miles ENE. Nertchinſk.

Veneric (La), a royal palace of Piedmont, built by Emanuel II, duke of Savoy, for a hunting ſeat: with a town in which are carried on manufactures of wool and ſilk. The palace is magnificent, and the adjacent country abounds with game: three miles NNW. Turin.

Venev, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tula, on the Oſet: forty miles NNE. Tula. *Long.* 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

Venezuela, a province of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, bounded on the north by the ſea, on the eaſt by New Andaluſia, on the ſouth by New Grenada, and on the weſt by the province of St. Martha and Popayan. It abounds in game, and wild beaſts, and produces corn, cotton, ſaraparilla, ſugar, tobacco, fruit, and cacao. Venezuela is the capital.

Venezuela, or *Coro*, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and capital of the province of Venezuela ſituated in a bay or gulf to which it gives name, on the coaſt of the Gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 68. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 35. N.

Vengamboor, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 17 miles SE. Erroad.

Vengapalcam, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: eleven miles NNW. Daraporum.

Venhi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: fifteen miles S. Kiang.

Venhuyſen, a town of Holland: four miles SW. Enckhuyſen.

Venice, a city of Italy, and capital of a republic. This city makes a very grand appearance at a diſtance, as ſeeming, from its being built on a multitude of iſlands, to float on the ſea; or rather, with its ſtately buildings and ſteeples, as it were, riſing out of it. The number of theſe iſlands is uncertain; ſome reckoning ſixty; others ſeventy-two; and others again making them amount to one hundred and thirty-eight; but the latter muſt comprehend, in their calculation, all thoſe places which have gradually been raiſed in the Laguna, and by driving piles in the ground, fitted for building on. The Laguna, or marſhy lake, which lies between the city and the continent, and five Italian miles in breadth, is too ſhallow for large ſhips; but, by the attention of the republic, is prevented from becoming part of the continent, and from being ever frozen, ſo as to bear an army.

Towards the ſea, the acceſs to the city is alſo difficult; but the ſafe and navigable parts are indicated by piles; which, at the approach of an enemy's fleet, can be cut away. Beſides, as a conſiderable number of galleys and men of war may be fitted out very expeditiouſly for ſea from the docks, which contain vaſt quantities of naval ſtores, the city is ſtrong without fortifications. The fiſh, which are caught even at the very doors of the houſes, may be reputed a good preſervative againſt famine. The ſeveral canals, leading to the city among the ſand banks and marſhy ſhallows, are, though at a vaſt expence, kept clear of the mud and ſlime the flood brings with it. The return of the ſea is ſomething later here than every ſixth hour, and it generally riſes between four and five feet, keeping the water between the iſlands of the city in continual motion. Some of theſe canals being very narrow, the mud is not ſo effectually carried off as to prevent ill ſmells in hot weather. The great canal, which winds through the city, and divides it into two parts, is thirteen hundred paces long. The beſt way of going up and down the city is in gondolas, which, indeed, ſtrike the eye with a mournful appearance, being all lined either with black cloth or ſerge, or painted black. Over the ſeveral canals, are laid four hundred and fifty (ſome ſay upwards of five hundred) bridges, great and ſmall, and the better part of them ſtone: the higheſt and longeſt is the Rialto, which, in the midſt of the city, croſſes the great canal at its narroweſt part, where it is but forty paces broad. This bridge conſiſts only of one ſingle arch, whoſe foundation takes up ninety feet, reſting on twelve thouſand elm-piles, and every where incruſtated with marble. It is ſaid to have coſt the republic two hundred and fifty thouſand ducats. In the upper part, it is thirty-ſeven common paces broad, with two rows of ſhops, forming as it were three ſtreets, of which that in the middle is the wideſt. At each end is an aſcent of fifty-ſix ſteps. The city may, indeed, every where be traverſed on foot; but the ſtreets are very narrow, and the free-ſtone pavement very ſlippery in wet weather. The many ſmall bridges, with their ſteps, are alſo not a little troubleſome. The whole city is ſaid to be ſix Italian miles in circumference, and to make the tour of it in a gondola takes up ſomewhat more than two hours. Venice contains ſeventy pariſh churches, beſides others, fifty-four convents of monks, twenty-ſix nunneries, ſeventeen rich hoſpitals, eighteen oratories, forty religious fraternities, with their chapels: among which are ſix called Scuole Grandi, fifty-three ſquares, one hundred and ſixty-five marble, and twenty-three half ſtatues. The buildings, indeed, are all of ſtone; but the greater part make ſo mean a figure, that this city, in point of beauty and elegance, can no wiſe ſtand the teſt with many others. St. Mark's ſquare, it is true, is very fine, as ſo are the ſeveral ſtately marble palaces that border upon the great canal, though moſt of them are of Gothic architecture. In the churches and convents, the moſt admirable part are the paintings; and indeed Venice is highly renowned for fine paintings, far ſurpaſſes, in this very reſpect, even Rome itſelf. Venice, from the fertility of the neighbourhood, and the facility of carriage, enjoys a conſtant plenty of all kinds of proviſions. The ſpring-water being very different in moſt places, almoſt every houſe has a ciſtern, into which the rain water is conveyed from the roof, and clarified by being filtrated through ſand. Water is alſo brought from the river Brenta, and preſerved in ciſterns. Among the diverſions of Venice, the carnival is accounted the chief. It uſually begins the ſecond day of Chriſtmas, and continues till Shrove-Tuesday, conſiſting chiefly of maſquerades and ridottos. The Venetians are paſſionately fond of maſquerades; during the carnival St. Mark's place is the general rendezvous. The other diverſions are plays and operas; maſquerades are alſo permitted at other times, particularly about Aſcenſion-day, which time there is a fair at St. Mark's place, which begins the Sunday before the feſtival, and laſts till Whitſuntide. Among the moſt rational and agreeable diverſions of this city, are the concerts. The ſtuffs in cloth, eſpecially ſcarlet, ſilk goods, and looking-glaſſes is, ſtill very conſiderable. Here alſo gold and ſilver-ſtuffs are manufactured; which, though not ſo beautiful as thoſe of France, have a very good vent in the Levant. The Brocatellas, (a kind of ſtuff like brocade) made of coarſe ſilk, much uſed for carpets. The invention of public banks is owing to the Venetians; thoſe erected in the ſeveral ſtates of Europe being modelled after theirs. The bank of Venice belongs to the ſtate, and pays no intereſt for any funds lodged in it. The city is divided into ſix parts, called *Seſtieria*. S. Marco contains the palace of S. Marco, with the adjacent buildings. This ſquare, the pride of the city, forms a right angle, the ſhorteſt ſide of which is one hundred and forty paces long, and about ſixty-five broad, reaches along the ducal palace. The ducal palace, towards the water-ſide and St. Mark's place, is entirely Gothic; but on the ſide of the ſmall canal, and in the court, of modern architecture, and entirely of marble. It not only ſerves for the

...nce of the Doge, but alſo for the meeting ...f the council. The fineſt ornaments of ...e council-chamber and other apartments, ...re the paintings of famous ancient maſters. ...f the palace, is a little arſenal, where a ...nſiderable number of loaded muſkets ...e always kept in readineſs, that, in caſe of ...inſurrection of the people, the Doge and ...e nobility may have recourſe to this de...ce; and it is for this purpoſe, that the ...ncil-chamber has a communication ...ough a door with this armoury: every ...ree months the pieces are loaded afreſh. ...ne ſide of the palace, towards the canal, ...o di palazzo, dark priſons, ſtrongly ſe...ured with iron grates, preſent themſelves to ...w. The lower gallery, or arched walk, ...the ſide of St. Mark's ſquare, together ...h the oppoſite hall, is called Broglio. ...ere, at a certain hour of the day, the no...s take their walks, and, at this time, no ...enetian, of an inferior rank, muſt be ſeen ...it, though a foreigner, as ſuppoſed un...quainted with the cuſtom, is not deſired ...quit the place. That part of St. Mark's ...ace, between theſe two buildings and ...e piazza, receives an additional orna...nt from two pillars of oriental granate, ...ne of which ſtands St. Mark's lion in ... and on the other, a marble ſtatue of ...Theodore. Between theſe is the place ...the public execution of malefactors, ...gh which no nobleman is ever ſeen to ... A galley completely rigged and ...ed, lies cloſe to the Broglio, for the de...ce of the ducal palace on any ſudden ...rgency. Contiguous to the north part ...e Doge's palace, is St. Mark's church, ...ch is alſo ſtiled the Doge's chapel. Its ...terials juſtly entitle it to be called mag...ent, being, both on the out and inſide, ...ed with fine marble: but the archi...ure is entirely Gothic. The beſt part ...re the Moſaic paintings, and the four ... horſes, formerly gilt, ſtanding over ... great door, and ſaid to have been ...ght here from Conſtantinople. They ... univerſally allowed to be maſter-pieces, ... very few of the kind can equal. ... church treaſury is, for the greater ..., old faſhioned, but very rich in gold ...jewels. In it is kept a very famous ...ſcript of the goſpel of St. Mark, pre...ed to be autographical; but the damp...of the place where it lies, has ſpoiled ...ſuch a degree, that no part of it is any ...ger legible, and it is not ſo much as cer...n whether it be written in Latin or ...ek. In the Seſtieria di Caſtello, is the ...much celebrated arſenal or dock, two ...n miles and a half in circuit, walled ...mcated in, with twelve towers along ...alls; and within the incloſure a great ...ty of buildings, in which every thing requiſite for a land or ſea armament is kept in readineſs. Theſe buildings conſiſt of an armoury, ſtore-houſes for iron-work, oars, cordage, bullets, tar, canvaſs, guns, &c. a rope-houſe, a ſaltpetre-houſe, ſmith's forges, a foundery, baſons and ſlips for ſhip-building, &c. Within it lie the men of war, frigates, gallies, and other veſſels, with the Bucentauro, which is alſo laid up here. In the Seſtiera di Canale Regio is the theatre; and in this quarter the Jews live, to the amount of fifteen hundred. They muſt wear a ſcrap of red cloth in their hats, by way of diſtinction from Chriſtians. Seſtiera di S. Pavolo contains the exchange, the bank, &c. On the invaſion of Italy, in the fifth century, by the Huns, under their king Attila, and the general deſolation that every where appeared, great numbers of the people, who lived near the Adriatic, took ſhelter in thoſe iſlands where now ſtands the famous city of Venice; and which iſlands, about the year 421, particularly Rialto, had, in ſome meaſure, been built upon by the Paduans, for the advantage of commerce. Here having ſettled their ſmall places or ſtates, they were at firſt governed by conſuls; afterwards by tribunes, and formed a kind of republic, the council of which was repreſented by the perſons of theſe magiſtrates. Theſe iſlands became ſtill better inhabited on the ſucceeding incurſions of the Goths and Longobardi into Italy; multitudes from Rome and other large cities repairing thither, ſo that this ſtate became ſoon able to make ſome head againſt theſe bold invaders. At length the chiefs of the iſlands and the Longobardi came to an agreement, whereby the former were to remain unmoleſted. This was the commencement of the city and ſtate of Venice. About the beginning of the eighth or the end of the ſeventh century, the former government of theſe iſlands was aboliſhed, and an unlimited power conferred on Paulucio Anafeſto, with the title of duke. Under this ſovereignty the ſtate greatly increaſed, till the people, juſtly becoming weary of the ills of domeſtic deſpotiſm, choſe, in the year 1171, another duke, but curtailed his power, by aſſigning him a council of two hundred and forty perſons, compoſed of commons as well as nobles. Duke Ziani ſided with Pope Alexander III. againſt the emperor Frederick, and obtained over him ſuch a ſignal victory at ſea, that the Pope preſented him with a ring, which he was to drop into the Adriatic, as a ſign of his marriage with, and perpetual ſovereignty over it. The Venetians, who had already extended their dominion into Iſtria, Dalmatia, Syria, Lombardy, and other places, made a very conſiderable acquiſition, in the beginning of the thirteenth

thirteenth century, by possessing themselves of the principal islands in the Archipelago and Mediterranean, particularly that of Candia. From this time they alone carried on, at an immense profit, the trade for East-India goods, which they imported from Alexandria in Egypt, to which place they were brought across the Red Sea, and by the way of Suez. Under duke Marino Morosini, was introduced the present form of electing the Doge; and it was at this juncture that jealousy and envy fomented the war with Genoa, which, after continuing 130 years, was at last put at end to by a treaty, in 1381. During this war, duke Peter Gradonigo, in the year 1296, ordained that the nobility alone should be capable of sitting in the grand council. Thus the government became aristocratical. In the fourteenth century, the Venetians extended their possessions in Lombardy; and, in 1473, the last king of Cyprus appointed the state of Venice his heir. Towards the end of the fifteenth century, the Venetian commerce, and, consequently, power, began to decline, when the Portuguese discovered a route by sea to the East-Indies, which opened the trade to all nations. In the sixteenth century, the pope, the emperor, France and Spain, joining in a league against them, they were dispossessed of all their towns and places in the kingdom of Naples, the ecclesiastical state, and the Milanese. They received another severe blow from the Turks, who drove them out of the kingdom of Cyprus. In the seventeenth century, a sharp contest arose between the state, the clergy and the pope, in which, however, they had the advantage. They were also long engaged in troublesome wars with the Turks, losing Candia, and gaining part of Dalmatia and all Morea; but even the greater part of these have been lost in the wars of the present century. Thus has the republic of Venice continued now upwards of 1,300 years, amidst many foreign wars and intestine commotions. Its grandeur was chiefly owing to trade and liberty; and since the decline of the former, its strength, of consequence, must have suffered a considerable diminution. The power is lodged in the hands of the nobility, who are said to be near 2,000, including those whom public employments in the provinces oblige to reside out of Venice. On the birth of a nobleman's son, his name is entered in the golden book, otherwise he forfeits his nobility. Every noble is, indeed, a member of the senate; and, on this account, it is a received maxim, that they all are equal in dignity. But the difference, notwithstanding, between the interest and authority of families, is very considerable. T[illegible] first class belong the ancient houses, wh[illegible] cestors chose the first duke, and wh[illegible] thence, are called *Le Case Elettorali*. T[illegible] are the Contarini, Morosini, Badovari, [illegible] poli, Michieli, Sanudi, Gradenighi, M[illegible] mi, Falieri, Dandali, Polani, and Ba[illegible] and on them, preferable to others, are conferred the higher offices; the [illegible] nani, Cornari, Bragadini and B[illegible] tend to an equality with the foregoing [illegible] ing very little inferior to them in p[illegible] antiquity. Next follow eight houses [illegible] most as ancient; among which the [illegible] distinguished are Quirini, Delfiri, [illegible] Zorzi and Marcetti. The second [illegible] its origin from the Serrar del Con[illegible] duke Grandinigo having passed a la[illegible] the council should perpetually con[illegible] the families which then composed it, [illegible] some others which he ennobled. This p[illegible] duced a second class of nobility, who, [illegible] cordingly, were then registered in [illegible] golden book. It consists of upwa[illegible] eighty families, and some of great w[illegible] and reputation, as the Mocenighi, C[illegible] Foscarini, Foscari, Grimani, Gritt[illegible] soni, Loredani, Donati, Malipierri, [illegible] Pisani, Pesari, Priuly, &c. with th[illegible] also included those families that were [illegible] to nobility after the Genoese war, [illegible] count of their large contributions [illegible] wards carrying it on with vigour. [illegible] of this degree are now extinct, and principal among the surviving, are the [illegible] visani, Vandramini, Renieri, Giust[illegible] Pasqualighi. The third and last cl[illegible] composed of the Cittadini, or citizens, [illegible] nobility was purchased for 100,000 [illegible] netian ducats, a resource of the rep[illegible] for raising money in necessitous [illegible] Crowned heads, German and other pr[illegible] have not thought it any degradation [illegible] made nobles of Venice. The habit [illegible] nobility, whilst at Venice, is a black [illegible] gown reaching to their heels, with a [illegible] about three inches broad, and plate[illegible] silver. Instead of hats they have lon[illegible] The head of the republic is the d[illegible] duke, who, on the demise of the [illegible] is chosen in the following manner: [illegible] nobili above thirty years of age meet [illegible] palace of St. Mark, where an equa[illegible] ber of balls to those present are put [illegible] urn. Thirty of these are gilded, an[illegible] others silvered over. Every noble, [illegible] turn, takes out a ball; and they wh[illegible] drawn the thirty gilt balls, retire [illegible] chamber to continue the election. [illegible] that there may be but one person of [illegible] mily among the electors, the relat[illegible] him who draws a golden ball imme[illegible] withdraw from the council; and th[illegible]

...ber of white balls are taken out of the ... The thirty electors again draw from ...r urn, in which are twenty-one sil... and nine gilded balls: they who ... the gilded, choose forty other electors ...e different families, though they may ...ate themselves; and every one of ...r first has a right of nominating ...; but the five others can name only ...each. These electors are again, by ...ed to twelve, who name twenty-... the first nominating three, and each ...other, two. These twenty-five draw ...a second time to be reduced to nine; ... these nine each chooses five others, ...from the total forty-five, eleven are ...ted again by lot, who choose forty-...ers; the eight first nominating four, ... the three last only three. These ...ne are, according to the form in all ...ing elections, confirmed by the grand ...; and, being shut up in a chamber ...e ducal palace, there remain till they ...chosen a new doge. To the due and ...election of a doge, it is required that ...the forty-one he should have twenty-...tes. His election is followed by ... of coronation; the ducal cap, the ...t of which projects, as a mark of ...mited power of the republic, be...ced with great ceremony on his head. ...s performed at his public entrance ...St. Mark's church, where he is re..., by the illustrious Signoria, on the ...steps, called Lascala de Giganti, and ...ards conducted to the upper step, ...the cap is placed on his head. The ...has been very justly defined to be, in ...and state, a king; in authority a ...ler; in the city, a prisoner: and out ...a private person. He is not so much ...for from the city without the coun...mission. At present his privileges ...the following principal particu...That the coin be stamped with his ...but not his image. That all the ...ls of the republic's ministers to ...courts, be made out in his name, ...without either his signature or seal, ...family is not to be subject to any ...ry laws. His yearly income is ...Venetian ducats. Of this sum he ...end one half on the four grand en...ents which he is obliged to give ...r; and, to live up to his dignity, ...also spend considerably of his own ... Among the restrictions, are the ...g: during his life, none of his child...r brethren, can hold any of the great ...ry offices, nor be sent on embassies, ...not so much as to ask the pope for any ...ce, nor to accept of any when of... the purple only excepted. He is not to marry the sister or relation of a prince, without the consent of the great council. He cannot resign, but may be deposed. He is not to receive any present whatever from a foreign prince. In state affairs, he cannot transact the least matter without the council. During his life, he is subject to the council of ten, who keep a watchful eye over his whole administration, and, at any time, can come and search his most private apartments. In general, his authority, essentially considered, is no greater than that of a private person, unless he be of such abilities as to influence the whole council; then, indeed, his authority bears the sway; but it seldom happens that such persons are chosen. On his death, a formal enquiry is made, whether he has abused his power, whether, from a care of his own concerns, he neglected those of the public; whether he lived agreeably to his dignity, &c. If found guilty of any thing alleged to his charge, his heirs are fined in proportion to the nature of the crime. However, the ducal dignity is solicited, and the person duly elected is not to decline it. On ascension-day, the doge, or, in case of illness, the vice doge, who is always one of the six consiglieri, performs the annual frivolous ceremony of marrying the Adriatic Sea, in a barge pompously gilt and carved, called the Bucentauro, on board of which are also the signoria and all foreign ministers. The patriarch having poured into it a quantity of holy water, which is said to prevent or allay any storms, the doge, through an aperture near his seat, drops into the sea a golden ring, of a few dollars' value, saying these words; *Desponsamus te, mare, in signum veri perpetuique dominii*; That is, We espouse thee, O sea, in token of a real and perpetual dominion over thee. In the grand council, all nobles of the age of twenty five years, may take their place, though some younger find means to obtain admittance. It usually meets on Sundays and holidays, in the large hall of the ducal palace, and, when all the nobility are present, consists of near 2,000 persons. The senate, or pregadi, are a committee of the grand council, by whom they are also chosen. This senate has the management of the most secret and important state affairs, as the making alliances and peace, declaring war, sending ambassadors, coining money, filling up offices, imposing taxes, &c. Next is the collegium, in which all public instruments directed to the state and doge, are read, audiences given to foreign ministers, and other matters of importance transacted. It consists of the doge, six councillors, &c. the three Capi della quarantia or minute for presidents of

the quarantia, or court of forty), the six savi-grandi, (or the chief officers of state) the five savi di terra firma, (or the military officers) the five savi degli ordini, (who, though conductors of sea affairs, are here little more than mute spectators.) Of these three great assemblies, the presidentship is lodged in the signoria, or il consiglietto, composed of the doge and his six counsellors, who are, as it were, the wardens of the people, one being chosen from every Sestieria, or sixth part of the city. The procurators of St. Mark have not only the the inspection of the church of St. Mark, its library, and the records of the republic, but likewise manage all affairs relating to the poor, together with wills, guardianships, redemption of christian slaves, and bringing over-rigid creditors to a reasonable composition. Their number never exceeds nine: their office is of great authority and during life, and it is out of them that the doge is generally chosen. Titular, or extraordinary procurators of St. Mark, are more numerous; the republic gladly selling these titles in a public scarcity of money. Il consiglio di dieci, is a high penal court, which consists of ten counsellors, the doge, who is president, and his six consiglieri. With regard to the state of religion and the clergy in the countries of the republic, the established religion is the Roman Catholic; but Greeks, Armenians and Jews, are allowed the public exercise of their worship, and protestants, observing privacy, remain unmolested. At the head of the church-government is the the patriarch of Venice, the chief ecclesiastic in the republic. He is always a noble Venetian, and chosen by the senate; and though confirmed by the pope, must, in all other respects, be independent of the papal chair. The territories of the republic are under governors chosen out of the nobility, who are changed at the expiration of a certain term of years. The commander in chief of an intire province, is called proveditore generale, or governatore. In a large town is a podesta and castellano; and the military affairs are managed by a capitano. Appeals from the inferior courts in the town are carried to the quarantia civile at Venice, or civil court of forty persons. The annual revenue of the republic is computed at 8,200,000 ducats, and is under the direction of three governatori dell'Entrate. In war-time, both the nobles and the other subjects, even the doge, contribute proportionably to their incomes towards defraying the public expences. The states of Italy subject to the Venetians, are the Dogado, the Paduan, the Polesine di Rovigo, the Veronese, the Vicentin, the Bressan, the Bergamasco, the Cremasco, the Trevigiano, the Feltrin, the Bellunese, the Cad[illegible], Great part of Friuli and Istria; to th[illegible] may be added a part of Dalmatia, the is[illegible] of Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, Paxu, A[illegible] tipaxu, and some others. The numbe[illegible] inhabitants in the the city of Venice [illegible] mated at 160,000, and, of the whole [illegible] at 2,500,000. Venice is situated [illegible] miles N. Rome. *Long.* 30. E. Ferro. *L* 45. 28. N.

Venice, Gulf of. See *Adriatic.*

Venizy, a town of France, in the dep[illegible] ment of the Yonne, and chief place [illegible] a canton in the district of St. Floren[illegible] 1 league N St. Florentin.

Venlo, a town of the duchy of Gue[illegible]l land, situated on the east side of the Me[illegible] takes its name from the two Flemish w[illegible] *Veenen* and *Loo*, which signify a low m[illegible] dow. Before the year 1343, it was [illegible] a small town, when Renaud II, [illegible] of Gueldres, fortified it, and gav[illegible] the title and privileges of a city. It [illegible] only one parish church, which is de[illegible] to St. John. In the year 1512, Ma[illegible] of Austria, aunt to the emperor Cha[illegible] was constrained to raise the siege after [illegible] teen weeks, by the brave resistance of [illegible] citizens, who, with their governor C[illegible] de Swartzenburg, supported the pa[illegible] Charles d'Egmont, duke of Gueldres. V[illegible] soon after surrendered to the em[illegible] upon honourable terms; but did not continue under Spain, for the Hol[illegible] seized it in the year 1568, at the be[illegible] of their revolt. In the year 1[illegible] prince of Parma having taken Grave[illegible] to invest Venlo, which surrendered [illegible] pitulation. The prince left a garri[illegible] Italians and Germans; but the ci[illegible] hating the former, contrived with the[illegible] ter to drive them away; and when [illegible] had done this, they drove away the G[illegible] mans likewise. They continued nev[illegible] less in obedience to Spain, particular[illegible] 1597, against the troops of the Pr[illegible] Orange, who endeavoured to surpr[illegible] town by means of some boats filled [illegible] soldiers, which entered in the night[illegible] were repulsed, with great loss. The D[illegible] made themselves masters of it in 163[illegible] kept it till 1637, when it was retak[illegible] the cardinal infant. This city was ta[illegible] in 1702, by the army of the allies, [illegible] the command of the prince of Nassau[illegible] bruck. Fort St. Michael, situated [illegible] other side of the Meuse, was carried, [illegible] in hand, the eighteenth of September[illegible] the greater part of the French [illegible] found there put to death. The [illegible] capitulated on the twenty-third, a[illegible] garrison, which consisted of 1160 [illegible] marched out by the breach, on the tw[illegible] sixth, and was conducted to Antwerp[illegible] the year 1715, it was ceded to the [illegible]

Ger-

General, by the barrier treaty. In this town was made the firſt trial of bombs, about the year 1588; and they were firſt uſed by Alexander Farneſe, duke of Parma, at the ſiege of Watchtendonck not long after: twelve miles NNE. Ruremond, and 22 NW. Duſſeldorp. *Long.* 23. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51 27. N.

Venoſa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Matera. It contains ſeven churches, and ſeven convents: nine miles NNW. Acerenza, and twenty-five WNW. Matera. *Long.* 33. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 58. N.

Vent, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the South Tyne.

Venta Cibay (La), a town of Spain in the province of Guipuſcoa, two leagues from Trevigno.

Venta de Cruz, a ſea-port town of America, on the Iſthmus of Darien, on the river Chagre, where the merchandize from Panama is put on board barks to be conveyed to Porto Bello: 20 miles N. Panama.

Ventalda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 34 miles SE. Jonkioping.

Ven-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ten miles SSW. Hoei-tcheou.

Ventes les Grandes, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: three leagues NW. Neufchâtel, and 3½ SE. Eu.

Ventôle (La), a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bethune: three leagues NE. Bethune, and 4 W. Aire.

Ventotiano, an iſland near the coaſt of Italy, in the Mediterranean: ſeventeen miles W. Iſchia. *Long.* 31. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 53. N.

Ventry, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, with a harbour open to Dingle bay: five miles SW. Dingle.

Venzone, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuly, on the Tajamento: 18 miles NW. Friuli, and 32 ENE. Belluno.

Ver dz Gard, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzès: two leagues E. Uzès.

Vera, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre: twenty-five miles N. Pamona.

Vera, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: thirty-four miles NE. Almeria, and 80 E. Grenada. *Long.* 14. 43. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

Vera, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Gulf of Salonichi, near the mouth of the Vardar.

Vera Cruz, a ſeaport of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Tlaſcala, with a ſecure harbour, defended by a fort, upon a rock of a neighbouring iſland, called *St. John d'Alva*, in the Gulf of Mexico. This is a place of very great extent, and perhaps one of the moſt conſiderable in Spaniſh America for trade, it being the natural centre of the American treaſure, and the magazine of all the merchandize ſent from New Spain, or of that tranſported hither from Europe. It receives a prodigious quantity of Eaſt-India goods over land from Acapulco, brought from the Philippine Iſles. Upon the annual arrival of the flota here from Old Spain, a fair is opened, which laſts many weeks, when this place may be ſaid to be immenſely rich. Its ſituation is unhealthy, from the bogs round it, and the barrenneſs of the ſoil. Vera Cruz having been taken and plundered ſeveral times by the Buccaneers, the Spaniards have built forts, and placed centinels along the coaſt: their ordinary garriſon conſiſting only of 60 horſe and two companies of foot: 60 leagues ESE. Mexico, and 38 ESE. Pueblo de los Angelos. *Long.* 79. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 5. N.

Vera Cruz (Old), a ſeaport of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Tlaſcala. This is the port where Cortez landed in the year 1518: five leagues N. Vera Cruz, and thirty-five E. Puebla de los Angelos.

Vera Paz, a province of North America, in the government of Mexico, bounded on the north by the province of Chiapa, on the eaſt by the bay and province of Honduras, on the ſouth by Guatimala, and on the weſt by Soconuſco, about forty leagues in length, and twenty-four in breadth. In one part of the country the air is healthy, in the other not. The country is ſubject to earthquakes, thunder, and nine months' rain. The ſoil is mountainous, yielding little corn, but abounding in forefts of cedar, &c. in which are many wild beaſts. The principal commodities are drugs, cocoa, cotton, wool, honey, &c.

Vera Paz, or *Coban*, a town of North America, and capital of the province of Vera Paz, in the government of Mexico, ſituated on a river, which runs to the Bay of Honduras. *Long.* 73. 28. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

Verabadurgam, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: eight miles WSW. Caveripatam.

Veragua, a province of North America, in the government of Mexico, bounded on the north by the gulph of Mexico, on the eaſt

east by the province of Darien, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by Costa Rica. This coast was first discovered by Columbus, in the year 1503, to whom it was granted, with the title of duke. To the river now called *Veragua*, he gave the name of *Verdes-aguas*, on account of the green colour of its water; or, according to others, because the Indians called it by that name, in their language. But however that may be, it is from this river that the province derives its name. In 1538, the captains Gasper d'Espinosa and Diego de Alvirez, renewed the discovery by land; but, being repulsed by prince Urraca, were obliged to content themselves with a settlement in the neighbourhood; and even here the Spaniards were not able to maintain their ground against the frequent incursions of the Indians; so that finding the absolute necessity of a stronger settlement, they built the city Santa Fé, on the spot where it now stands.

Verai, a river of Spain, which runs into the Aragon.

Veramally, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic: eighteen miles S. Tritchinopoly.

Verapatchy, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore: twenty miles WNW. Dindigul.

Verbas, a river of Bosnia, which runs into the Save, 25 miles NNE. Banjaluka.

Verbeliet, a town of Hungary: six miles SW. Erlau.

Verberie, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Crespy, near it is a medicinal spring: three leagues S. Compiegnre, and three NW. Crespy.

Verbo, a town of Hungary: sixteen miles NW. Leopolstadt.

Verbosania, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia: thirty miles S. Serajo.

Verbovetz, a town of Croatia, at the conflux of the Csernets and Glocovia: seven miles NE. Ivanitz, and twenty-eight S. Varasdin.

Verbro Aa, a river of Denmark, in North Jutland, which runs into the sea, six miles WNW. Hioring.

Verbroeck, a town of Flanders: eight miles ESE. Hulst.

Vercel, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ornans: 3½ leagues NE. Ornans, and five E. Besançon.

Vercelli, a city of Italy, and capital of a considerable lordship, which had once its particular lords. It is situated in a place where the Sessia receives the Cerva. Its ancient name was *Vercellæ*. After the decline of the Roman empire, it became a republic; from that state it fell under dukes of Milan, and last of all was given as a marriage-portion to Amadeus III, duke of Savoy. It was well fortified by Charles Emanuel II, and furnished with a strong garrison. In the year 1638, it was taken [illegible] the Spaniards, who kept it twenty-[illegible] years. In the year 1704, the garrison [illegible] lied out, and surprised the French, at O[illegible]gio; but the same year was taken [illegible] duke of Vendôme, after a brave de[illegible] The duke of Savoy attempted to re[illegible] without success, and the French de[illegible] the fortifications, before they restored [illegible] is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the [illegible] bishop of Milan. There are two ch[illegible] which are called cathedral, and twelve [illegible] two abbies, nineteen convents of both [illegible] three provostships, two priories, three [illegible] houses, and five hospitals; the i[illegible] are about 20,000: thirty miles SW. [illegible] and thirty-eight NE. Turin. *Long.* [illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 17. N.

Verchen, a town of Germany, in [illegible] circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior [illegible]merania: six miles SW. Demmin.

Verchodverskoi, a town of Russia, in [illegible] government of Viatka: 40 miles N. [illegible]

Verchoianskoi, an ostrog of Russia, in [illegible] government of Irkutsk, on the Yana. [illegible] 148. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 40. N.

Verchokizilskoi, a fort of Russia, in the [illegible]vernment of Upha, at the union of the [illegible] and Ural: forty miles S. Verchourask.

Vercholensk, a town of Russia, in [illegible] government of Irkutsk, on the Lena: [illegible] miles SSW. Kirensk, and 120 N. Ir[illegible] *Long.* 123. 20. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Verchotomskoi, a town of Russia, in [illegible] government of Kolivan: thirty-two [illegible] NNW. Mungatzkoi.

Verchoture, a town of Russia, in the p[illegible]vince of Ekaterinburg, near the river [illegible] This was the first town which the R[illegible] built in Siberia. It has four churches [illegible] two convents, besides chapels; and is the [illegible] of a bishop: 120 miles N Ekaterin[illegible] *Long.* 78. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 45. N.

Verchovagskoi, a town of Russia, [illegible] government of Vologda, on the Vaga: [illegible] eight miles S. Vielsk.

Verchouralsk, a town of Russia, in the [illegible]vernment of Upha, on the Ural: 120 [illegible] SE. Upha. *Long.* 77. E. Ferro. *L*[illegible] 36. N.

Verden, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Westphalia, and capital of a co[illegible] the same name, on the Allier, which [illegible] itself here into two branches, the sm[illegible] which lies near the town, and is at p[illegible] only frequented by the ships going up [illegible] down the Allier. About the year [illegible] Verden was surrounded with a rampart, afterwards divided into the Old and [illegible] Town, each of which had a magistr[illegible] its own; but, in the year 1667, th[illegible] ference was wholly removed, and both [illegible] united into one body, under the [illegible]

fracy. In the town are four churches and a Latin ſchool: fifty ſix miles SSW. Hamburg, and forty NW. Hanover. *Long.* 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 58.

Verden, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north and weſt by the duchy of Bremen, and on the eaſt and ſouth by the duchy of Lunenburg; about twenty-four miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. This duchy conſiſts for the moſt part of heath and barren dry land, as alſo of foreſts; but on the rivers Weſer and Aller, is good marſh-land. The Aller waters almoſt all of the ſoutherly, and the Weſer a part only of the weſterly boundaries of the country. Verden was formerly a biſhopric, founded by Charlemagne. The firſt, the firſt biſhop thereof, was an Engliſhman; but John Frederick, the laſt biſhop, was of the royal houſe of Denmark, and afterwards, under the name of Frederick III. arrived to be king of Denmark and Norway. At the peace of Weſtphalia, in the year 1648, the crown of Sweden obtained the biſhopric as a duchy, at which time lieutenant general Patkul was alſo inveſted with the prefecturate of Verden, and Count Konigſmark with that of Rotenburg. In the year 1712, the Danes invading the duchy of Bremen, the inhabitants of Brunſwick-Lunenburg poſſeſſed themſelves of the city of Verden, on account of the plague raging in the former; and, together with a part of the duchy of Bremen, it was brought within the line made againſt its farther ravaging. In the year 1715, by virtue of an alliance concluded at Wiſmar, it was given together with Bremen, by the king of Denmark, to the electoral houſe of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, ſuch ceſſion being alſo confirmed again, in the year 1719, by the crown of Sweden. The rate of the empire is five rix-dollars and fifteen groſchen, or monthly 120 florins, and to the chamber-court, for each term, eighty-one rixdollars fourteen kruitzers and a half. This duchy has the ſame religion with the duchy of Bremen. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

Verde, a town of the iſland of Corſica, in the diſtrict of Cervionne.

Verdon, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia: fifteen miles S. Dantzig.

Verdon, a river of France, which runs into the Durance, at Pertuis, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône.

Verdun, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meuſe. Before the revolution, the capital of the province, called *Verdunois*, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Treves. It is large, populous, and conſiſts of three parts, the Upper, Lower, and New Town. Excluſive of the fortifications, this place is farther defended by a fine citadel. The biſhop, before the city and diſtrict were annexed to the crown of France, was a prince of the empire, and afterwards ſtyled himſelf ſuch, as alſo earl of Verdun. Excluſive of the cathedral in this city, are one collegiate and nine pariſh churches, ſix abbies, and one college. Verdun was formerly an Imperial city. In the year 1552, it put itſelf under the protection of France, and in 1648, fell abſolutely under its power. The proper biſhopric of Verdun, or the diſtrict over which the biſhop had a juriſdiction, ſubordinate to France, was compoſed of 106 pariſhes. This town was ſummoned by the duke of Brunſwick, on the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1792, ſoon after the ſurrender of Longwy; M. Beaurepaire, the governor, was deſirous of defending the town to the laſt moment; but the municipal officers were determined in favour of a capitulation, and there was imminent danger that the ſoldiers would be attacked by an enemy within, as well as without. The governor, therefore, after much oppoſition, finding himſelf completely out-voted, drew a piſtol, and ſhot himſelf dead upon the ſpot. The conſequence was, that the garriſon capitulated, and the Pruſſian troops entered, on the 2d of September, but did not hold it long, for the garriſon placed there ſurrendered on capitulation, to General Dillon, on the 12th of October, in the ſame year: eleven leagues NW. Toul, and eight N. Bar-le-Duc. *Long.* 23. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 9. N.

Verdun, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: fifteen miles W. Jaca.

Verdun, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: two leagues NE. Caſtelnaudary, and five WNW. Carcaſonne.

Verdun ſur Garonne, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenada: four leagues SSE. Caſtel-Saraſin, and ſix NNW. Toulouſe.

Verdun ſur Saône, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons-ſur-Saône, ſituated at the conflux of the Saône and the Doubs: three leagues NE. Châlons, and three and a half E. Chagny. *Long.* 22. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 54. N.

Vere, a river of England, in the county of Herts, which runs into the Colne: two miles SE. from St. Alban's.

Vere, a county on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Jamaica.

Vereia, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, the ſee of a Greek metropolitan: 115 miles E. Valona, and forty-eight W. Salonichi.

Vererra, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow: fifty-ſix miles WSW. Moſcow. *Long.* 53. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 18. N.

Veres, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: eighty miles NNW. Kola.

Veresmar, a town of Hungary: twelve miles E. Munkacz.

Verfeil, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulouſe: three leagues and a half ENE. Toulouſe, and ſix and a half NW. Revel.

Vergantinas, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 20 miles SW. Corunna.

Vergara, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: ſeven miles S. Toloſa.

Verges, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: ten miles E. Gerona.

Vergoraz, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Dalmatia: twenty miles E. Narenta.

Vergy, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon: ten miles SSW. Dijon.

Verin, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: twenty miles SE. Orenſe.

Verina, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Cumana, ſituated on a gulf of the Atlantic, celebrated for its tobacco: forty-five miles E. Cumana.

Verlanga, or *Berlanga*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Duero, a little below Almazan.

Vermand, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Quentin. Before the revolution, the capital of a diſtrict in Picardy, called *Vermandois*: two leagues W. St. Quentin, and 2¼ E. Péronne.

Vermantes, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: two leagues NW. Bourgeuil.

Vermanton, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre: four leagues NW. Avalon, and four SE. Auxerre.

Vermejo, a river of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, which runs into the Parana, at its conflux with the Paraguay.

Vermillion Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 93. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 40. N.

Vermillion Point, a peninſula in Lake Michigan, which ſeparates Green Bay from the other part of the lake: twenty-three leagues long, and from one to three wide.

Vermillion Sea, ſee *California*.

Vern, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perigueux: ten miles S. Perigueux, and 14 NE. Bergerac.

Vern, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Segre: two leagues S. Segré, and four NW. Angers.

Vern, or *Vernde*, or *Werna*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in biſhopric of Paderborn: two miles WNW. Salzkoden.

Vernamo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 35 miles NW. Wexio.

Vernantois, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lons le Saunier: one league S. Lons le Saunier, and two N. Orgelet.

Vernaſſa, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: five miles SW. Spezza.

Verne, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaume les Dames: one league N. Beaume les Dames, and 6 W. Clerval.

Vernet, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Prades: one league and a half S. Prades.

Vernet le Bas, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne: two leagues and a half N. Digne.

Verneuil, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Eure. This town was taken from the king of England, by the French, and ceded to that kingdom by treaty, before the reſt of Normandy was taken, and continued for ſome time annexed to France. It again fell into the hands of the Engliſh, but was finally taken by the troops of Charles VII. in the year 1449: ſix leagues W. Dreux, and ſeven S. Evreux. *Long.* 18. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

Verneuil, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmarault: four leagues E. Montmarault, and five S. Moulins.

Verni, a town of Italy, in the republic of Lucca: twelve miles N. Lucca.

Vernio, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany; eleven miles NW. Piſtoya.

Verniſſon, a river of France, which runs into the Loing, near Montargis.

Vernoil, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: 4½ leagues SE. Baugé.

Vernon, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evreux, on the ſouth ſide of the Seine: five leagues NE. Evreux, and five ESE. Louviers.

Vernonburg, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: eleven miles W. Savanna.

Vernoux, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of

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canton, in the district of Mezen: 4½ leagues S. Tournon, and 3½ N. Privas.

Verdi, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, the see of a bishop, under the pope; it contains eight churches and three convents: three miles S. Alatri.

Verm, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sens: five miles SSE. Sens.

Verona, a city of Italy, and capital of the Veronese, the see of a bishop, situated on the Adige. It is fortified in the ancient manner, and defended by three castles; two of which, namely, St. Felix and St. Pietro, stand on a hill; and the third, called Il Castello Vecchio and a kind of citadel, lies in the plain along the river Adige, which runs through the city, and over which are four stone bridges; whereof the principal, near the last-mentioned castle, is 348 feet long. The city makes a better appearance by its delightful outlets than within, most of the streets being narrow, crooked, and dirty, and the houses but mean. The number of its inhabitants is now computed to amount to about 50,000, but formerly was much greater. The best street is that called Corso, which is pretty long. The cathedral is an old building. One of the fifty churches is that of St. Georgio, belonging to the Benedictines. The palace which the society, or academy, of Philharmonics assemble, as all the society of the city, in order to the revival and improvement of martial exercises, is remarkable, particularly on account of the great collection of all the ancient inscriptions and monuments in the Hetrurian, Punic, Egyptian, Greek, and Latin languages, either found or brought here for a great many years past. The largest square in the city is the Piazza d'Armi, in which is a marble vase, representing the city of Venice. In the Palazzo della Regione, or the Guildhall, are the statues of five illustrious natives of Verona, namely, Catullus, Æmilius Macer, Cornelius Nepos, the elder Pliny, and Vitruvius; but the most valuable piece of antiquity here, is the celebrated Roman amphitheatre, which so far exceeds all others, in steps, or seats, on which the people sat, is still entire; though, in reality, but little of it appears ancient, having been carefully repaired, from time to time, at the public expence. The learned count Maffei computed, that it held 22,184 spectators: the outward wall and the upper story are still standing. Near this city is a delightful place, called *Campus Martius*, at present used for the annual fair; it is constructed in a triangular form, with four gates, and in the centre, along the stands and booths, which are placed in a direct line, one may see all the four gates. The trade of this city is not improved as it might be, by supplying other countries with the medicinal plants growing on Monte Balbo, olives, oil, wine, and very good linen, silk, and woollen stuffs. The Scaligeri were lords of this city for 170 years; and one of them, for his greater security, and to keep the city in awe, built the Castello Vecchio, and the large stone bridge. In 1387, Galeasso Maria, first duke of Milan, drove out the Scaligeri, and usurped the sovereignty of this city; but, in the year 1409, the Venetians became masters of it: sixty miles W. Venice, and eighteen NNE. Mantua. *Long.* 28. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 24. N.

Veronese, a province of Italy, so called from its capital, Verona, bounded on the north by the Trentin, on the east by the Vicentin, on the south and south-west by the Mantuan, and on the west by the lake of Garda; about fifty miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of silk, corn, wine, oil, and the most delicious fruits. The Veronese was anciently a Roman colony; afterwards it made a part of Lombardy. After divers revolutions, it became the property of the House of Este, from whence it fell to the dukes of Milan; and in the year 1409 to the Venetians.

Verovitza, a town of Sclavonia: thirty-six miles SSE. Canischa, and fifty-two NW. Eizek.

Verpillière (La), a town of France, in the department of the Isere: 5 miles SE. Lyons, and 4½ NE. Vienne.

Verrana, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: ten miles SSE. Oria.

Verrez, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aosta, situated at the foot of a hill, on a stream of water, which divides into three branches, traversing the town on both sides, and the centre. The inhabitants have no other ramparts than the neighbouring mountains, and no other fosses than the beds of the rivers, made by nature: the houses are about 150 in number. In the most elevated part is a square fortress, built on a sharp rock, surrounded with a wall of stone, a parapet, and a good rampart, which surrounds the fortress and the gate of entrance, so that no one can arrive at this gate till they have passed the rampart and a drawbridge upon the fosse. When the bridge is up, the fortress is supposed to be impregnable, being surrounded on all sides with frightful precipices, while the access is only by narrow passes in the vally, which a small garrison can obstruct, and annoy the enemy far and near. fifteen miles SSE. Aosta, and thirty-five N. Turin.

Verrieres,

Verrieres, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mont Morillon: 4½ leagues SE. Poitiers, and 4 W. Mont Morillon.

Verrieres, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Menehould: one league S. St. Menehould.

Verrières, a town of Swiſſerland, in the principality of Neufchâtel, on the borders of France; the environs are celebrated for excellent cheeſe: ſix miles ENE. Pontarlier, and twenty WSW. Neufchâtel.

Verro, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga: 124 miles NE. Riga. *Long.* 45. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 10. N.

Verrucola (La), a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: four miles E. Piſa.

Verruye, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maixent: 2½ leagues NNW. St. Maixent, and 2½ SSW. Partenay.

Vers-en-Montagne, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arbois: ſix leagues NE. Lons le Saunier.

Verſailles, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe. In the beginning of the laſt century, it was a ſmall village, when Louis XIII built here a hunting-ſeat, which Louis XIV enlarged into a palace, in a foreſt ten leagues in circumference, which became a place of frequent reſidence of the royal family till the revolution. The palace is magnificent, with beautiful gardens, adorned with ſtatues, canals, fountains, &c. and a park, five miles in circumference, ſurrounded with a wall. Since the revolution, it has been erected into a biſhop's ſee: three poſts SW. Paris. *Long.* 19. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 49. N.

Verſailles, a town of the United States of America, in Kentucky: ten miles SE. Frankfort.

Verſicka, a town of Luſatia: twenty miles NNW. Vi Palanka.

Verſitz, a town of Hungary: twenty miles NNW. Vi Palanka.

Verſmold, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſburg: ten miles NW. Bielefeld.

Verſoix, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, on the ſide of the lake of Geneva. In the year 1768, an attempt was made by the duke de Choiſeul to form a harbour, in oppoſition to Geneva, and great ſums expended for that purpoſe, but it was ſoon after neglected: ſix miles SE. Gex, and five N. Geneva.

Verſoix (La), or *Verſoy*, a river which riſes in France, and runs into the Lake of Geneva at Verſoy.

Verſoy (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 6 leagues N. Grenoble.

Verſoy, a town of Savoy, in the county of Tarentaiſe: four miles N. St. Maurice.

Vert, a river of France, which runs into the Gave of Oleron.

Vert, a river of France, which runs into the Lot, near Cahors.

Vert St. Denis, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melun: one league NW. Melun.

Vertaiſon, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Billom: one league NW. Billom, and 3 E. Clermont.

Verte Bay, a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, between Nova Scotia and New Brunſwick, on the North Coaſt. *Long.* 63. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. N.

Verte Bay, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

Verteillac, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riberac: 3 leagues N. Riberac.

Vertenegglio, a town of Iſtria: eleven m. S. Capo d'Iſtria.

Verteuil, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ruffec: one l. S. Ruffec, and 6½ N. Angoulême.

Verteuil, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonneins: 2 leagues NNE. Tonneins, and 3½ Marmande.

Vertou, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chêtau: 1 league NE. Nantes.

Vertus, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons ſur Marne: five leagues SW. Châlons, and 7 S. Reims.

Verruda, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Iſtria: four miles S.

Verwic, ſee *Werwic*.

Verviers, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, ſituated on the river Weze, in the midſt of Franchimont. It was anciently a burg, when the French were maſters of the burg, they compelled the inhabitants of Verviers to demoliſh the walls. Its court of juſtice is compoſed of a mayor and ſeven echevins, appointed by the biſhop of Liege. The magiſtrates are two burgomaſters

gent, who govern the police; two old burgomasters, seven commissaries, and four common council, who are chosen under the influence of the bishop. The body of citizens is represented by seven commissaries, appointed by the magistrates, whose office is for life, independent of the bishop. The inhabitants carry on a very considerable manufacture in cloth, which they export to Germany, the northern parts of Europe, Italy, and Turkey: seventeen miles ESE. Liege. Long. 23. 26. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 34. N.

Vervins, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aisne. This place is known in history for a treaty of peace, concluded here in the year 1598, between Henry IV, king of France, and Philip II, king of Spain: four leagues NNE. Laon, and 20½ N. Paris. Long. 21. 35. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 50. N.

Vesanio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: three miles SW. Umbriatico.

Vesnola, a town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo, situated in a fruitful and salubrious air, near the Vratia. The country about it seems an agreeable garden, covered with fruit-trees, vines, corn, &c. It is surrounded with an ancient wall, and flanked with towers. It has two parish churches, besides several chapels of religious houses. It has also a castle, or palace: 2½ miles S. Saluzzo.

Vesne, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Reims: three miles SE. Reims.

Vesovo, a town of the island of Corsica: nine miles NE. La Porta.

Vesonte, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: three miles NW. St. Severina.

Vescovio, or *Vescovio di Sabina*, a town of Italy, in the province of Sabina: four miles S. Narni.

Vesco (La), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 14 miles WSW. Amalfi.

Vesire, a river of France, which runs into the Lignon, near its union with the Loire.

Vesle, a river of France, which runs into the Aisne, near Veilly.

Vesle, a river of France, which runs into the Saône, oppofite Varenne le Grand.

Vesly, see *Veilly*.

Vesoul, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the upper Saône, situated on a mountain, called *Mont de Vesoul*; near it is a medicinal spring: 5½ posts N. Besançon, and 43 SE. Paris.

Vesprin, a town of Hungary, the see of a bishop. This town was taken by count Tekely in the year 1683, and retaken by count de Mercy the following year. The fortifications were razed in the year 1701: fixteen miles SW. Stulweiſenburg, and thirty-two SSE. Raab.

Vessaux, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Coiron: three leagues SW. Privas.

Vessiegonsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver: forty-eight miles NNE. Tver. Long. 55. 20. E. Ferro. Lat. 58. 20. N.

Vessinch, a town of Bosnia: forty-four miles S. Bihacs, and fixty-eight S. Novi.

Vessitza, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: forty-four miles ENE. Chiarenza.

Vesubia, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Var, eight miles N. Nice.

Vesuvius, a volcanic mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, remarkable for its eruptions, recorded both in ancient and modern history. One which happened in the seventy-ninth year of the Christian æra, overwhelmed the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeia, when the elder Pliny lost his life. The principal eruptions of modern times, which have been recorded, happened in the years 1538, 1631, 1707, 1717, 1737, 1760, 1761, 1766, 1767, 1779, and 1794; of these, the first in 79, in 1631, and the last in 1794, appear to have been the most tremendous. In the year 1794, the mischief was considerable: the lava covered, and totally destroyed, 5000 acres of rich vineyards and cultivated land, and drove the inhabitants of Torre del Greco from the town, most of the houses being either buried, or so injured, as to be uninhabitable: the damage done to the vineyards by the ashes, likewise was immense: seven miles E. Naples.

Vetcrna, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: nine miles SW. Driſtra.

Veternitza, a river of Servia, which rises in the Karadagh Mountain, and runs into the Morava.

Vetlianskoi, a fort of Russia, on the Volga: thirty-two miles SE. Tchernoigar.

Vetluga, a river of Russia, which runs into the Volga, near Kozmodemianſk, in the government of Kazan.

Vetluga, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostrom, on a river of the same name: 140 miles E. Kostrom. Long. 63. 30. E. Ferro. Lat. 58. N.

Vetralla, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonia: nine miles S. Viterbo.

Vetscha, a town of Lusatia: twenty-eight miles SW. Guben, and forty-eight N. Dresden.

Vetticutty, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic: twenty-two miles WNW. Tritchinopoly.

Vettingen, a town and abby of Swifferland, in the county of Baden: 1¼ mile S. Baden.

Vevay, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Berne, near the Lake of Geneva, and the moſt conſiderable town of the Vaudois. This town was taken from the Houſe of Savoy in the year 1474, but reſtored ſoon after. In the year 1536 it was again taken, and has, from that time, been attached to Bern. It has a college for the inſtruction of youth, and two churches, one for the French, and the other for the German, language. The principal manufacture is that of hats; beſides which, the inhabitants carry on a large trade in cheeſe: ten miles E. Lauſanne. *Long.* 24. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 31. N.

Vendre (La), a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cerilly: 4½ leagues NW. Moulins, and 4 NE. Cerilly.

Veulles, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cany: three leagues NE. Cany, and four SW. Dieppe.

Vervey, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaune: four leagues NW. Beaune.

Vexin, before the revolution, a country of France, ſituated along the river Epte, which divided it into two parts, called *Vexin François*, and *Vexin Normand*. The principal towns of the former are Pontoiſe, Chaumont, and Magny, included in the department of the Oiſe. The capital of the latter was Giſors, in the department of the Eure.

Vexoe, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Laland. *Long.* 11. 41. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 58. N.

Veyne, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap: four leagues W. Gap, and four NNE. Serres.

Vez de Marban, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: eight miles N. Toro.

Vezederina, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: thirty-ſix miles SE. Viddin.

Vezelay, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avallon. In the year 1560, this town being in poſſeſſion of the Calviniſts, was beſieged by the troops of Charles IX, without ſucceſs, after the loſs of 1500 men. Theodore Beza was a native of Vezelay: two leagues and a half W. Avallon, and three E. Clamecy.

Vezelize, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meurte: four leagues S. Nancy, and four and a half SE. Toul. *Long.* 23. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

Vezenobre, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alais: two leagues SSE. Alais.

Vezère (La), a river of France, which runs into the Dordogne, at Limeuil.

Vezines, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonnerre: one league and a half N. Tonnerre.

Vezins, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cholet: two leagues and a half NE. Chollet, and two W. Vihiers.

Vezins, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Severac le Château: two leagues SW. Severac.

Vezouze, a river of France, which runs into the Meurte, about a league below Luneville.

Vezzano Pietroſo, a town of the iſland of Corſica: thirteen miles SE. Corte.

Uffenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: eighteen miles SSE. Wurzburg, and twenty-two NNE. Anſpach. *Long.* 10. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 27. N.

Uffiniac, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts: one league SE. St. Brieuc, and two WNW. Lamballe.

Uſholz, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine: ſeventeen miles SSW. Colmar, and thirteen NNW. Altkirch.

Ufnau, an iſland of Swifferland, in the Lake of Zurich; about a mile in circumference.

Uſter Geſten, a mountain of Swifferland in the canton of Berne: twenty-three m. S. Thun.

Ugento, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto. It was anciently populous, and the ſee of a biſhop; but the frequent ravages of the corſairs have much diminiſhed the number of inhabitants: ſeven miles and a half W. Aleſſano.

Ugoſt, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa: ſix miles SE. Rawa.

Ugh, a town of Hungary, near the Theiſs: thirty-two miles N. Zegedin, and ſixty-ſix SW. Debreczin.

Ugine, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 20 miles ESE. Chambery.

Ugie, a river of Scotland, which runs into the German Sea, about a mile N. from Peterhead.

Ugliani, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta: ſixteen miles ESE. Aoſta, and eight and a half N. Ivrea.

Uglich, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jaroſlavl, on the Volga: the principal trade is in leather and ſoap: 60 m. W.

W. Jaroſlavl. *Long.* 56. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* [illegible] N.

[illegible], a town of Sweden, in the province [illegible] Gothland: 16 miles S. Uddevalla.

[illegible], a town of Hungary: fourteen miles [illegible] Stulweiſenburg.

[illegible], or *Vogogna*, a town of Italy, in [illegible] principality of Piedmont, in the diſtrict [illegible] d'Oſcello, on the river Toſa: 15 miles [illegible] Arona, and 8 S. Domo d'Oſcello.

[illegible], a town and caſtle of Hungary: [illegible] miles N. Topoltzan.

[illegible], a town of Poland, in the palatinate [illegible]: 64 miles SW. Lemberg.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the circle [illegible], and principality of Bayreuth: [illegible] miles NW. Nuremberg, and ſixteen [illegible].

[illegible] river of Ruſſia, which runs into [illegible], near Malanova, in the govern- [illegible].

[illegible], a ſeaport town of Italy, in [illegible] of Lucca, and the only port of the [illegible]: twenty miles W. Lucca.

[illegible], a town of Italy, in the duchy of [illegible] 23 miles SSW. Mantua, and ten [illegible] Gonzella.

[illegible] *Tarn (Le)*, a town of France, in [illegible] partment of the Aveiron, and chief [illegible] canton, in the diſtrict of Milhaud, [illegible] the Tarn: three leagues SW. Mil- [illegible].

[illegible], a town of South America, in the [illegible] of Braſil, and juriſdiction of Rio [illegible].

[illegible], a mountain of Portugal, in the [illegible] of Alentejo: one league S. Evora.

[illegible], a town of Portugal, in the province [illegible]: four leagues S. Evora.

[illegible], a town of Spain, in the province of [illegible]: thirty miles ESE. Orenſe, and [illegible] SW. Aſtorga.

[illegible], a town of Spain, in the province [illegible], on the Ebro: ſixteen miles SW. [illegible], and twenty-one NW. Calahorra.

[illegible] *de Foz de Lima*, a ſeaport of Portu- [illegible] the province of Entre Duero e Minho, [illegible] on the north ſide of the Lima, near [illegible], containing two pariſhes, an hoſ- [illegible] ſeven convents, and about 7000 inha- [illegible]: the harbour is choked up, and only [illegible] of receiving ſmall veſſels: 3 leagues [illegible] W. Ponte de Lima, and 11 N. Oporto. [illegible] 10. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 41. N.

Vianden, or *Wyanden*, a town of the [illegible] of Luxemburg, called by the Ger- [illegible] *Vyenthal*, ſituated on the river Uren, [illegible] divides it into New and Old Town, [illegible] midſt of rocks and mountains. In Old Town is a caſtle, ſituated on a rock [illegible] prodigious height, where a garriſon is [illegible]. Vianden is a very ancient and illuſ- [illegible] comté, which comprehends forty vil- [illegible] and hamlets, which belonged to the houſe of Naſſau. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in the manufacturing of cloth and the tanning of leather: 18 miles NNE. Luxemburg, and 16 NW. Treves.

Ujandinſkoe Yaſaſchnoe, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Indigirda: 148 miles NNE. Zaſhiverſk. *Long.* 150. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 40. N.

Vianen, or *Vyanen*, a town of Holland, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Leck. It belonged anciently to the comtes of Caſemburg, from whom it paſſed to the houſe of Brederode, the heireſs of which brought it as a marriage-portion to the comte of Lippe, in the year 1666, by whom it was held as a ſovereignty, independent of the ſtates, till afterwards purchaſed by them. One of the privileges of being an aſylum for debtors it is ſaid ſtill to enjoy. It was taken by the French, in 1672, but abandoned two years after; but not before they had conſiderably damaged the fortifications: ſeven miles S. Utrecht, and thirty ENE. Rotterdam.

Vianina, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: twenty miles S. Piacenza.

Viano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: thirteen miles S. Piacenza.

Vianos, a town of Spain, in the New Caſtile: three miles S. Alcaraz.

Viareden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: one mile N. Schwedt, and forty-eight NE. Berlin.

Vias, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: 2 leagues NW. Agde.

Viaſdum, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa: ſixteen miles W. Rawa.

Viatka, a river of Ruſſia, which paſſes by Viatka, Orlov, Kotelnitch, &c. and runs into the Kama, forty miles E. Kazan.

Viatka, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of the government of Viatſkoe: 624 miles E. Peterſburg, and 440 ENE. Moſcow. *Long.* 68. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 25. N.

Viatſkoe, a government of Ruſſia; bounded on the north by the government of Vologda, on the eaſt by Permskoe, on the ſouth by Uphinskoe and Kazanskoe, and on the weſt by Koſtromskoi; 260 miles long, and from 80 to 180 broad. *Long.* 64. to 72. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 40. to 60. 25. N.

Viazma, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolensk: 76 miles ENE. Smolensk. *Long.* 52. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Viazniki, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir, on the Kliazma: fifty-two miles E. Vladimir. *Long.* 59. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

Viazovſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 36 miles ESE. Orenburg.

Viborg, or *Wiborg*, a city of Denmark, capital of a dioceſe, and all North Jutland, ſituated near the centre of the province, on a lake,

lake, called *Afmild*, which abounds in fiſh. It is one of the moſt ancient towns of the kingdom, and was formerly large and rich, containing, prior to the reformation, twelve churches, and ſix convents. At preſent, it is about two miles in circumference, and contains three pariſh churches. It is ſtill the reſidence of a governor, and the ſee of a biſhop; and a provincial court is held here every month for all North Jutland: in the year 1528, the reformation firſt began in this town. ſixty-two leagues N. Hamburg, and forty N. Sleſwick. *Long.* 9. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 32. N.

Viborg, a ſeaport town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, to which it gives name, in the Gulf of Finland; the ſee of a biſhop. This town was built in the year 1293, and was heretofore the capital of Carelia. Peter the Great having taken this town by capitulation, in the year 1710, improved its fortifications, which have ever ſince been kept in ſuch good condition, that Viborg may now be looked on as the bulwark of Ruſſia againſt Sweden. The principal exports are planks, tallow, pitch, and tar, for which the Engliſh are the greateſt cuſtomers: their imports are moſtly purchaſed from France and Holland, and are chiefly wine, ſpices, and ſalt: 360 miles SW. Archangel, and 68 NNW. Peterſburg. *Long.* 46. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 50. N.

Viborſkoi, a government of Ruſſia, of which Viborg is the capital; bounded on the north and weſt by Finland. on the ſouth by the Gulf of Finland and the government of Peterſburg, and on the eaſt by lake Ladoga and the government of Olonetz; its form is very irregular. Its extent from north to ſouth about 152 miles, where longeſt, in other places ſcarcely 60; its breadth from 60 to 100. *Long.* 44. to 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 15. to 62. 40. N.

Vibrais, or *Vibraye*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Calais: three leagues N. St. Calais, and ſeven E. le Mans.

Vibrato, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra, which runs into the Adriatic, two miles NNE. Giulia Nova.

Vic, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Meurte: 5 leagues E. Nancy, and 4 N. Luneville.

Vic, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, on the Gartempe: ſix leagues N. Montmortillon.

Vic Bigorre, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées: ſix leagues E. Pau, and three and a half N. Tarbe. *Long.* 17. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Vic en Carladez, or *Vic ſur la Cére*, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aurillac, ſituated at the foot of the Cantal, with a medicinal ſpring: ſeven leagues WSW. St. Flour, and three N. Aurillac.

Vic le Comte, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bi... About half a league from the town, is a medicinal ſpring, at the ſide of the Allier: ... leagues SW. Billom, and three and a ... SSE. Clermont.

Vic-deſſors, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon: ... leagues SW. Taraſçon, and ſeven SE. ... Girons.

Vic Fezenſac, a town of France, in ... department of the Gers, and chief pla... a canton, in the diſtrict of Auch: ... leagues S. Condom, and four and a ... NW. Auch.

Vic, or *Vicq*, a town of France, in ... department of the Indre: ſix leagues N. Chateauroux.

Vicarello, a town of Italy, in the P... monio, near the Lake of Bracciano, ... brated for its baths: three miles NW. B... ciano, and ſeventeen S. Viterbo.

Vicaro, a town of Italy, in the king... Naples, and province of Capitanata: ... miles SE. Volturara.

Vicegrad, or *Viſſegrad*, a town of H... gary, near the Danube, where was for... a caſtle, in which the crown of Hungary kept: nine miles SSE. Gran.

Vicenza, a city of Italy, and capital ... Vicentin, ſituated at the union of two rivers, in a plain, between two hills. ... celebrated architect, Andrea Palladio, born and lived here. Among the b... are ſeen ſeveral regular ſtately palaces, other elegant edifices, particularly the ... cil-houſe, the grandeur of which is ... tened by two very lofty columns, w... Mark's winged lion on one of them, ... the other the image of our Saviour. ... Monte della Pieta is a ſtately fabric, an... a very fine library. Of the churches, ... are fifty-ſeven in number, fourteen are chial, and twenty-nine conventual, with ... ral good hoſpitals. The cathedral ... the eye with nothing particular. The altar of the Dominican church is a auguſt piece of Palladio's architecture. alſo the beautiful convenient theatre ... building where the Academia Olym... meets. The ſeats are diſpoſed in the ma... the ancient amphitheatre, and the perſ... is ſurpriſingly beautiful, chiefly by rea... the many ſtatues of Roman emperors, ... ſome philoſophers. This academy ... ſociety of men of learning, who meet at ...

times, for the improvement of the Italian language. Of the ſame ſkilful architect is likewiſe the copy of the triumphal arch of the Campo Martio, without the city, erected for the embelliſhment of the public walk. The church della Madonna di Monte, on a mountain, without the city, is much frequented by pilgrims, and has a fine frontiſpiece, with a convent built cloſe by. The Scaligeri were once for a conſiderable time lords of this city; afterwards it paſſed through ſeveral hands; and, in 1304, was committed to the republic of Venice: thirty-five miles W. Venice, and forty NE. Mantua. *Long.* 29. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 31. N. 30,000. 1812.

Vicentin, a country of Italy, bounded on the north by the Tyroleſe, on the eaſt by the Treviſan, and the Paduan, on the ſouth by the Paduan, and on the weſt by the Veroneſe and Tyroleſe; about forty-five miles in length, and from ten to twenty-four in breadth. This territory was formerly a part of Lombardy, and ſo fertile that it may be called the garden and fleſh-market of Venice: Vicenza is the capital.

Vich, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby. *Long.* 94. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 20. N.

Vicherey, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchâteau: three leagues E. Neufchâteau, and three NW. Mirecourt.

Vichy, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cuſſet, on the Allier, near it are ſome medicinal ſprings: one league SW. Cuſſet.

Vciola, a river of Italy, which runs into the Trontino at Teramo, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra.

Vick, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 37 miles N. Uddevalla.

Vico, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: fourteen miles W. Vieſte.

Vico, a town of the iſland of Corſica, and capital of a diſtrict, as a French department. It is the cathedral of the biſhop of Sagona: 12 miles S. Calvi, and fifteen SW. Corte. *Long.* 26. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 5. N.

Vico, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Sorento. In the year 1794, this town was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake: five miles NW. Sorento.

Vico, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: ſeventeen miles SSE. Naples, and fourteen SSW. Lettere.

Vico di Pantano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: twelve miles SW. Capua.

Vicovaro, a town of Italy, in the Sabina: twenty miles ENE. Rome.

Vicq, ſee *Vic* and *Viq*.

Victor, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Peru, and juriſdiction of Arequipa.

Viddin, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. In the year 1689, it was taken and pillaged by the Imperialiſts; the year following it was retaken by the Turks, in whoſe poſſeſſion it has remained ever ſince: 356 miles NW. Conſtantinople, and 104. ESE. Belgrade. *Long.* 40. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 25. N.

Vidigal, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve: ſix leagues N. Sagres.

Vidigueira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: four leagues NE. Beja, and ſeven S. Evora.

Vidourle, a river of France, which runs into the Lake of Than, near Aignes Mortes.

Vidra, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: twelve miles N. Vique.

Vidropuſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver: twelve miles N. Torzok.

Vie, a river of France in the department of the Vendée, which runs into the ſea, near St. Gilles.

Vie, a river of France, in the department of the Calvados, which runs into the Dive; three miles NW. Crevecœur.

Viechtach, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: thirteen miles SE. Cham, and fourteen SSE. Furth.

Viedenbruck, or *Videnbrugge*, ſee *Viedenbruck*.

Viella, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: thirty-eight miles WNW. Urgel.

Vieille (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pau: ſeven leagues N. Pau.

Vielmur, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres, on the Agout: three leagues W. Caſtres, and four SE. Lavaur.

Vielſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda, on the Vaga: 156 miles NNE. Vologda. *Long.* 59. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 40. N.

Vienna, a city of Germany, capital of the archduchy of Auſtria, and ſee of an archbiſhop, ſituated on the right ſide of the Danube, where it receives a ſmall river, called *Vien*, which paſſes through the city and ſuburbs; near the place where ſtood the ancient Vindebona. The ſituation is pleaſant, for to the eaſt and north the country around is entirely level, but to the weſt and ſouth are ſeen a range of mountains, which are thick planted with trees and

east by the province of Darien, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by Costa Rica. This coast was first discovered by Columbus, in the year 1503, to whom it was granted, with the title of duke. To the river now called *Veragua*, he gave the name of *Verdes-aguas*, on account of the green colour of its water; or, according to others, because the Indians called it by that name, in their language. But however that may be, it is from this river that the province derives its name. In 1538, the captains Gasper d'Espinosa and Diego de Alvirez, renewed the discovery by land; but, being repulsed by prince Urraca, were obliged to content themselves with a settlement in the neighbourhood; and even here the Spaniards were not able to maintain their ground against the frequent incursions of the Indians; so that finding the absolute necessity of a stronger settlement, they built the city Santa Fé, on the spot where it now stands.

Veral, a river of Spain, which runs into the Aragon.

Veramally, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic: eighteen miles S. Tritchinopoly.

Verapatchy, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore: twenty miles WNW. Dindigul.

Verbas, a river of Bosnia, which runs into the Save, 25 miles NNE. Banjaluka.

Verbeliet, a town of Hungary: six miles SW. Erlau.

Verberie, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Crespy, near it is a medicinal spring: three leagues S. Compiegnre, and three NW. Crespy.

Verbo, a town of Hungary: sixteen miles NW. Leopolstadt.

Verbosania, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia: thirty miles S. Serajo.

Verbovetz, a town of Croatia, at the conflux of the Csernets and Glocovia: seven miles NE. Ivanitz, and twenty-eight S. Varasdin.

Verbro Aa, a river of Denmark, in North Jutland, which runs into the sea, six miles WNW. Hioring.

Verbroeck, a town of Flanders: eight miles ESE. Hulst.

Vercel, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ornans: 3½ leagues NE. Ornans, and five E. Besançon.

Vercelli, a city of Italy, and capital of a considerable lordship, which had once its particular lords. It is situated in a place where the Sessia receives the Cerva. Its ancient name was *Vercellæ*. After the decline of the Roman empire, it became a republic; from that state it fell under dukes of Milan, and last of all was given as a marriage-portion to Amadeus III, duke of Savoy. It was well fortified by Charles Emanuel II, and furnished with a strong garrison. In the year 1638, it was taken by the Spaniards, who kept it twenty-[illegible] years. In the year 1704, the garrison [illegible] lied out, and surprised the French, at O[illegible]gio; but the same year was taken by [illegible] duke of Vendôme, after a brave de[illegible]. The duke of Savoy attempted to re[illegible] without success, and the French de[illegible] the fortifications, before they restored it. [illegible] is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the [illegible] bishop of Milan. There are two ch[illegible] which are called cathedral, and twelve [illegible] two abbies, nineteen convents of both [illegible] three provostships, two priories, three [illegible] houses, and five hospitals; the inh[illegible] are about 20,000: thirty miles SW. [illegible] and thirty-eight NE. Turin. *Long.* [illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 17. N.

Verchen, a town of Germany, in [illegible] circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior P[illegible]merania: six miles SW. Demmin.

Verchodverskoi, a town of Russia, in [illegible] government of Viatka: 40 miles N. V[illegible]

Verchoianskoi, an ostrog of Russia, in [illegible] government of Irkutsk, on the Yana. *L*[illegible] 148. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 40. N.

Verchokizilskoi, a fort of Russia, in the [illegible]vernment of Upha, at the union of the [illegible] and Ural: forty miles S. Verchourask.

Vercholensk, a town of Russia, in [illegible] government of Irkutsk, on the Lena: [illegible] miles SSW. Kirensk, and 120 N. Irk[illegible] *Long.* 123. 20. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Verchotomskoi, a town of Russia, in [illegible] government of Kolivan: thirty-two [illegible] NNW. Mungatzkoi.

Verchoture, a town of Russia, in the p[illegible]vince of Ekaterinburg, near the river T[illegible] This was the first town which the R[illegible] built in Siberia. It has four churches [illegible] two convents, besides chapels; and is the [illegible] of a bishop: 120 miles N. Ekater[illegible] *Long.* 78. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 45. N.

Verchovagskoi, a town of Russia, [illegible] government of Vologda, on the Vaga: [illegible] eight miles S. Vielsk.

Verchouralsk, a town of Russia, in the [illegible]vernment of Upha, on the Ural: 120 [illegible] SE. Upha. *Long.* 77. E. Ferro. *L*[illegible] 36. N.

Verden, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Westphalia, and capital of a c[illegible] the same name, on the Allier, which [illegible] itself here into two branches, the smal[illegible] which lies near the town, and is at p[illegible] only frequented by the ships going u[illegible] down the Allier. About the year [illegible] Verden was surrounded with a rampart, [illegible] afterwards divided into the Old and S[illegible] Town, each of which had a magistr[illegible] its own; but, in the year 1667, th[illegible] ference was wholly removed, and both [illegible] united into one body, under the [illegible]

…fragy. In the town are four churches and a Latin ſchool: fifty ſix miles SSW. Hamburg, and forty NW. Hanover. *Long.* 26. … E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 58.

Verden, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north and weſt by the duchy of Bremen, and on the eaſt and ſouth by the duchy of Lunenburg; about twenty-four miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. This duchy conſiſts for the moſt part of heath and other dry land, as alſo of foreſts; but on the rivers Weſer and Aller, is good marſh-land. The Aller waters almoſt all of the ſoutherly, and the Weſer a part only of the weſterly boundaries of the country. Verden was formerly a biſhopric, founded by Charlemagne. Lothart, the firſt biſhop thereof, was an Engliſhman; but John Frederick, the laſt biſhop, was of the royal houſe of Denmark, afterwards, under the name of Frederick III. arrived to be king of Denmark and Norway. At the peace of Weſtphalia, in the year 1648, the crown of Sweden obtained the biſhopric as a duchy, at which time lieutenant general Patkul was alſo inveſted with the prefecturate of Verden, and Count Konigſmark with that of Rotenburg. In the year 1712, the Danes invading the duchy of Bremen, the inhabitants of Brunſwick-Lunenburg poſſeſſed themſelves of the duchy of Verden, on account of the plague raging in the former; and, together with a part of the duchy of Bremen, it was brought within the line made againſt its farther ravaging. In the year 1715, by virtue of an alliance concluded at Wiſmar, it was ſettled, together with Bremen, by the king of Denmark, to the electoral houſe of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, ſuch ceſſion being alſo confirmed again, in the year 1719, by the crown of Sweden. The rate of the empire is five hundred and fifteen foot, or monthly 120 rix-dollars, and to the chamber-court, for each foot, eighty-one rixdollars fourteen kruitzers and a half. This duchy has the ſame money with the duchy of Bremen. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

Verde, a town of the iſland of Corſica, in the diſtrict of Cervionne.

Verdon, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia: … miles S. Dantzig.

Verdon, a river of France, which runs into the Durance, at Pertuis, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône.

Verdun, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meuſe. Before the revolution, the capital of the province, called *Verdunois*, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Treves. It is large, populous, and conſiſts of three parts, the Upper, Lower, and New Town. Excluſive of its fortifications, this place is farther defended by a fine citadel. The biſhop, before the city and diſtrict were annexed to the crown of France, was a prince of the empire, and afterwards ſtyled himſelf ſuch, as alſo earl of Verdun. Excluſive of the cathedral in this city, are one collegiate and nine pariſh churches, ſix abbies, and one college. Verdun was formerly an Imperial city. In the year 1552, it put itſelf under the protection of France, and in 1648, fell abſolutely under its power. The proper biſhopric of Verdun, or the diſtrict over which the biſhop had a juriſdiction, ſubordinate to France, was compoſed of 106 pariſhes. This town was ſummoned by the duke of Brunſwick, on the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1792, ſoon after the ſurrender of Longwy; M. Beaurepaire, the governor, was deſirous of defending the town to the laſt moment; but the municipal officers were determined in favour of a capitulation, and there was imminent danger that the ſoldiers would be attacked by an enemy within, as well as without. The governor, therefore, after much oppoſition, finding himſelf completely out-voted, drew a piſtol, and ſhot himſelf dead upon the ſpot. The conſequence was, that the garriſon capitulated, and the Pruſſian troops entered, on the 2d of September, but did not hold it long, for the garriſon placed there ſurrendered on capitulation, to General Dillon, on the 12th of October, in the ſame year: eleven leagues NW. Toul, and eight N. Bar-le-Duc. *Long.* 23. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 9. N.

Verdun, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: fifteen miles W. Jaca.

Verdun, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: two leagues NE. Caſtelnaudary, and five WNW. Carcaſonne.

Verdun ſur Garonne, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenada: four leagues SSE. Caſtel-Saraſin, and ſix NNW. Toulouſe.

Verdun ſur Saône, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons-ſur-Saône, ſituated at the conflux of the Saône and the Doubs: three leagues NE. Châlons, and three and a half E. Chagny. *Long.* 22. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 54. N.

Vere, a river of England, in the county of Herts, which runs into the Colne: two miles SE. from St. Alban's.

Vere, a county on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Jamaica.

Verea, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, the ſee of a Greek metropolitan: 115 miles E. Valona, and forty-eight W. Salonichi.

Vereria, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow: fifty-ſix miles WSW. Moſcow. *Long.* 53. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 18. N.

in the diſtrict of Grenoble: three leagues S. Grenoble.

Vifalu, a town of Hungary: ſixteen miles SSE. Ketſkemet.

Vig, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz. *Long.* 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 30. N.

Vig, a river of Ruſſia, which paſſes through lake Vig, and runs into the White Sea, twenty miles S. Kemi.

Vigan (Le), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gard: twelve leagues WNW. Niſmes, and 7½ SW. Alais. *Long.* 21. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 59. N.

Vigaſio, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: ten miles S. Verona.

Vigenne, a river of France, which runs into the Saône, at Talmey.

Vigeois, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzerches, on the Vezere: 1½ league S. Uzerches.

Viger, an iſland in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway: ten miles round. *Long.* 6. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 35. N.

Vigevano, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and capital of a ſmall diſtrict lying between the Novareſe and the Lumelline, on the Teſin, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan: 13 miles SE. Novara, and eleven NE. Lumello.

Viggiano, a town of the iſland of Corſica, in the diſtrict of Tallano.

Vigles, a town and caſtle of Hungary: five miles SSE. Altſol.

Vignacourt, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: three leagues NW. Amiens.

Vignais, or *Vinbaes*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes: five leagues W. Braganca.

Vignoſy, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: five miles SSE. Potenza.

Vignory, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont: 3½ leagues S. Joinville, and 3½ N. Chaumont-en-Baſſigny.

Vignot, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Commercy, on the Meuſe: 5½ leagues E. Bar-le-Duc, and eight SSE. Verdun. *Long.* 23. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

Vignuola, or *Vignola*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: fifteen miles SE. Modena.

Vigny, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontoiſe: two leagues and a half W. Pontoiſe.

Vigo, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, ſituated on a bay of the Atlantic, defended by a fort on an eminence, but not capable of great reſiſtance. It has alſo an old caſtle, and ſtands in a very fruitful country. In the year 1702, the Engliſh and Dutch fleets forced their paſſage in, and made themſelves maſters of the Spaniſh plate-fleet, when juſt returned from America. In the year 1719, the Engliſh again got poſſeſſion of this place, but relinquiſhed it after raiſing contributions: ten miles NNW. Tuy, and thirty-eight W. by S. Orenſe.

Vigoer, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: twenty-five miles E. by S.

Vigolo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: fifteen miles S. Piacenza.

Vigoluano, a town of Italy, in the country of Piacenza: eight miles S. Piacenza.

Vigone, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: fourteen miles SSW. Turin, and ſix W. Carmagnola.

Vigoretzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: 20 miles E. Pudoſ.

Vigten, an iſland in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 11. 10. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 55. N.

Vigulone, a town of Italy, in the Parmeſan: fifteen miles SSW. Parma.

Vibely, a town of Hungary: ten miles NE. Patak.

Vibiers, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: ſix leagues and a half S. Angers, and ſix and a half W. Saumur. *Long.* 17. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 8. N.

Ujibo, a town of South America, in the juriſdiction of Guayaquil.

Vilaine, a river of France, which riſes near Ernée, in the department of the Mayenne, paſſes by Vitré, Chateaubourg, Rennes, Redon, Rieux, la Roche Bernard, &c. and runs into the Atlantic, three leagues below the laſt town.

Vilaines, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon ſur Seine.

Vilaſar, a town of Spain, on the eaſt coaſt of the province of Catalonia, ſeven miles W. Marara.

Vilaſk, a town of Hungary: eight miles N. Libeten.

Vilbel, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Katzenelbogen: four miles N. Franckfort on the Maine, and twenty-two ENE. Mentz.

Vilbel, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau-Munzenburg, on the Nidda: four miles E. by N. Franckfort on the Maine, and eight W. by N. Hanau.

Vilbeſtre, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: forty-three miles S. Salamanca.

Vilcas Cuaman, or *Bilcas*, a town of Peru, in the Ar-

America, and principal place of a juriſdiction of the ſame name, in the biſhopric of Guamanga. The air is temperate, and the country produces corn and fruit, and feeds abundance of cattle. The Indians are induſtrious, and employed in manufactures of different kinds of ſtuffs.

Villa Meritz, a town of Croatia: ſix miles S. Scrin.

Villa patty, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, ſeven miles WNW. Trinkamaly.

Villa, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the left ſide of the Ebro: nine leagues SE. Saragoſſa.

Villa, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 23 miles NW. Calmar.

Villa (La), a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Veragua, ſituated on the river Veragua, with a harbour fit to receive veſſels of 40 tons.

Villa, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: thirteen miles SSE. Pontremoli.

Villa Bella, a town of South America, in the vice-royalty of Braſil, and juriſdiction of Matto Groſſo.

Villa Boim, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: one league and a quarter SW. Elvas.

Villa Bona, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, on the Orio: two leagues from Toloſa.

Villa Boa, a town of South America, in the vice-royalty of Braſil, and juriſdiction of Goyas. *Long.* 33. 34. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. S.

Villacerf, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Troyes: two leagues and a half NW. Troyes.

Villa Cbam, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3½ leagues E. Coimbra.

Villa Cban, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: one league and a half NW. Barcelos.

Villa Clara, a town of the iſland of Cuba: twenty miles NW. Spiritu Santo.

Villaco, a town of the iſland of Corſica, in the diſtrict of Corte.

Villa de Conde, a ſeaport town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Aue: three leagues ESE. Barcelos, and four and a half N. Oporto. *Long.* 10. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 23. N.

Villa Diego, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Piſuerga: miles NNW. Burgos.

Villa Fallet, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Coni: five miles NNW. Coni.

Villa Fernanda, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: four leagues and a half E. Eſtremoz.

Villa Flor, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes: four leagues SE. Mondela.

Villa de Frades, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: four miles N. Beja.

Villa Franca, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: thirteen miles N. Mantua, and nine SW. Verona.

Villa Franca, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta: three miles SE. Aoſta.

Villa Franca, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: ſixteen miles SSW. Turin, and nine SW. Carmagnola.

Villa Franca, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Tormes: twenty-five miles S. Avila, and fifty NW. Toledo.

Villa Franca, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: three leagues S. Frias, and ten W. Burgos.

Villa Franca, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: ten miles E. Burgos.

Villa Franca, a ſeaport, and capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores Iſlands. It is the moſt ancient town in the whole iſland; and ſo called from its being at firſt a free port. Before its harbour lies an iſland, about a mile in circumference, and towards the ſea the town is defended by a fort and ſome other works. It conſiſts of 1813 hearths, has two pariſh churches and two convents.

Villa Franca, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twelve miles NW. Ponferrade, and fifty WSW. Leon.

Villa Franca, a ſeaport town, in the county of Nice, with two caſtles. The harbour is ſheltered by ſome lofty hills, founded in the year 1295, by Charles II, king of Naples, who was earl of Provence: the citadel was built by duke Emanuel Philibert. In the year 1691, it was taken by the French, who kept it till the year 1696, when it was reſtored to Savoy. In the year 1705, it was again taken by the French, and the garriſon, after a brave defence and honourable capitulation, conducted to Saorgio. In the year 1792, it was again taken by the French: one league E. Nice.

Villa Franca de Panades, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, and principal place of a viguery: twenty miles SW. Barcelona, and twenty-four NE. Tarragona.

Villa Franca de Xira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the north ſide of the Tagus: five leagues NE. Liſbon.

Villa Frecbos, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: ſeven miles WNW. Rioſeco.

Villa Garcia, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: four miles N. Llerena.

Villa Harta, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the left ſide of the Guadiana: twelve leagues W. Civdad Real, and twenty-one SSW. Toledo.

Villa Hermoſa, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Tabaſco: fifteen leagues SW. Tabaſco.

Villa Hermoſa, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: fifteen miles WSW. Alcaraz.

Villa Hermoſa, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 24 miles N. Segorba.

Villa da Horta, a ſeaport town of Fayal, one of the Azores Iſlands; it is ſituated on the weſt coaſt, and has the beſt harbour in the iſland. *Long.* 28. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 32. N.

Villa d'Igliſias, or *Villa di Gleſia*, a town of the iſland of Sardinia, and ſee of a biſhop, in the year 1513 united to Cagliari: 36 miles SW. Cagliari, and 44 SSE. Oriſtagni.

Villa Impenta, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the Tione: nine miles E. Mantua.

Villa Joioſa, or *Joyſa*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: ſix leagues NNE. Alicant, and eight S. Gandia.

Villa de Laguna, or *Lagoa*, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Braſil, and juriſdiction of Rio de Janeiro.

Villa Major, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the coaſt of the Atlantic: twenty-ſeven miles SW. St. Jago.

Villa Major, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: twelve miles S. Saragoſſa.

Villa Martin, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: twelve miles NE. Arcos.

Villa Martin, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty-two miles E. Leon.

Villa Mayor, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: thirty miles S. Leon.

Villa de la Monclova, or *Le Coagula*, a town of North America, in the government of New Mexico, and province of New Leon.

Villa de Moſe, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Tabaſco, inhabited by Indians, on a river navigable for boats to Tabaſco.

Villa de Motta, a town of Iſtria: three miles S. Capo d'Iſtria.

Villa Nova, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Chieri: twelve miles W. Aſti, and eleven E. Turin.

Villa Nova, a town of Piedmont, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: ſeven miles S. Vercelli.

Villa Nova, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta: four miles W. Aoſta.

Villa Nova d'Alvio, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: ſix leagues N. Beja.

Villa Nova d'Anços, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: one league and a half S. Montemor o Velho.

Villa Nova d'Aſti, a town of Piedmont, ſo called becauſe it was built by the inhabitants of Aſti, from the ruins of ſome neighbouring villages; and when they underſtood the advantage of its ſituation, they ſurrounded it with walls, baſtions, ramparts, deep foſſes filled with water, half moons, and other works. It has beſides two ancient towers, and two churches: eleven miles E. Turin, and eleven W. Aſti.

Villa Nova de Barcarota, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: nine leagues S. Badajos.

Villa Nova da Cerveira, a town of Portugal, on the ſouth ſide of the Minho, near its mouth, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: nine leagues NNW. Braga. fifteen N. Oporto. *Long.* 10. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

Villa Nova de Peſſoa, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: four leagues S. St. Joao da Peſqueira.

Villa Nova de Ficalho, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, on the confines of Spain: eight leagues SE. Beja, and fifteen SSE. Evora.

Villa Nova de Meya, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: thirteen miles NNE. Balaguer.

Villa Nova de Milfontes, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: three leagues and a half S. Sines.

Ville Nova de Moncorros, a town of Portugal, in the Province of Beira: 4 leagues W. Montemor o Velho.

Villa Nova de Portimao, a ſeaport town on the ſouth coaſt of Portugal, and province of Algarve. It is a fortified town, ſeated on a river, which forms a ſpacious and ſafe harbour, about half a mile in breadth, and three fathoms deep. It is defended by forts of Santa Catharina and St. Joao. ſand-banks in it render the entrance very dangerous without the aſſiſtance of a pilot. This town was built in the year 1463, contains above 1600 inhabitants, one parish church, one caſa da miſericordia, one hoſpital, and one convent, beſides a college in one of the ſuburbs; three leagues E. Lagos, and fourteen W. Tavira. *Long.* 7. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 5. N.

Villa Nova de Porto, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, on the left ſide of the Duero, oppoſite Oporto, built in the year 1255, and containing about 3000 inhabitants.

Villa Nova del Principe, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Braſil, and juriſdiction of Bahia.

Ville Nova del Rio, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, near the Guadalquivir: ſix leagues NNE. Seville.

Villa Nueva, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean. It has no harbour, but a good road. eight leagues W. Barcelona.

Villa Nueva, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias: 43 miles W. Oviedo.

Villa Nueva de Gallego, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, on the Gallego: two leagues from Saragoſſa.

Villa Nueva de Jaro, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: twenty-ſeven miles NNE. Cordova.

Villa Nueva de los Infantes, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: four leagues S. Orenſe.

Villa Nueva de la Serena, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: twenty-one leagues N. Seville, and twenty E. Badajoz.

Villa Nuova, a town of Iſtria: nine miles ESE. Umago.

Villa Nuova, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: ten miles S. Algeri.

Villa Obleda, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-eight miles N. Alcaraz.

Villa Ombroſa, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 14 miles E. Florence.

Villa del Ovo, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Brazil, and juriſdiction of Mato Groſſo.

Villa do Ponte Trappa, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: ſix leagues NE. Viſeu.

Villa del Principe, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 145 miles NW. St. Jago, and 276 E. Havannah. *Long.* 77. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 27. N.

Villa Real, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, containing two churches, two hoſpitals, three convents, and about 2400 inhabitants: three leagues N. Miranda, and ſeven SW. Mirandela.

Villa Real, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 20 miles E. Segorba.

Villa Real, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: ſix miles SSW. Plazencia.

Villa del Rey, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the borders of Portugal, taken by the allies in the year 1709: four leagues N. Badajoz.

Villa de Rey, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: twenty-two miles SE. Orenſe.

Villa de la Reyna, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: twelve miles E. Merena, and forty SE. Merida.

Villa Rica, or *Mariana*, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Brazil, and province of the juriſdiction of Minas Geraes.

Villa Rica, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and province of Paraguay.

Villa Rodrigo, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: forty miles E. Leon.

Villa Rubia, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: two leagues E. Ocana.

Villa Rubia de los Ojos, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: four leagues N. Calatrava.

Villa de Sul, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 1½ league W. Viſeu.

Villa del Valle, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and province of Chiquitos.

Villa Vecchia, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: twelve miles N. Genoa.

Villa Veja, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and government of Bahia, at firſt called *St. Salvador*.

Villa Velha de Rodao, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 5½ leagues SSW. Caſtel Branco.

Villa Viciosa, or *Villa Viçoſa*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, containing two pariſh churches, eight convents, and about 3700 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood is dug ſome beautiful green marble. Near it is a royal palace, with a park: nine leagues NE. Evora, and nine W. Badajos in Spain. *Long.* 11. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 39. N.

Villa Vicioſa, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: twenty-five miles NNW. Cordova.

Villa Viciosa, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias, ſituated at the bottom of a bay of the Atlantic: thirty miles NE. Oviedo, and ſixty W. Santillana.

Villa Vieja, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 34 miles E. Burgos, and 25 S. Miranda de Duero.

Villacanas, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: thirty-two miles ESE. Toledo.

Villacaſtin, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: eighteen miles WSW. Segovia.

Villa Viceneto, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: thirty miles S. Leon.

Villach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the right ſide of the Drave. Near the town are ſome medicinal baths. In the year 1552, the emperor Charles V. found an aſylum here, when he fled to avoid Maurice Count Saxe, who thought to have ſurpriſed him at Innſpruck: eighteen miles W. Clagenfurt, and twenty-ſix SSW. Muehrau. *Long.* 31. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 43. N.

Villada, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty-ſeven miles NW. Palencia, and thirty-five SE. Leon.

Villafafila, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty miles NNE. Zamora, and eighteen N. Toro.

Villafeliche, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: three miles N. Daroca, and ten S. Calataiud.

Villafranca, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: thirty-four miles WNW. Aſtorga.

Villafranca, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: twelve miles NE. Cordova.

Villafranca, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: thirteen miles E. Burgos.

Villafredda, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: nine miles NNW. Sezza.

Villafria, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: twelve miles ESE. Trevigno.

Villagra, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: ſeventeen miles N. Rio Seco.

Villaine, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayenne: four leagues ENE. Mayenne, and eight NE. Laval.

Villalan, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twelve miles NNW. Rioſeco.

Villalba, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 32 miles SE. Badajoz.

Villalba, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: eighteen miles SW. Mondonedo.

Villalon, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 25 miles WNW. Palencia.

Villaſbanda, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: thirty-three miles S. Leon.

Villalta, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: five miles W. Udina.

Villalva, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 15 miles S. Mondonedo.

Villambea, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 25 miles SSE. Madrid.

Villanedo, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: four leagues WSW. Talavera la Vieja.

Villaniel, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 43 miles S. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Villandraut, or *Villandrade*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bazas: 2½ leagues WNW. Bazas, and four S. Cadillac.

Villandry, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: three leagues WSW. Tours, and eight ENE. Saumur.

Villar, a town of the duchy of Savoy: nine miles W. Conflans.

Villara, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: thirteen miles S. Bilbao.

Villar de Canas, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-five miles S. Huete.

Villarcayo, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 12 miles N. Frias.

Villard de Lans (le), a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: 3½ leagues SSW. Grenoble, and 4 ESE. St. Marcelin.

Villard St. Pancrace, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briançon: one league S. Briançon.

Villarejo-bra, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: thirty-five miles SE. Cuenca.

Villarino, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the eaſt ſide of the Duero, and confines of Portugal: thirty-eight miles W. Salamanca.

Villarluengo, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: twenty-one miles SW. Alcaniz.

Villarroya, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: fifteen miles NW. Calatayud.

Villarramiel, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: ſixteen miles W. Palencia.

Villars, a town of France, in the department of the Ain: 2½ leagues SE. St. Trivier, and 3½ ENE. Trevoux.

Villaſandino, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: twenty miles NW. Burgos.

Villaſeca, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: ſix miles W. Tarragona.

Villatte, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe: ten miles N. Gueret.

Villavanez, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twelve miles S. Palencia.

Villaver Fertans, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ornans, league SSW. Ornans, and 2½ E. Quingey.

Villazim, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 7½ leagues SSE. Viſeu.

Ville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Benfeld, 2½ leagues NW. Schlettſtatt, and ſeven SSW. Straſburg.

Ville, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reims, three leagues SW. Reims.

Ville, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Menehould, three leagues NNW. St. Menehould.

Ville-aux-Cleres (La), a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdoubleau: three leagues SE. Montdoubleau, and eight NW. Blois.

Ville Comtal, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirande, three leagues and a half SW. Mirande, and 3 NE. Rabaſtein.

Ville Comtal, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Geniez, 12 leagues W. St. Geniez de Rivedoux, and 20 N. Rhodez.

Villebernier, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur, one league E. Saumur, and two and a half W. Bourgueil.

Villebois, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Rambert: two leagues S. St. Rambert, and one SE. St. Sorlin.

Villebourg, or *Ville Barran*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: ſix leagues NNW. Tours.

Villebramier, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtel Sarraſin: five leagues SE. Caſtel Sarraſin.

Villecroſe, a town of France, in the

partment of the Var: three leagues NNW. Draguignan.

Ville Dieu (La), a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Poitiers: 2½ leagues S. Poitiers, and 1½ NE. Vivonne.

Villedieu, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chollet: three leagues NW. Chollet.

Villedieu (La), a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Poitiers: four leagues SSE. Poitiers.

Villedieu, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vendôme: six leagues W. Vendôme.

Villedieu, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Avranches: three leagues and a half NNE. Avranches, and six SSE. Coutances.

Villefagnan, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ruffec: 2 leagues SSW. Ruffec.

Villefleur, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: half a league N. Caux, and one and a half SW. St. Valery en Caux.

Villefort, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lozere: 6½ leagues E. Mende, and 6½ N. Alais. *Long.* 21. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 21. N.

Ville Franche de Panat, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: 6 leagues S. Milhau, and 5½ S. Rhodez.

Ville Franche, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aveiron: eight leagues W. Rhodez, and eight and a half N. Alby. *Long.* 19. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 21. N.

Villefranche, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Castel Jaloux: two leagues E. Castel Jaloux, and six NW. Agen.

Villefranche, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Garonne, on the Garonne: six leagues SE. Toulouse, and ten NW. Carbonne.

Villefranche, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, on the right bank of the Saone. This town was founded in the twelfth century, and was a frontier town when Bresse belonged to the dukes of Savoy; it is surrounded with walls and ditches: 4 posts N. Lyons, and 58 SSE. Paris. Long. 22. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. N.

Villefranche, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montmarault: five leagues SW. Moulins, and two and a half NE. Montmarault.

Villefranch., a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mucidan: five leagues SW. Mucidan, and six WNW. Bergerac.

Ville Franche d'Albigeois, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Alby: 2½ leagues ESE. Alby, and 6½ N. Castres.

Villefranche de Conflans, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrennées; defended by a fort, erected in the reign of Louis XIV: 9 leagues WSW. Perpignan, and 7½ ENE. Puycerda.

Villefranche de Perigord, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Belvez: twelve leagues SSE. Perigeux, and six S. Sulat.

Villejuif, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourg-la-Reine: one league S. Paris.

Villel, a town of Spain, in New Castile: seventeen miles NNW. Molina.

Villel, a town of Spain, in New Castile: fifteen miles S. Molina.

Villeloin, or *Villeloup*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: three leagues ENE. Loches.

Villemaur, a town of France, in the department of the Aube: fourteen miles WSW. Troyes, and seventeen SSE. Nogent-sur-Seine.

Villemontois, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Roanne: 2½ leagues SW. Roanne.

Villemur, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Toulouse: 5½ leagues N. Toulouse, and 7 SE. Castel Sarasin.

Villena, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia. In the neighbourhood is a marsh, from which they manufacture salt: forty-one miles NNE. Murcia, and fifty-six SSW. Valencia. *Long.* 15. 42. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

Villeneuve, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, situated at the eastern extremity of the Lake of Geneva, about three miles from the mouth of the Rhône; celebrated for its trout fishery: fifteen miles ESE. Lausanne, and thirty-eight SSW. Berne.

Villeneuve (La), a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Moulins: 2½ leagues NW. Moulins.

Villeneuve, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, on the Grand Canal: one league SE. Beziers.

Villeneuve, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: two leagues N. Villefranche, and three S. Figeac.

Villeneuve, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Corbeil: 3 leagues SE. Paris, and 2¼ N. Corbeil.

Villeneuve d'Agen, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: four leagues N. Agen, and 7½ E. Marmande. *Long.* 18. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 24. N.

Villeneuve l'Archévêque, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sens: 7 leagues WSW. Troyes, and 4 S. Sens.

Villeneuve lez Avignon, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaucaire, on the weſt ſide of the Rhône, oppoſite Avignon: ſeven leagues NE. Niſmes.

Villeneuve de Berg, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Ardeche: 4 leagues S. Privas, and 3½ W. Montelimart. *Long.* 22. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 33. N.

Villeneuve la Garenne, a town of France, in the department of Paris: one league N. Paris.

Villeneuve la Guyard, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sens: five leagues NNW. Sens, and ſeven SE. Melun.

Villeneuve de Marſan, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mont de Marſan: three leagues E. Mont de Marſan, and five NW. Nogaro.

Villeneuve le Roy, or *Villeneuve ſur Yonne*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joigny, on the Yonne: two poſts NNW. Joigny, and fifteen S. Paris.

Villeneuve St. George, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, on the Yonne, oppoſite Villeneuve le Roy.

Villenoce, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogent: 3½ leagues NE. Provins, and two N. Nogent-ſur-Seine.

Villenouvelle, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, on the Orb; anciently conſiderable, and ſurrounded with walls. In the year 718, it was taken and ſacked by the Moors, after a ſiege of twenty-two days. It at one time contained three pariſhes, now only one: three miles NW. Beziers.

Villentrois, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon-ſur-Indre: ſix leagues NE. Châtillon.

Villepeys, or *Villepuis*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, on the coaſt of the Bay of Frejus: one league SSW. Frejus.

Villepinte, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: two leagues SE. Caſtlenaudary, and four WNW. Carcaſſonne.

Villepreux, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe: five miles W. Verſailles, and five W. Paris.

Villequier, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, on the right bank of the Seine: one league SW. Caudebec.

Villequiers, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourges: ſix leagues E. Bourges, and five WNW. Nevers.

Villers, a town of Brabant: three leagues E. Nivelle.

Villers Bocage, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens: 3 leagues N. Amiens.

Villers le Boccage, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: four leagues SW. Caen, and four S. Bayeux.

Villers ſous Chalamont, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontarlier: four leagues W. Pontarlier, and 7 S. Ornans.

Villers Cotterets, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Soiſſons: leagues SW. Soiſſons, and 5½ NW. Chateau Thierry.

Villers Farlay, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arbois: 3 leagues N. Arbois, and two NW. Salins.

Villers la Montagne, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Longwy: one league SE. Longwy, and five N. Thionville.

Villers ſous Perny, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont-à-Mouſon: one league NW. Pont-à-Mouſon, and 8 S. Metz.

Villerſexſel, or *Villerſuzey*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lure: 3 leagues S. Lure, and 4 ESE. Veſoul.

Villette d'Anton, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne, on the Rhône: four leagues E. Lyons.

Villette d'Iſlins, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne.

Villiertre, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont: two leagues SE. Chaumont.

Villeneille, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briançon: four leagues SE. Briançon.

Villie, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: four leagues N. Villefranche.

Villers, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon-ſur-Seine: two leagues NNW. Châtillon.

Villers, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vendôme: 1½ league W. Vendôme.

Villers, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Château-Gontier: two leagues N. Château-Gontier.

Villers en Decevre, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: five leagues SE. Evreux, and three S. Vernon.

Villers St. Benoit, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joigny: five leagues W. Auxerre, and five S. Joigny.

Villingen, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, in the Briſgau. This place, by means of the mountains and narrow paſſes leading to it, is extremely well ſecured, and alſo ſomewhat fortified by art; which reaſons, in the years 1633 and 1634, it was beſieged in vain by the French. They took it in the year 1688; and in the year 1703, they bombarded it without ſucceſs, but took it in the year following. It has always ſerved the Auſtrians as a magazine for theſe parts, as well for proviſions as military ſtores. In it is an abby of Benedictines; and its neighbourhood contains a mineral bath. The town itſelf belonged formerly to the dukes of Zahringen; on the extinction of whom it came to the counts of Fürſtenberg, and afterwards to the Houſe of Auſtria: fifty-two miles SSW. Stuttgart, and twenty-two S. Freudenſtatt.

Villoa, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: ten miles S. Piacenza.

Villoma, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: thirteen miles E. Salamanca.

Villoſlada, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: twenty miles SE. Najera.

Villurbaune, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: 1½ league E. Lyons.

Vilmanſtrand, or *Wilmanſtrand*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg, on the ſouth coaſt of the Lake Saima. On the 23d of Auguſt, 1741, an obſtinate battle was fought about an Engliſh mile from this town, between 3000 Swedes and 16,000 Ruſſians; but at laſt the former were obliged to yield to ſuperiority of number. The Ruſſians having gained the victory, burned Vilmanſtrand, which was fortified with a moat and wall; but it has ſince been rebuilt: 40 miles NNW. Viborg, and 100 NNW. Peterſburg. *Long.* 45. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 20. N.

Vilmar, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves: twenty-four miles N. Mentz, and eighty ENE. Treves.

Vilmnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the iſland of Rugen: ſeven miles SE. Bergen.

Vilovatoſtanovitſche, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, near the Frozen Ocean: 180 miles ESE. Kola. *Long.* 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 50. N.

Vils, a river of Germany, which paſſes by Vilſeck, Amberg, &c. and runs into the Nab, at Kalmunz, in the circle of Bavaria.

Vils Biburg, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: eight miles SE. Landſhut, and thirty-ſix NE. Munich.

Vils, or *Gros*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, at Vilshofen.

Vilſeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg, on the Vils, inſulated in Bavaria: twenty miles SSE. Bayreuth, and ten N. Amberg.

Vilshofen, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, at the conflux of the Vils with the Danube. This town was taken by the Imperialiſts in the year 1703; and in the year 1745, the Auſtrians took it by ſtorm: eleven miles W. Paſſau, and ſeventy-two ENE. Munich. *Long.* 30. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

Vilui, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lena, at Uſt Viluiſkoe, *Long.* 144. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 64. N.

Viluiſkoi (Nznei), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Vilui. *Long.* 140. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 45. N.

Viluiſkoi (Uſt), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, at the conflux of the Vilui and Lena: 128 miles NW. Yakutſk. *Long.* 144. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 50. N.

Viluiskoi (Verchnei), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 200 miles N. Oleminsk. *Long.* 138. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 44. N.

Vilvorde, or *Villeforte*, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the river Senne. It was formerly

merly much more conſiderable than it is at preſent. In the year 1375, Wenceſlaus, duke of Brabant, built a caſtle, as a priſon for criminals of ſtate, in which our countryman, William Tyndal, was confined, in the year 1536: ſix miles S. Malines, and ſix N. Bruſſels.

Vim, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the government of Archangel, and runs into the Vitchegda, near Lialskoi, in the province of Uſtiug.

Vimercato, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: thirteen miles NNE. Milan.

Vimioſo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes: five leagues WNW. Miranda de Duero, and five and a half SE. Bragança. *Long.* 11. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 29. N.

Vimoutier, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argentan, on the Vie: five leagues NE. Argentan, and five E. Falaiſe.

Vimy, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arras: five miles N. Arras.

Vinaroz, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: five miles N. Peniſcola.

Vinay, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcelin: 1½ league S. St. Marcelin, and four W. Grenoble.

Vinca, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Prades: 1½ league ENE. Prades, and 5½ W. Perpignan.

Vincelles, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lons-le-Saunier: two leagues SSW. Lons-le-Saunier, and two and a half NW. Orgelet.

Vincennes, a fort of United America, on the river Wabaſh, to guard the ſtate of Kentucky from the Indians.

Vincennes, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg-la-Reine; in which was a royal palace, originally begun by Philip de Valois, but repaired and finiſhed by Louis XIV; the ancient towers ſerved as a ſtate-priſon: one poſt E. Paris.

Vincent Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, at the entrance into Portlock's Harbour. *Long.* 136. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 48. N.

Vineuil, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, on the Couſſon: one league E. Blois.

Vinfeld, a place of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, near Horn.

Vingard Sound, a narrow ſea on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſlands of Martha's Vineyard, ſeparated from Buzzard's Bay by Elizabeth Iſlands, three miles wide.

Vinger, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: twelve miles SSE. Bergen.

Vingorla, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Concan, where the Dutch have a ſettlement; about ten miles to the weſt-north-weſt, are ſome rocks, in the Indian Sea, called *Vingorla Rocks*. The town of Vingorla is ſituated near the mouth of a river: twenty-two miles NNW. Goa. *Long.* 73. 27. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 52. N.

Vinhaes, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes: four leagues NE. Bragança.

Vinie Lake, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: forty-five miles N. Conſberg.

Vinitza, a town of Croatia: twelve miles W. Varaſdin.

Vinna, a town of Hungary: twelve miles NW. Ungvar.

Vinneberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: ten miles NE. Munſter.

Vinſobres, a town of France, in the department of the Drome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nions: one league and a half SE. Nions.

Vintain, or *Bintain*, a town of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Foni, on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Gambia. This town is much frequented by Europeans for the purchaſe of wax, ivory, and ſkins.

Vintimiglia, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, defended by a caſtle: it is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Milan. In the beginning of the 13th century, it revolted from the republic, and did not return to obedience till the year 1360. In 1746, its caſtle, after a very obſtinate reſiſtance, was taken by the king of Sardinia's troops, but recovered, in 1747, by the Genoeſe, with the aſſiſtance of the French: fifteen miles NE. Nice, and eighteen S. Oneglia. *Long.* 25. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

Vinueſa, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: thirteen miles NW. Soria.

Vio, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: eighteen miles NW. Ainſa.

Viola, a river of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, which riſes in the mountains of Adrian, and runs into the ſea, at Cape Higuer.

Vipalanka, or *Uj Palanka*, a town of Hungary: twenty-eight miles E. Zagrab, and thirty-two SSE. Symontornya.

Vipao, a river of Germany, which has its ſource near Wipach, in the duchy of Carniola, and runs into the Liſonzo, near Lucinico, in the county of Goritz.

Vippach, a town of Germany, in the

of the Lower Rhine, and territory of ... : eight miles N. Erfurt.

...ach (Marck), a town of Germany, in ...ie of Upper Saxony, and principality ...enach: seven miles NE. Erfurt.

...an, a town of Germany, in the ... of Goritz: six miles W. Goritz.

...e, or *Vicq*, a town of Spain, in the ...nce of Catalonia; the see of a bishop, ...gan of Tarragona: twenty-two miles WSW. Gerona, and thirty-one N. Barce... *Long.* 18. 54. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *La...* 21. 54. N.

...ndjik, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in ...vince of Natolia: sixteen miles W. ...

...nsbehr, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in ...vince of Natolia: forty-four miles ... Boli.

...re, a river of France, which rises near ...wn of the Calvados, and runs into the ...h Channel, to the north of Isigny, ...een the departments of the Channel and ...dos.

..., a town of France, and principal ... of a district, in the department of the ...dos: nine leagues SW. Caen, and ... and a half W. Falaise. *Long.* 16. 47. ...erro. *Lat.* 48. 51. N.

...e, or *Matraca*, a cape of Arabia, on ... east of the Indian Sea: sixteen miles ... Hassek.

...n Gorda, or *Spanish Town*, one of ... Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, ... belongs to the English. *Long.* 63. ... W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

...n Islands, a cluster of islands in the ... Indies, situated to the east of Porto ...; they are upwards of twenty in num... but for the most part desert and barren, ...xtend twenty leagues in length, and ...s of twelve in breadth: but they are ... way dangerous to navigators, though ... a bason in the midst of them of six ... leagues in length, and three or four ...lth, in which ships may anchor, and ...tered and landlocked from all winds, ...ed *The Bay of Sir Francis Drake*, ... having passed through them to St. ...go. The English and Danes divide ... of them; but the Spaniards claim ... near Porto Rico. The island of Virgin ..., on which depend Anegada, Nicker, ...y Pear, and Moskito Islands, Cam...es, Dog Islands, the Fallen City, with ...ound Rock, Ginger Cooper's, Salt ..., Peter's Island, and Dead Chest, ...gs to the English; and they have also ...a, on which depend Jost, Van Dyke's, ... Van Dyke's, Guano, Beef, and ...ch Islands. To the Danes belong St. ...mas's Island, on which Brass, Little ... Buck Island, Great and Little St. ..., and Bird Island, are dependent; with St. John, to which belong Lavango, Cam, and Witch Islands; and they have also Santa Island, or St. Croix. These islands lie at about *Lat.* 18. 20. N. and the course through them, by due attention, is perfectly safe, at west-by-north, and west-north-west, as far as to the west end of the fourth island.

Virginia, one of the United States of America, bounded on the north by Pennsylvania and Maryland, on the east by Maryland, the Chesapeak, and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by North Carolina, on the west by Kentucky, and on the north-west by the river Ohio, which separates it from the Indians; about 300 miles from east to west, and 180 from north to south; several ridges of mountains cross this country from north to south, a little inclining westerly as they advance towards the south; they extend from the state of New York as far as Georgia, under different names: in Virginia, they are called the Blue Mountains, North Mountains, Warmspring or Jackson's Mountains, Allegany Mountains, and Laurel Mountains; the most easterly at least one hundred miles from the Atlantic; the soil of the land, free from the mountains, is in general tolerably good, and capable of bearing the different kinds of corn and pulse, cotton, flax, and hemp; and in the marshy land rice has been lately cultivated. Before the revolution, the chief object was tobacco, but since that time corn has more engaged the attention of the Virginia farmers. In the south-west parts of the state, near the Kanhaway rivers, are mines of lead: mines of copper also have been found, and mines of iron; and in several places, coals. Marble is found in considerable quantities, and limestone; and many medicinal springs have been discovered in different parts. The principal rivers are James River, York, Potomack, Roanoke, and Kanhaway Great and Little. Virginia is divided into eighty-two counties. There are but few towns of consequence in the state, the principal are Williamsburgh, Norfolk, Alexandria, and Richmond. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1790, amounted to 747,610. By the declaration of rights, in May 1776, a free toleration of religious worship is allowed to all: the principal denominations of Christians are episcopalians who are the most ancient settlers, presbyterians, methodists, and baptists. Before the war with England, the Virginians imported almost the whole of their clothing, of which they now manufacture three-fourths; the manufacture of iron and lead are both very considerable, but agriculture seems to be the principal employment. In the year 1586, Sir Walter Raleigh procured several merchants

chants and gentlemen to advance large ſums of money towards carrying on the deſign he had formed, of making farther diſcoveries in the Weſt Indies: and, in the year following, he obtained letters-patent from the queen, to poſſeſs, plant, and enjoy for himſelf and ſuch perſons as he ſhould nominate, themſelves, and their ſucceſſors, all ſuch lands, territories, &c. as they ſhould diſcover not in the poſſeſſion of any Chriſtian nation. In April following, the merchants and gentlemen, by Sir Walter's directions, fitted out two ſmall veſſels, under the command of captain Philip Amidas, and captain Arthur Barlow, two of Sir Walter's ſervants, who knowing no better courſe, ſailed away to the Canaries; from thence to the Caribbee Iſlands, and croſſing the Gulf of Mexico made the coaſt of Florida. They were ſo ignorant of navigation, that, by the computation of able ſeamen, they went above a thouſand leagues out of their way. Their voyage, however, was proſperous, and they anchored in an inlet by the Roanoke. They landed upon certain iſlands on the coaſt, between Cape Fear and the Bay of Cheſapeak. They ſaw none of the natives till the third day after their landing, when they eſpied three in a canoe. One of them went aſhore, and waited without any ſigns of fear till the Engliſh rode to him. He ſpoke much to them in his own language, and then went boldly aboard their veſſels. They gave him a ſhirt, a hat, wine and meat, with which he was much pleaſed. Having attentively viewed every thing, he went away; and within half an hour, he had loaded his canoe with fiſh, which he brought and divided between the ſhip and the bark. The next day ſeveral canoes came, and in one of them the king's brother. His name was Granganameo; the king was called Wingina, and the country Wingandacoa. The king himſelf, at that time, lay at his chief town ill of the wounds which he had lately received in a battle. Granganameo, leaving his canoes at ſome diſtance, went to the point of land where the Engliſh had gone to the Indian the day before. Having ſpread a mat, he ſat down upon it; and when the Engliſh came to him well armed, he ſhowed no fear, but made ſigns to them to ſit down, ſtroaking his own head and breaſt, and then their's, to expreſs his love. The natives were a proper well-proportioned people, very civil in their behaviour, and highly reſpectful to Granganameo; for none of them ſat down, or ſpoke a word in his preſence, except four; on whom the Engliſh alſo beſtowed preſents. But Granganameo took them all from them, and made ſigns that every thing belonged to him. After ſome ſmall traffic, he went away, but returning in two days, he ate and [illegible] very merrily with them. Not long after, he brought his wife and children on b[illegible] After this, there came down from [illegible] great numbers of people, with [illegible] coral, and divers kind of dyes. But w[illegible] Granganameo was preſent, none durſt tr[illegible] but himſelf, and thoſe who wore red [illegible] per on their heads, as he did. He w[illegible] have given a bag of pearls for a ſuit [illegible] mour; but the Engliſh refuſed, [illegible] regarding them, that they might th[illegible] the better learn where they grew. [illegible] was very juſt to his promiſe, for they [illegible] truſted him, and he never failed to c[illegible] within his day to the place which he [illegible] miſed. He commonly ſent the E[illegible] every day a brace of bucks, rabbits, [illegible] and fiſh; and ſometimes melons, wa[illegible] cucumbers, peas, and divers kinds of r[illegible] And the Engliſh, to try the ſtrength [illegible] goodneſs of the ſoil, put ſome of their [illegible] into the ground, which grew wonderf[illegible] and were found, in ten days' time, fo[illegible] inches high. They returned to En[illegible] about the middle of September, ca[illegible] with them two of the natives, Mante[illegible] Wancheſe; and their diſcovery w[illegible] welcome there, that the queen [illegible] named the country *Virginia*. The a[illegible] tageous accounts which theſe firſt [illegible] ventures gave of the fertility, pleaſant[illegible] and wholeſomneſs of the country, in[illegible] Sir Richard Grenvil himſelf to m[illegible] voyage thither the next year: and a[illegible] cordingly ſet out from Plymouth, th[illegible] of April, with ſeven ſhips. Having [illegible] the uſual circuit of the Canaries and W[illegible] Indies, where they took two rich Sp[illegible] prizes, and forced a profitable trade, [illegible] fell in with the continent of America, [illegible] Cape Fear, and were in great dan[illegible] being loſt upon it. But having h[illegible] eſcaped, they came to an anchor on [illegible] iſland of Wococon, the 26th of May. T[illegible] immediately ſent to the iſle of Roano[illegible] Wingina the king: and Mr. Arundel w[illegible] to the main, with Manteo, who pr[illegible] throughout their whole ſtay, very fa[illegible] and uſeful to them. Soon after, the g[illegible] ral, Sir Richard Grenvil, went him[illegible] the main, with a ſelect body of men, ranging about, diſcovered ſeveral In[illegible] towns. At one of them the Indians ſt[illegible] ſilver cup, for which they burnt their t[illegible] and deſtroyed their corn, and ſo retir[illegible] to their ſhips at Wococon. At Hat[illegible] whither they went ſoon after, Gra[illegible] nameo, the king's brother, came t[illegible] the admiral, with Manteo. This is the viſit he made to the Engliſh, for ſoon this year he died, and in him they lo[illegible] cere and hearty friend. Sir R[illegible] Grenvil having only made this fir[illegible]

ruſion on the continent, returned to Eng-
land: but he left behind him 108 perſons, as
a colony, to keep poſſeſſion of, and inhabit
the country. Of theſe he conſtituted Mr.
Ralph Lane governor, a military man of
note, who was afterwards knighted, and
having himſelf to the ſea-ſervice, was of
ent command in the Engliſh navy.
With them remained captain Philip Ami-
as admiral, one of the commanders-in-
f in the firſt adventure, Mr. Thomas
riot, captain Stafford, Mr. Kendal, with
eral others of name in the expedition.
The colony choſe Roanoke, an iſland at the
outh of Albemarle Sound, for the place of
their habitation, and their chief employ-
ment was to reconnoitre and view the
country. Their fartheſt diſcovery to the
ſouthward, was Secotan, an Indian town,
by their reckoning, eighty leagues from
Roanoke, lying up between the rivers
Aſpricoe and Neus, in North Carolina.
Enquiries with the Indians and other cir-
cumſtances induced Mr. Lane and the reſt
to return to England, in the year 1586. Sir
Walter Raleigh was not idle at home: he
provided a ſhip of 100 tons, and loaded her
with plenty of all things neceſſary for the
settlement; but it being Eaſter before ſhe
was fitted, Mr. Lane and his company had
equipped themſelves for England in Sir
Francis Drake's fleet, a few days before her
arrival. Having, therefore, ſpent ſome
time in ſeeking them up the country with-
out effect, they returned that ſummer to
England, with all their proviſion. About
a fortnight after the departure of this ſhip,
Richard Grenvil arrived with three
ſhips more, well provided; but he neither
found that ſhip according to his expectation
nor could hear any news of the colony
which he, himſelf, had left there the year
before. Therefore, after travelling in vain
up and down to ſeek them, finding their
ſituation abandoned, and being unwilling
to take the poſſeſſion of the country, he
left fifty men on the iſland of Roanoke,
plentifully furniſhed with all proviſions for
two years, and ſo returned to England.
The next year three ſhips were ſent, under
the command of Mr. John White, who was
appointed governor of the colony, with
twelve aſſiſtants, as a council. To theſe
Sir Walter Raleigh gave a charter, and in-
corporated them by the name of the gover-
nor and aſſiſtants of the city of Raleigh, in
Virginia, with expreſs directions to ſettle
Cheſapeake; which, however uſeful
and important, they, nevertheleſs, diſobey-
ed and neglected. Having taking the old
courſe by the Weſt Indies, they had like to
have been caſt away upon Cape Fear,
through the error or deſign of Simon Fer-
nando. He had been with the captain
Amidas in the firſt expedition; and being
made pilot in this, was ſuſpected of a de-
ſign to ruin the whole voyage; but being
prevented by the vigilance of captain Staf-
ford, they arrived all ſafe at Hatteras the
22d of July. Soon after, there aroſe a
diſpute between the governor and his aſſiſt-
ants, or council, concerning a perſon to be
ſent to England to ſolicit ſupplies: all re-
fuſed, except one, who was thought very
unequal to the buſineſs; at laſt they unani-
mouſly pitched upon the governor, as the
fitteſt perſon; and having ſigned a paper,
teſtifying his unwillingneſs to leave the
colony, they at length prevailed upon him,
with much importunity, to undertake it.
Leaving, therefore, above a hundred per-
ſons on one of the iſlands of Hatteras, to
form a plantation, he departed, and after
many croſſes and difficulties, got firſt to
Ireland, and from thence went to England.
At this time the nation was in great com-
motion, and apprehenſion of the Spaniſh
invaſion; however, having laid a plan of
operations, and made proper diſpoſitions
for the defence of the nation, Sir Walter
found leiſure to fit out a ſmall fleet for the
relief of the colony, at Biddeford, early the
next year, which was put under the com-
mand of Sir Richard Grenvil, and only
waited for a fair wind; but the alarm of
the vaſt and formidable armament, made
by the king of Spain, entreating all ſhips
of force, then in any readineſs, received
orders from the ſtate, to ſtay in their har-
bours, for the defence of their own coun-
try; and Sir Richard Grenvil was perſo-
nally commanded not to depart out of
Cornwall; however governor White la-
boured ſo ſtrenuouſly with them, that he
obtained two ſmall barks, and put to ſea
from Biddeford, the 22d of April, 1588;
but theſe veſſels, though of little force, be-
ing more intent on a gainful voyage, than
the relief of the colony, ran in chaſe of
prizes; till at laſt, one of them meeting
with two ſhips of war, was, after a bloody
fight, overcome, boarded, and rifled; in
this maimed, ranſacked, and ragged condi-
tion, ſhe returned to England in a month's
time; and in about three weeks after, the
other alſo returned, without performing
her intended voyage, to the diſtreſs, and, as
it proved, the utter deſtruction of the colony
in Virginia, and to the great diſpleaſure of
their patron at home: theſe diſappointments
gave much vexation to Sir Walter Raleigh,
who had, by this time, expended, as we are
authentically aſſured, no leſs than forty
thouſand pounds upon the enterpriſe, for
which, and other reaſons, Sir Walter
Raleigh made an aſſignment to Thomas
Smith, with other merchants and adven-
tures of London, and to governor White,

and other gentlemen, for continuing the plantation of Virginia; but the new aſſignees were not ſo diligent and careful of the buſineſs as they ought to have been; for it was a year after before any thing was undertaken by them for the relief of the colony: then Mr. White, with three ſhips, ſet ſail from Plymouth; and paſſing by the Weſt Indies, they ſtaid ſome time there, to perform ſome exploits, as they called them, which was to attack and plunder the Spaniards, among whom they got a conſiderable booty. Neither did the colony at all advance before the arrival of lord Delaware, in the year 1610, from which time it gradually began to flouriſh.

Virieu, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: two leagues SSE. la Tour du Pin, and three and a half N. Meirans.

Virieu le Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belley: two leagues N. Belley, and three SE. St. Rambert.

Viriville, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcellin: four leagues NNW. St. Marcellin, and ſix SE. Vienne.

Virnenburg, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county, to which it gives name. Its aſſeſſment for the Roman month is fifteen florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber thirty-five rixdollars thirty-five kruitzers: twenty miles W. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 27. N.

Virprinach, a town of Iſtria: nine miles ENE. Pedena.

Virſbo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: twenty-four miles N. Stroemſholm.

Virton, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg: ten miles SW. Arlon, and nine NE. Montmedy.

Virtz, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga, about forty miles in circumference: ninety-ſix miles NNE. Riga.

Viruela, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: two leagues from Tarragona.

Viſagapatam, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole: 50 miles SW. Cicacole, and 100 NE. Rajamundry.

Viſbeck, or *Fiſchbeck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schanenburg, with an imperial free Lutheran abby for ladies, ſituated on the Weſer: eight miles E. Rinteln.

Viſchera, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kama, ſixteen miles N. Solikamsk, in the government of Perm.

Vſchera, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Vitchegda, twenty miles E. Nebdanskoi, in the province of Uſtiug.

Viſibma, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolsk: 268 miles SW. Tobolsk. *Long.* 79. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 36. N.

Viſchneivologok, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver, on a canal, which forms a communication between the Mſta and the Tvertza: 60 miles NW. Tver. *Long.* 32. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 8. N.

Viſeglia, ſee *Biſeglia*.

Viſet, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Meuſe, in the marquiſate of Franchimont. It was ſurrounded with walls in the year 1338, by Adolph de la Mark, biſhop of Liege. In the year 1391, when John d'Arckel was biſhop of Liege, he had a great quarrel with his chapter. The town of Viſet, which took part with the chapter, was attacked by the biſhop's party, but the citizens, aſſiſted by the Liegeois, repulſed them, took the biſhop's grand ſtandard, and obliged his troops to retire in confuſion. In the year 1396, it was taken, pillaged, and burned, by the Germans. John de Heinsberg, the fifty-ſecond biſhop, granted it many privileges, in the year 1429; among which was the liberty of chooſing their own magiſtrates. It ſix miles S. Maeſtricht, and eight N. Liege.

Viſeu, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. This town was founded by the Romans, and by them called *Viſcum*. It is the ſee of a biſhop, contains three parochial churches, an hoſpital, and three convents, nine leagues S. Lamego, and fourteen N. Coimbra. *Long.* 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 36. N.

Viſiapoor, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of a country, to which it gives name, 306 miles N. Seringapatam, and 182 W. Madras. *Long.* 75. 27. E. Greenw. *Lat.* 17. 28. N.

Viſignano, a town of Iſtria: eleven miles N. Rovigno.

Viſina, a town of Iſtria: forty-two miles SE. Umago.

Viſitz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SE. Basel Waidhoven.

Viſkaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: ſixty-four miles W. Tcheliabinsk.

Uiſkaia (Uſt), a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, near the Tobol: eight miles SE. Tcheliabinsk.

Viſniza, a town of European Turkey, Moldavia: thirty miles N. Suczava.

Viſo (El), a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 25 miles SSE. Civdadreal.

Viſo, a mountain of Italy, in the north-weſt part of the marquiſate of Saluzzo, ſuppoſed to be one of the higheſt parts of the Alps.

Viſo Marſe, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capo Citra: thirteen miles WNW. Scales.

Viſokich, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena: eight miles NNW. Orlenga.

Vilon, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat: three miles ESE. Acqui.

Vifp, a town of Swifferland, and chief place of a dixain, or tything, in the Valais: twenty-two miles E. Sion.

Vifloevede, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: nineteen miles E. Verden.

Uiſt (North), one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about twenty miles from eaſt to weſt, and from eight to ſixteen north to ſouth; fifteen miles weſt from the iſland of Skye. The word *Uiſt* is ſaid to be taken from the Scandinavian word *viſt*, which ſignifies *weſt*, and was given by the Danes, when in poſſeſſion of theſe countries, on account of its weſterly ſituation. Along the whole of the weſt coaſt, and round the north end of this iſland (being almoſt the only parts of it that are cultivated) the country is low and level for the moſt part half a mile and a half from the ſhore to the moor. In this part of the country the ſoil is ſandy, eſpecially near the ſhore, and at ſome diſtance from it, between that and the moor, is a thin black ground, covering either a hard gravel, or ſolid rock, interſperſed in ſome places with flats and meadow. The reſt of the country conſiſts of a barren, ſoft, deep moor ground, and mountains of no great height, covered with heath: the cultivated part of the country is extremely pleaſant and beautiful in ſummer and autumn, yielding, in favourable ſeaſons, the moſt luxuriant crops of barley, and the richeſt paſture of white and red clover; but though, in the warm ſeaſon of the year, no country in the Highlands can exhibit a more delightful proſpect, yet, in the winter and ſpring, the ſcene is totally changed; the face of the country then is quite naked and bare, there being no trees nor high grounds to ſhelter it from the inclemency of the weather. The graſs is ſo ſoft and tender, that the winter rains and ſnow take away its ſubſtance; ſo that cattle, during theſe ſeaſons, feed partly upon corn and ſtraw, and partly upon the ſea-weed, thrown, in time of bad weather, in great quantities, upon the ſhore. That part of the coaſt waſhed by the Atlantic is inacceſſible to veſſels of any burden; and even to ſmall boats, but in very good weather, on account of the rocks, ſhoals, and breakers that ſurround it. In bad weather, when the wind blows upon this part of the coaſt, the ſea ſwells to a prodigious height, and rolls with inexpreſſible violence againſt the ſhores, exhibiting a proſpect awfully grand beyond deſcription. The coaſt on the eaſt ſide of the country is bold, except where it is interſected by inlets of the ſea, which form ſafe and commodious harbours. The harbour fartheſt to the northward is called Cheeſebay, of eaſy acceſs from the SE. where veſſels may ride with ſafety at all ſeaſons of the year. South of this lies the harbour of Lochmaddie, much frequented by ſhips trading from Ireland and the weſt of England and Scotland to the Baltic. It extends five or ſix miles into the country, and, on account of the great number of iſlands it contains, is ſubdivided into ſeveral harbours, which are all ſafe and commodious. Though there may be about 2000 cows, yet the number exported yearly, will not exceed 300, owing to the numbers that die of want and of diſtempers to which they are here more liable than in any part of the highlands. The number of horſes may amount, at leaſt, to 1600. There are no farms fit for ſheep; but every tenant endeavours to rear as many as will furniſh him with a little mutton, and wool for clothing; they never thrive ſo well as to enable the tenant to export any. The number of ſheep in the whole pariſh may amount to near 5000, of a very ſmall unmixed breed, covered with fine ſhort wool, of which about fifteen fleeces go to a ſtone. In no country can the climate be more variable than in this. There are inſtances of froſt, ſnow, fleet, and deluges of rain, in the courſe of the ſame day; high gales of wind are frequent throughout the year, but particularly the vernal and autumnal equinoxes are attended with ſtorms that ſometimes prove fatal in their effects upon cattle and corn. The number of inhabitants is about 2220; and in the whole iſland there are ſix places of public worſhip. *Long.* 4. 12. W. Edinburg. *Lat.* 52. 42. N.

Uiſt (South), one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about twenty miles from north to ſouth, and from ſix to eight wide about twenty miles weſt from the iſland of Sky. This iſland is of an oblong form, ſeparated from the iſland of North Uiſt, to the eaſtward and northward, by an arm of the ſea, which ebbs at low water; it is alſo ſeparated from the iſland of Barra, to the ſouthward and weſtward, by a channel, or ſound, nearly eight or nine miles broad, which never ebbs; towards the weſt ſide, the ſoil is totally light and perfectly ſandy, and the moſt part of it rendered quite uſeleſs, by the ſeverity of the conſtant ſtorms that blow from the weſt, with the force of the ſea, during the winter and ſpring ſeaſons. Farther back there is one continued chain of ſwamp and lakes, abounding with the greateſt variety of the fineſt trouts; and ſtill to the eaſtward there are ſteep and lofty mountains, covered with heath and verdure, fit enough

for paſturing black cattle, horſes, ſheep, and goats, during the ſummer and autumn months. As the ſoil to the weſt ſide is for the moſt part light and ſandy, it of courſe muſt be barren of itſelf, without the force of manure. There are delightful fields to be ſeen covered with the fineſt natural graſs in ſummer; yet, in the winter ſeaſon, many of theſe very ſpots are covered over with drifted ſand, in ſuch a manner, that the leaſt trace of verdure cannot be ſeen for many months. Were it not for the immenſe quantity of floating ſea-ware that is thrown a-ſhore during the winter ſtorms, the inhabitants never could manure the ground, ſo as to raiſe a tolerable crop of any kind. Barley, oats, rye, and potatoes, with fiſh, are the chief productions for the ſupport of the inhabitants. It ought to be obſerved alſo, that the produce of the country does not more than ſerve the people for nine months in the year. Kelp is the ſtaple commodity, of which 2100 tons are, on an average, manufactured in the iſland. About 440 or 480 head of cows and young oxen are annually exported; the number of ſheep is about 9000; the horſes are ſmall, but full of ſpirit and hardy; their number about 800. There are a few goats, ſome deer and rabbits, with abundance of game, and birds of the aquatic kind, and birds of prey, as eagles, hawks, and falcons. The coaſts abound with fiſh, and numbers of whales are ſeen at particular ſeaſons of the year. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 3450, of which 500 are Proteſtants, and the reſt Roman Catholics. *Long.* 4. 10. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 15. N.

Viſter, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: forty-four miles SW. Iſmail.

Viſtritza, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Viſtriza, ſixteen miles ESE. Edeſſa, in the province of Macedonia.

Viſtriza, a river of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, which runs into the Varder, twenty-five miles NW. Saloniki.

Viſtula, a river which riſes in the north-weſt part of Hungary, on the borders of Poland, paſſes by Cracow, Sandomirz, Zawichoſt, Warſaw, Wladiſlaw, Thorn, Culm, &c. and runs into the Baltic, at Dantzic.

Viſzola, a town of Hungary: twelve miles N. Boſcko.

Vitchegda, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the province of Uſtiug, and runs into the Dwina, near Sol Vitchegodsk.

Vitegra, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into Lake Onezskoi, near the town of Vitegra.

Vitegra, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, at the ſouth end of lake Onezskoi: eighty-eight miles E. Olonetz. *Long.* 53. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 55. N.

Vitepſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotsk, on the Duna, taken from Poland in the year 1654: fifty-ſix miles ESE. Polotsk. *Long.* 48. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

Viterbo, a town of Italy, and capital of the Patrimonio, given by the emperor Matilda to the pope, in memory of which donation, an inſcription, on ſtone, is put up on the town-houſe. This city lies in a beautiful and fertile vally, is large, the ſtreets, for the greater part, broad and well paved, the houſes good, but thinly peopled, the number of the inhabitants being ſcarcely 16,000, though that of the churches, convents, and hoſpitals, is not leſs than ſixty-nine. The biſhop is immediately under the pope. Four popes lie interred in the cathedral. Near from the city is a warm mineral ſpring. thirty-four miles NNW. Rome, and eight S. Orvieto. *Long.* 29. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 25. N.

Viterz, a town of Boſnia: fourteen miles S. Serajo.

Vitigudino, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: thirty-one miles WSW. Salamanca.

Vitimſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk. *Long.* 130. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 5. N.

Vitoſcha, a mountain of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, on the borders of Romania, at the foot of which are four warm-baths.

Vitré, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, on the Vilaine: ſix leagues and a half E. Rennes, and ſix W. Laval. *Long.* 16. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 9. N.

Vitrey, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Juſſey: two leagues W. Juſſey, and 5½ E. Langres.

Vitring, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, with an abby of Ciſtercians, on the Wordtſee: 4 miles SW. Clagenfurt.

Vitry, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arras: two leagues NE. Arras. and 1½ SW. Douay.

Vitry, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 1½ league SSE. Paris.

Vitry le Brulé, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry-le-François. This town was in the 12th century one of the principle places of the county when Thibaut, count of Chartres who took arms againſt Louis the Young, took it by aſſault, and ſet it on fire, by which many perſons were burned, and great part of the town deſtroyed. It was on this account called *Brulé*. The Engliſh and Burgundians

e war with Charles VII, ſet fire to Vitry, h ſixty villages in the year 1422. It was d time burned and ruined by the troops e Emperor Charles V: one league Vitry le François.

Vitry le François, a town of France, and pal place of a diſtrict, in the depart- of the Marne, on the Marne; built by is I, after the deſtruction of Vitry le by the emperor Charles V: 5½ leagues Chalons ſur Marne, and 5 WNW. St. *Long.* 22. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. N.

Vitry aux Loges, a town of France, in the ment of the Loiret, and chief place of on, in the diſtrict of Bois Commun: eagues NE. Orleans.

Vineux, a town of France, in the depart- of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of anton, in the diſtrict of Semur: three ues SE. Semur-en-Auxois, and ſeven Dijon.

Vieux, a town of France, in the de- t of the Lower Seine: twenty miles debec, and 19 WSW. Dieppe.

Vil, a town of France, in the depart- of the Voſges, and chief place of a in the diſtrict of Mirecourt: three SW. Mirecourt, and 3½ NNE. e.

Viana, a town of Spain, in the province va. This town was built by Don o, king of Navarre, in memory of a obtained over the Moors, on the ſpot. ains five pariſhes, four convents, ſpitals, and a college. The inhabi- carry on a conſiderable traffic in wool e, but the principal article of com- is in ſword-blades, of which they ſtore a great number: forty-two SSW. St. Sebaſtian, and forty W. na. *Long.* 14. 4. E. Peak of Tene- *Lat.* 42. 47. N.

Vittoria, or *Citta Vittorioſo*, or *Il Borgo*, town of the iſland of Malta, ſtru- narrow neck of land, to the left ; on each ſide a broad natural canal nto the land, and ſurrounding the forms a fine harbour. This canal is on called *Porto della Renella*, and on the *Porto delle Galiere*. The ſtrong caſtle Angelo, ſtands on a high rock, and communication with the town by a The number of inhabitants amounts ; formerly the grand-maſter reſided the palace of the inquiſition, and the are reckoned among the principal s of this place.

Vittorio, a town of Piedmont, in the province rin, on the Stura: fourteen miles Turin.

Vitoria, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: ues from Burgos.

Vivais, before the revolution, a pro- vince of France, in Lower Languedoc, on the right ſide of the Rhône, of which Viviers was the capital; now the department of the Ardeche.

Vivario, a town of the iſland of Corſica. ten miles S. Corte.

Vivaro, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, a little to the eaſt of Iſchia.

Viver, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: eight miles NW. Segorba.

Vivero, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the river Vivero or Landrova: eighteen miles NW. Mondonedo.

Vivero, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which runs into the ſea, twelve miles E. Cape Ortegal.

Viverol, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ambert: three leagues SSW. Ambert, and eight N. le Puy.

Vivier (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dol: one league N. Dol, and three SE. St. Maio.

Viviers, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coiron, on the right bank of the Rhône. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, and capital of a province, called *Vivarais*, now the department of the Ardeche: 5½ leagues SSE. Privas, and five SE. Aubinas. *Long.* 22. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 28. N.

Vivoin, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Frenay le Vicomte: 4½ leagues N. Le Mans.

Vivonne, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luſignan: two leagues E. Luſignan, and three S. Poitiers.

Vix, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée: two leagues S. Fontenay le Comte, and 4½ ESE. Luçon.

Viziamangalum, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore: thirteen miles SW. Erroad.

Vizianagram, a town of Hindooſtan in the circar of Cicacole: 108 miles NE. Rajamundry, and thirty SW. Cicacole.

Vizianagur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole: thirty-three miles WSW. Ganjam.

Vizille, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 2½ leagues SSE. Grenoble.

Uk, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Uda: ſixteen miles N. Udinſk.

Ukde, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: eight miles S. Abu-Ariſch.

Ukeley, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Rega, near Plate, in the New Mark of Brandenburg.

Ukenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, at the confiux of the Irtiſch and the Obv: 196 miles N. Tobolſk. *Long.* 87. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 10. N.

Ukikitſcha, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, which runs into the Olenek, *Long.* 135. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 20. N.

Ukinſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the peninſula of Kamtchatka: eighty miles N. Niznei Kamtcharſkoi. *Long.* 178. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 55. N.

Ukinſkoi, a cape of Ruſſia, on the eaſtern coaſt of Kamtchatka: ſixty miles NE. Udinſkoi. *Long.* 179. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 36. N.

Ukki Karagnifkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: fifty-ſix miles W. Troitzk.

Ukraine, a name given to a very fertile country, ſituated on both ſides of the river Dnieper, and ſo fertile that by the Poles it was always called the *Land of Milk and Honey*. It forms now a part of the Ruſſian government of Ekaterinoſlav, ſee *Coſacs*.

Ukſa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg: forty-four miles N. Serdopol.

Uiſa, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into Lake Ladoga: forty miles NW. Olonetz.

Vladimir, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the conflux of the Kliazma and the Nerl: 100 miles E. Moſkow, and 408 SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 58. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

Vladimirſkoe, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by the government of Jaroſlavl and Koſtrom, on the eaſt by the government of Nizegorod, on the ſouth by the governments of Tambov and Riazan, on the weſt by Moſkovſkaia, and on the northweſt by Tverſkoe; about 160 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 80 from north to ſouth. *Long.* 55. 30. to 60. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. to 57. 30. N.

Ulak, a mountain of Boſnia: twenty miles SSW. Zwornick.

Ulaminſka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: forty-eight miles ESE. Yalutorovſk.

Vlardingen, or *Vlaerdingen*, a town of Holland, formerly the ſeat of the counts, ſituated on the north ſide of the Meuſe: two miles W. Schiedam.

Ulbach, a river of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, which runs into the Eltzach: four miles NW. Eltzach.

Ulcami, or *Oulcama*, a kingdom of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt, ſituated to the north of Ardra, and the weſt of Benin.

Ulchunſkoi (Nizn i), a town and fort of Ruſſia, on the Amur: fifty-ſix miles SSW. Doroninſk.

Ulchunſkoi (Verchnei), a fort of Ruſſia, on the Amur, on the borders of China: 100 miles SW. Doroninſk.

Ulea, or *Ulaborg*, a ſeaport of Sweden in East Bothnia, ſituated in a peninſula, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Gulf of Bothnia. It was built in the year 1610, and is the largeſt town in all East Bothnia. It has very ſtraight and long ſtreets, a good ſchool, a commodious harbour, and a fine ſalmon fiſhery. In the year 1714, this town was demoliſhed by the Ruſſians. The caſtle which ſtands near it on a ſmall iſland, and is properly called *Ulaborg*, was built and fortified in the year 1591, but now lies in a ruinous condition: 100 miles N. Abo. *Lat.* 65. 40. N.

Uley (La), a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: ten miles W. Vera.

Ulſen, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Angermanland, on the coaſt of the Gulf of Bothnia: twenty-five miles NNE. Hernoſand.

Vlieland, or *Flielant*, an iſland in the German Sea, at the entrance of the Zuider ſea, about eight miles long, and three in breadth: five miles N. from the Texel. *Long.* 22. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

Ulietea, one of the Society Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean. On the eaſt and weſt coaſts of this iſland, are ſome good harbours. The land is hilly, broken, and irregular, except on the ſea coaſt; yet the hills are eaſy and pleaſant, and in many parts abound with wood: the productions and manners of the inhabitants are ſimilar to thoſe of Otaheite. The ſouth extremity of the iſland is in *Long.* 181. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 55. S.

Ulkanſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 60 miles S. W.

Ulla, a river of Spain, which runs into the Atlantic, twenty-three miles SSW. of Compoſtello, in the province of Galicia.

Ullared, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: 30 miles N. Halmſtad.

Ullerſdorf, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Neiſſe: two miles NNE. Neumuchau.

Ullefwater, a lake of England, partly in the county of Weſtmorland, partly in Cumberland, whoſe waters run into the Eden, by the river Eimot, five miles S. Penrith.

Ulm, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the Danube. This city is well fortified; the magiſtrates and principal part of the inhabitants are Lutherans. In the year 813, the emperor Charlemagne granted certain conſiderable revenues to the abby of Reichnau, near Conſtance. The city of Ulm, which in ancient records, is called *Villa Regia*: but notwithſtanding it has ſtill continued immediately ſubject to the empire; and under the emperor Louis IV. it bought off this juriſdiction from the crown for a ſum of money; the ſaid emperor

…ear 1346, also permitting the city to choose a council for itself. The emperors Charles …, Wenceslaus, and Frederick III, in con… with other emperors, confirmed and …ged its privileges. In Ulm are kept …chives of the imperial towns in Swabia …Franconia; and the diet of Swabia is …'s held here. The cathedral is one of …rgest, and, with respect to its Gothic …, is esteemed one of the loftiest in …many. This city was assessed by the …mula at 600 florins; and its contingent …the chamber at Wetzlar is 595 rix-dollars, …kreutzers. With respect to its history, …is to be observed, that in the year 1129, …was destroyed by the emperor Lotharius; …in 1348, consumed by fire; that an agree… was made here in 1620, betwixt the …d and leaguists; and that in the year …, it was surprized by the Elector of …ria. *Long.* 27. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* …22. N.

Ume, a town of Portugal, in the province …Estremadura: 3½ leagues E. Santarem.

Umen, or *Thal Ulmen*, a town of Ger…, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and …state of Treves: six miles W. Kayser…, and thirty-two NNE. Treves.

Umesfeld, a town of Germany, in the …duchy of Austria: 18 miles E. Steyr.

Umo, or *Vlotho*, a town of Germany, …circle of Westphalia, and county of …berg, with a Lutheran and a Roman …church, near it is a medicinal spring: …miles S. Minden, and fourteen ENE. …d. *Long.* 26. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* …N.

Umkirchen, a town of Germany, in the …duchy of Austria: seven miles NE. Korn…burg, and eleven SW. Zisterstorf.

Umstein, a town of Germany, in the …of the Upper Rhine, and principality …per Hesse: eighteen miles W. Fulda, …enty-eight E. Wetzlar.

Umsjoman, a town of Sweden, in the …ce of West Gothland. This town …ecently called *Bogesund*; the present …was given it in compliment to queen …Eleonora in the year 1741. The …nts carry on a considerable trade in …provisions, tobacco, &c: forty-seven …E. Gothenburg, and twenty-four W. …ping.

Umstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle …phalia, and county of Bentheim: five …W. Nienhus.

Umstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle …Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Spire, …a salt spring: nine miles ESE.

Umer, a river of Germany, in the circle …Upper Rhine, which runs into the …near Yacha, in the principality of …

Ulster, a province of Ireland, containing the northern counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Cavan.

Ultzen or *Veltzen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg, on the Ilmenau. It contains three churches, three hospitals, and about 330 houses; the principal articles of trade are wool, brandy, and meal. It was at one time Anseatic. twenty miles SSE. Luneburg, and thirty-two NE. Zell. *Long.* 28. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 2. N.

Ulva Island, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, about seven miles in circumference, near the west coast of Mull. *Long.* 3. 9. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 28. N.

Ulverston, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, situated near the mouth of the Duddon. This place is memorable for being granted by Edward II, to John Copeland, a soldier whom he advanced to the dignity of banneret, for his bravery in taking David King of Scots prisoner, at the battle of Nevill's Cross. It is a town of good trade, and fits out seventy coasting vessels; it has a weekly market on Thursday: 16 miles SW. Kendal, 267 NNW. London. *Lat.* 54. 8. N.

Ulvison, a river of Sweden, which runs into the Maler Lake.

Umago, a seaport town of Istria: fifteen miles E. Venice, and eighteen SSW. Trieste. *Long.* 32. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 36. N.

Umatag, or *Umatay*, a town of the island of Guam, in the Eastern Indian Sea, where vessels sometimes stop to refit.

Umba, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the White Sea. *Long.* 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 45. N.

Umbo, a lake of Russia, in the government of Archangel. *Long.* 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 40. N.

Umbria, now *The Duchy of Spoleto*, see *Spoleto*.

Umbriatico, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of St. Severina: fifty-seven miles E. Cosenza, and 101 NNE. Reggio. *Long.* 34. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 27. N.

Umea, a seaport town of Sweden, in West Bothnia, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in the Gulf of Bothnia, built by Gustavus Adolphus, with a good harbour. *Lat.* 64. 4. N.

Umelbedegi, a town of Africa, in the county of Tafilet.

Umelbesel, a town of Africa, in the country of Tafilet.

Umemgiveaibe, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez.

Umerstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Coburg: five miles W. Coburg.

Umiak,

Umiak, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Viatka, twenty miles S. Marmaliſch, in the government of Kazan.

Ummendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Magdeburg: 24 miles W. Magdeburg.

Umreviſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Oby: eighty-eight miles SW. Tomſk.

Umſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: ten miles E. Darmſtadt, and thirty N. Heidelberg.

Unalaſhka, ſee *Oonalaſhka*.

Unamak, ſee *Oonamak*.

Unbiak, or *Semiſokoſchnoi*, one of the Fox Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean, about ſeventy-two miles in circumference. *Long.* 197. E Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

Uncaſtillo, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Riguel: four leagues N. Exea, and ten WSW. Jaca.

Unckel, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, on the right bank of the Rhine: two miles NW. Lintz.

Undenas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: eighty-one miles ENE. Uddevalla.

Underwalden, or *Unterwalden*, a canton of Swiſſerland, bounded on the north by Lucern and Waldſtatter Lake, on the eaſt by mountains which ſeparate it from Uri, on on the ſouth by Bern, and on the weſt by Lucern. It meaſures about eight leagues each way, and is divided into two vallies, Upper and Lower, by a foreſt, called *Kernwald*, which croſſes the canton from north to ſouth. Theſe vallies are called in German *Unterwald ob dem Wald*, and *Unterwald nid dem Wald*; that is, *Underwald over the Foreſt*, and *Underwald under the Foreſt*. Each of them forms a ſeparate regency. The canton itſelf is ſmall, but abounds in fruit and cattle. The mountains are covered with rich paſtures, and the fields in the fertile vallies, in one year, yield ſeveral advantages: for in ſpring time, when the ſnow is off the ground, they are full of cattle; afterwards, the cattle being driven up the Alps, the herbage ſhoots again in ſuch a manner as often to be mowed twice in the ſummer, and in autumn the cattle on their return from the Alps, meet again with plenty of fodder in them, till the ſnow ſets in a-new. All the lower parts of the country produce an exuberance of very fine fruits, and with wood this canton is ſo well provided, that without any detriment to it, ſeveral ſpots might be afforted and improved into meadow or arable land. Of wheat it has little or none, and grows no wine. The Underwalders are univerſally Roman Catholics, and have ever enjoyed the like liberties with the people of Uri and Schwitz. In conjunction alſo with them, in the year 1308, they ſhook off the Auſtrian yoke. Arnald de Melchtal, a native of this canton, was one of the four heroes who firſt raiſed the ſtandard of Swiſs liberty; and in 1315 they entered into a perpetual alliance with the ſaid ſtates. Among the confederate body, they are reckoned the ſixth, but among the inferior or leſſer cantons, the third. The government of this canton is purely democratical, the landesgemeine being the centre of the whole ſupreme power, and in which all males above ſixteen have a right of admittance. As the country, however, conſiſts of two vales, each of them forming a ſeparate republic, ſo they have both their own particular landesgemeine, and diet, but in the general affairs of the thirteen cantons they form only one. Of all the people of Swiſſerland, theſe of Underwalden are the moſt honoured and moſt loved by the other cantons: their courage and love of liberty, being joined by a ſtrict conſcience, an amiable ſimplicity of manners. Sarnen is the principal place of the Upper Valley, and Stanz of the Lower and of the whole.

Ung, a river of Hungary, which riſes in the Carpathian Mountains, and runs into the Latorcza, ſeven miles N. Zemplin.

Ung, one of the two ſmall ſtreams which form the river Laubach, in the duchy of Carniola.

Ungba, a town and caſtle of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the ſea-coaſt, and ſurrounded with moraſſes: with a harbour or road: ſeventy-ſix miles S. Coroan.

Ungvar, a town and fort of Hungary, on the Ung: twenty-two miles N. Munkatz, and forty-ſix E. Caſchau.

Unigozv, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lenczicz: eighteen miles S. Lenczicz.

Union, one of the Grenadine Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies. *Long.* 61. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Union, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: twelve miles E. Tolland.

Union, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: 210 miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 79. 47. W. Greenw. *Lat.* 39. 53. N.

United Provinces, a name given to the Seven Proteſtant States of the Netherlands, which threw off the yoke of Spain, and became independent: ſee *Holland* and *Netherlands*.

United States of America. The extent of country poſſeſſed by the United States is bounded on the north by Canada and New Brunſwick, on the ſouth-eaſt by the Atlantic, on the ſouth by Florida, and on the

by the Miſſiſippi. The States are at preſent fifteen in number, viz. New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Iſland, New York, New Jerſey, Maryland, Delaware, Penſylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Beſides theſe, there are the diſtricts of Maine, the Tenaſſee government, and territory north-weſt of the Ohio, which in proceſs of time may become States: the two firſt, in all probability, within a ſhort ſpace; the latter is inhabited by different nations of Indians. The whole country is computed to contain 640 millions of acres, 51 millions of which are ſuppoſed to be covered with water: and it may be juſtly obſerved that no quarter of the globe is ſo well ſupplied with lakes, great and ſmall ſprings and lakes, as the American States; and a communication by water from one extremity to the other is more eaſy than in Great Britain, France, or Spain, and a great multitude of bays, and excellent harbours are found on the coaſt of every maritime ſtate. With little exception, the States were ſettled by colonies from Great Britain, and till the year 1776, they were ſtyled Britiſh Colonies, or Britiſh Provinces of America. On the 4th day of July, that year, the people by their repreſentatives in congreſs aſſembled, made a ſolemn declaration of independence, and renounced allegiance and ſubjection to the king of Great Britain; at the ſame time alſo, they publiſhed articles of confederation, and perpetual union, calling themſelves *The United States of America*.

Unna, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: eighty-five miles N. Calmar.

Unnenach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles W. Schwanau.

Unna, a river which riſes in Boſnia, on the borders of Croatia, twenty-eight miles S. Bihacs, and runs into the Save, ſixteen miles NW. Gradiſca.

Unna, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark. This place is in rank the ſecond town of the county, and lies in a fine plain, on a rivulet called the Kottelbecke, being environed with walls and ditches. In it is a Lutheran church, and a hoſpital church, which the Calviniſts uſe for their worſhip, but in which alſo on Saturdays worſhip is performed by a Lutheran preacher; as alſo a nunnery, together with a chapel, and a Lutheran ſchool. This town is poſſeſſed of a very extenſive and profitable territory. Formerly it conſtituted one of the Hanſe-towns. So early as the year 1032, Unna was a conſiderable village, and, together with its extent of territory, belonged to the archbiſhop of Cologn. In the year 1250, it was encompaſſed with walls, and endowed with the immunities of a town: twenty-three miles S. Munſter, and eight E. Dortmund.

Unnary, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: forty-three miles W. Wexio.

Unreſt, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Java: three leagues W. Batavia.

Uns Frau Wieſten, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eleven miles W. Marburg.

Uns Frau Nazareth, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ten miles SW. Windiſch Gratz.

Unſer Frau, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: one mile N. Weitra.

Unſt, the moſt northerly of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands, about 8 miles long and 4 broad, in compariſon with the other Shetland iſles, is reckoned level, yet its ſurface is diverſified by ſeveral extenſive and moderately high hills. The ſea-coaſt being broken and indented by ſo many bays and creeks, its extent cannot be eaſily aſcertained, nor has any accurate meaſurement of it been yet attempted. Several iſſets are ſcattered here and there around it. All the ſhores expoſed to the main ocean, but eſpecially the lands, are conſiderably high and rocky. The higheſt of the head-lands riſes to the height of ſixty or ſeventy fathoms. The ſhores of the bays and harbours, again, are low, ſhelving, and ſandy. Unſt abounds in iron-ſtone, which, however, has not yet been applied to any uſeful purpoſe. It affords large veins of jaſper; ſome pieces of which are beautifully variegated with black and green ſhades and ſpots. Rock cryſtal, remarkable for its purity and hardneſs, has likewiſe been found here. Through the ſparry rocks, cubical bits of ſulphur, of a bright gold colour, are often found; a ſpecies of rough ſtone, of a long grain, a greyiſh colour, in appearance ſomewhat ſimilar to decayed wood, fit for building, and very ſuitable for lintels, is likewiſe found. Great plenty of white ſpar, or, perhaps, quartz, rounded by the action of the waves, is thrown up on the ſea-beach. Some ſpecimens of a greyiſh ſlate have been tried; but no quarries of it are wrought. Lime-ſtone abounds in the ſouth part of the iſland. Black oats, bear, potatoes, cabbages, and various garden-roots and greens, which grow in great perfection, are the moſt common vegetables in that iſland. Artichokes too, of a delicate taſte, are produced here, with ſome ſmall fruit, and moſt of the garden-flowers that grow in the north of Scotland. There is little or no ſown graſs; but the meadows are rich in red and white clover; and, in the ſeaſons of vegetation, are enamelled with a beautiful profuſion of wild

flowers. The paſture-grounds in the commons, are generally covered with a ſhort, tender, flowering heath. Some curious and rare plants have been diſcovered in this iſland, by ſome gentlemen ſkilled in botany. The common people gather ſcurvy-graſs, trefoil, and ſome other plants that grow in the iſland, for their medical qualities. The roots of the tormentil are uſed in tanning hides. The quadrupeds of this iſland, which, indeed, are common through the reſt of the Shetland Iſles, are black cattle, horſes, ſheep, hogs, rabbits, dogs, cats, ſeals, and otters. The oxen weigh from 300 lb. to 500 lb. The whole number of cows and oxen in the iſland is not fewer than 2000; of theſe 1150 are milk cows. The horſes are well known for their ſmall ſize and hardineſs. They are called *Shelties*; their number is about 1000. The ſheep amount to about 6600. Rats, mice, frogs, toads, and adders, are unknown. The coaſt abounds with fiſh, and fiſhing is an important branch of buſineſs among the iſlanders, about eighty tons being taken, on an average, yearly. The manufacture of kelp was firſt attempted in the year 1780; but the bays are, in general, too ſhallow, and the ſhores too much expoſed to afford a large quantity of ſea-weeds for the purpoſe. The number of houſes is about 300, and, of inhabitants, about 1688. *Long.* 2. 5. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 61. 7. N.

Unſtrut, a river of Germany, which riſes four miles W. Dingelſtadt, in the territory of Eichsfeld, and joins the Saal, about two miles N. from Naumburg.

Unterart, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwitz, at the ſouthern extremity of the lake of Zug: ſeven miles N. Schwitz, and five S. Zug.

Unterbirg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: one mile S. Paura.

Untermdorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles N. Aggſpach.

Unterſee, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ten miles W. Welach.

Unterſeen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein: five miles NW. Pinnenberg.

Unterſeen, a town of Switzerland, and principal place of a bailiwick, in the canton of Berne, purchaſed of the counts of Hohenzollern. This town is ſituated between the lakes of Brientz and Thun: twenty-ſix miles SE. Berne, and twenty-three SSW. Lucern.

Ununge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: twenty-eight miles E. Upſal.

Unza, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom, and capital of a province, — — river of the ſame name: ninety-two miles ENE. Koſtrom, and 120 E. Jaroſlavl. *Long.* 62. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 56. N.

Unza, a province of Ruſſia, forming a part and the largeſt part of the government of Koſtrom, 160 miles in length, and from eighty to 112 in breadth; bounded on the north by the government of Vologda, on the eaſt by the government of Viatka, on the ſouth by the government of Nizegorod, and on the weſt by the province of Koſtrom.

Unza, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volga, near Jurev Povolſkoi, in the government of Koſtrom.

Voam, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: thirteen miles W. Pao-ting.

Voam-tchim Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 642 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 147. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

Voan-tſuſen, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 22 miles NNW. Suen-hoa.

Vodable, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoire: 1½ league SW. Iſſoire, and three E. Beſſe.

Voderkamp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 2½ miles E. Lutkenau.

Vodla, a river of Ruſſia, which runs from Lake Vodlo, and enters Lake Onezkoe, near Pudoga.

Vodlitza, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into Lake Ladoga: 16 miles NW. Olonetz.

Vodlo, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: ſixteen miles N. Pudoga.

Voeglarby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: ſeventeen miles S. Fahlun.

Voen, a river of China, which runs into the Hoai: ten miles ENE. Ugan-tfieou, in the province of Chan-tong.

Voen-chang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: two miles NW. Yen-tchcou.

Voen-gan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: fifteen miles S. Pa.

Voen-teng, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: three miles SE. Ngin-hai.

Voerden, ſee *Vorden*.

Vogel, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Traun: eight miles SW. Wels.

Vogbera, a town of Italy, in the Paveſe, twelve miles S. Pavia.

Voglabruck, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Vo. This place enjoys the privilege of grand protection to all ſlaves, and its burghers and merchants, together with their wares, toll-free throughout all the Auſtrian countries. It ſuffered ſeverely by two great fires, and was mortgaged for a long number of years, firſt to the elector of Bavaria, and afterwards

afterwards to the counts of Salburg; but was again redeemed, and in 1718, a ſecond time obtained ſeat and voice in the province, from which it was excluded during the mortgage. Near it, in the year 1626, the rebellious Bavarians were defeated: 27 miles SSE. Paſſau, and 110 W. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 1. N.

Voglamarck, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles SW. Voglabruck.

Vogogna, ſee *Ugogna*.

Vogtland, a country of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſituated between the territory of Erzgeburg, Bohemia, the electorate of Saxony, and the principality of Culmbach. It is very hilly, and abounds in woods, but the former cannot be ſaid to be altogether unfruitful, as producing either trees and plants, or being improved by tillage. In ſome parts likewiſe they yield copper, iron, lead, and ſilver, with other mineralls, ſuch as alum. Here is alſo no want of any kind of proviſions; the fields yielding grain and eſculent herbs; the fine pastures in the vallies, droves of excellent cattle, the woods plenty of veniſon and game, and the waters a variety of fiſh. The principal rivers are the Elſter and the Saal. The name of the Vogtland ſignifies the country poſſeſſed by the ancient advocates of the empire, who were predeceſſors to the preſent counts of Reuſſen. But the counts of Reuſſen at preſent enjoy only a part of it. The greateſt part of this country belongs to the electoral houſe of Saxony. The margraves of Brandenburg Culmbach are poſſeſſed of the lordſhip of Hof, and the lordſhip of Ronneburg is veſted in the houſe of Saxe Gotha. What the name and dignity of a vogt imported in thoſe ancient vogts of the empire is not yet agreed among the learned. One of the moſt probable conjectures is, that this dignity of a vogt was an hereditary office belonging to the empire, and the vogts themſelves ſubordinate to the Palatine of the Rhine, as arch-vogt of the empire. No leſs uncertainty is concerning the epocha of this title, though it appears to have been uſed in the eleventh century, the ancient ſtatutes of the town of Weyda having being given to it in 1027, by Henry, vogt of Weyda. Towards the middle of the fourteenth century, this title was diſcontinued.

Vohburgh, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: ten miles E. Ingolſtadt.

Vohemaro Bay, a bay on the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 73. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 20. S.

Vohenſtraus, or *Vohenſtraus*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Sulzbach: eight miles E. Sulzbach, and forty-two N. Ratiſbon.

Vohl, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: five miles W. Waldeck, and twenty-two W. Caſſel.

Vohlenbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Lauchart, two miles N. Voringen, in the principality of Hohen Zollern.

Void, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Commercy: 3½ leagues W. Toul, and 1½ S. Commercy.

Voigtſberg, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which gives name to a prefecturate, in the Vogtland. It belongs to the elector of Saxony: one mile N. Oelnitz.

Voire, a river of France, which runs into the Aube, near Chalette.

Voiron, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: ten miles NW. Grenoble.

Voiſey, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbonne les Bains: two leagues SE. Bourbonne.

Voiſinnes, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: two leagues W. Langres.

Voiteur, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lons-le-Saunier: two leagues N. Lons-le-Saunier.

Voitsberg, or *Woitſberg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Kainach: twenty miles WSW. Gratz, and eighty-ſix SSW. Vienna.

Voivre (La), a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Diey; three leagues E. Remberviller, and one N. St. Diey.

Vojuſſa, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Adriatic, ſeven miles N. Valona.

Vokſa, a river of Ruſſia, which runs from lake Saima, to lake Ladoga, in the government of Viborg.

Vokſcha, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the province of Uſtiug, and joins the Mezen, in the government of Archangel, ſixteen miles N. Olenſkoi.

Volano, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, at the mouth of the ſouthern branch of the Po, which is called *Po di Volana*: twenty-three miles E. Ferrara.

Volar, a town of Tranſylvania: four miles S. Hunyad.

Volcano, one of the moſt conſiderable of the Lipari Iſlands, ſo called from its continual eruptions.

Volcano, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean,

Ocean, about eight leagues N. from Egmont Iſland. *Long.* 164. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 17. S.

Volchova, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in Ilmen Lake, and runs into Lake Ladoga, at Nov Ladoga.

Volcovyſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: thirty-two miles E. Surgut.

Volckacò, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Maine: eleven miles NE. Wurzburg, and twelve S. Schweinfurt. *Long.* 27. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 48. N.

Volckersberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: twelve miles S. Fulda.

Volckmannſdorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: ſix miles E. Neiſſe.

Volconda, a town of Hindooſtán, in the Carnatic: ninety-five miles S. Arcot, and ſixty-five SW. Pondicherry. *Long.* 79. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 20. N.

Volengo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: twenty-three miles W. Mantua.

Volga, a river of Ruſſia, formed by two ſtreams, one iſſuing from Lake Seliger, in the government of Tver, the other from a ſmaller lake, eight miles weſt from Lake Seliger, which unite together, *Long.* 51. 20. *Lat.* 56. 40. It then takes a ſouth-eaſt courſe to Zobtzov; it then changes to north-eaſt, paſſes Staritza, Tver, and Mologa, near which laſt place it changes its courſe to ſouth-eaſt, paſſes Jaroſlavl, Koſtrom, Penza, and Kazan; after which its courſe is more ſouth, paſſing by Spaſk, Simbirſk, Samara, &c. At Samara it inclines a little to the weſt, paſſing by Slizan, Chvalinſk, Volſk, Kurdom, Saratov, Kamliſchin, Tzaritzin, &c. at Tzaritzin it takes its courſe ſouth-eaſt, and paſſing by Tcherneyar, and a number of other towns, forts, &c. it enters the Caſpian Sea, at Aſtrachan. This is ſuppoſed to be the largeſt river in Europe, and a canal is made from it to the Neva, which opens a navigable communication between the Caſpian Sea and the Baltic.

Volgarſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov, on the Donetz: forty miles NE. Charkov.

Volgorod, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Bachmut, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, and runs into the Dnieper, twelve miles above Ekaterinoſlav.

Volhynia, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the north by the palatinate of Brzeſc, on the eaſt by Kiov, on the ſouth by the palatinate of Kaminiec, and on the weſt by the palatinates of Chelm and Belez; about 180 miles in length, and from eighty to 120 in breadth. This country is ſo fertile as to ſupply the inhabitants with a large ſurplus of grain: roſemary, aſparagus, &c. grow wild in the woods, and can hardly be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe cultivated in the gardens. Volhynia was annexed to Poland in a diet held at Lublin in 1564. The Tartars, beſides a great booty, carried off 30,000 perſons out of this country, to be ſold as ſlaves, in the year 1618. It was added to Ruſſia.

Volkenmarck, or *Volkel Markt*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the north ſide of the Drave: twelve miles E. Clagenfurt, and ten SW. St. Andre. *Long.* 32. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 44. N.

Volkerode, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: ſix miles NNE. Muhlhauſen.

Volkmarſen, or *Volmarſheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: twenty-eight miles SE. Paderborn, and twenty E. Brunſwick. *Long.* 26. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 15. N.

Voll, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, on the Glomme: fifty miles NE. Chriſtiania.

Vollenay, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaune: three leagues SW. Beaune.

Vollenhoven, a town of Overiſſel, and capital of a diſtrict, ſituated near the Zuider Zee, the capital of a country ſo called. It is not large, but carries on a conſiderable trade. Philip II, king of Spain, when maſter of the province of Overiſſel, eſtabliſhed a ſovereign council here for all the province, who were the judges of all cauſes, without appeal. Their juriſdiction was, nevertheleſs, very injurious, for they never pronounced ſentence without the intervention of the governor of the province, who generally reſided at Vollenhoven for that purpoſe. This town in its commencement belonged to Godfrey de Rhenen, biſhop of Utrecht, who in the year 1178, built a ſtrong caſtle to defend the country from the incurſions of the Frieſe. this caſtle afterwards ſerved as a priſon of ſtate, for the dioceſe of Utrecht: thirty-one miles W. Covorden, and twenty-eight N. Deventer. *Long.* 23. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 42. N.

Vollore, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thiers: ſix miles SSE. Thiers.

Volmar, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga. This town received its name from Waldemar II, king of Denmark, who defeated the Livonians on the ſpot: fifty-ſix miles NNE. Riga. *Long.* 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 36. N.

Volme, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which riſes about eight miles

outh from Lunſchede, in the county of Mark, and joins the Roer, four miles SW. Schwiert.

Volmeſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: eight miles SW. Schwiert.

Volmunſter, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bitche: three leagues E. Sarguemine, and two NNW. Bitche.

Volo, a ſeaport town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly, ſituated in a gulf, to which it gives name: thirty-eight miles NW. Larifſa, and fifty-two NNE. Livadia. *Long.* 40. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 28. N.

Vologda, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the river Sachona, near lake Siemſkoe, the ſee of an archbiſhop. This city contains about 1700 houſes, and a great many churches. The principal trade is in hemp, matting, Ruſſia-leather, and tallow; 700 miles S. Archangel, and 308 E. Peterſburg. *Long.* 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 10. N.

Volgina, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 40 miles SW. Kirenſk.

Vologodſkoi, a government of Ruſſia, which includes the province of Uſtiug; bounded on the north by the government of Archangel, on the eaſt by the government of Toboliſk, on the ſouth by the governments of Perm, Viatka, Koſtrom, and Jaroſlavl, and on the weſt by the governments of Oloneta and Novgorod; rather more than 600 miles in length, and about 240 in breadth. *Long.* 57. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 30. to 65. 30. N.

Vologzanova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 18 miles N. Ilimſk.

Volone, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Siſteron: two leagues SSE. Siſteron, and four W. Digne.

Volpiano, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 8½ miles NNE. Turin, and four WSW. Chivaſſo.

Volſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: ſeventy-ſix miles NE. Saratov. *Long.* 65. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 15. N.

Volta, or *Rio Volta*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, about eight miles from Acra.

Voltaggio, or *Ovaggio*, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa. In the year 1625, this town was taken by the troops of Savoy: ſeven miles N. Genoa.

Voltana, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: five miles NW. Ainſa.

Volterra, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany. This was one of the ancient twelve cities of Etruria, now a lonely, mean place, though it reckons twenty-five churches, chapels, and oratories, and about twenty convents and religious fraternities. It ſtands on a mountain, but the air is unwholeſome, entire villages in the neighbourhood lie in ruins, and uninhabited, and the country all round is overrun with weeds and buſhes, which unqueſtionably contributes to render the abode unhealthful. It has rich copper mines, but not worked: twenty-nine miles ESE. Leghorn, and twenty-nine SW. Florence. *Long.* 28. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 23. N.

Voltoega, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: five miles W. Vique.

Voltri, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, near which the Auſtrians were defeated by the French on the 14th of April, 1796: ſix miles W. Genoa.

Volturara, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: fifteen miles W. Conza.

Volturara, or *Vulturara*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento: thirty-eight miles WSW. Manfredonia, and fifty-three NE. Naples.

Volturena, a town of the Griſons, on the lake of Como.

Volturno, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Gaeta.

Voltzheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Reuſs, near Gera, where Henry IV gained a victory over Rodolphus, duke of Swabia, in the year 1080.

Volvic, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riom: one league SW. Riom, and two NNW. Clermont.

Volzecara, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and province of Calabria Citra: nine miles ESE. Scalea.

Volura, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: ſeven miles W. Turin, and twelve NW. Carmagnola.

Volx, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Forcalquier: two leagues SE. Forcalquier.

Volxana, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the Liſenzo: twelve miles SW. Feldes.

Vomano, a river of Italy, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra, which runs into the Adriatic, five miles NNE. Atria.

Vomas, a town of France, in the department of the Allier: ſix leagues ESE. Moulins.

Vonc, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vouziers: two leagues N. Vouziers.

Vong-kiang, a town of China, of the third

third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twelve miles W. Tching-lou.

Vonitza, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: ſixty-two miles NW. Lepanto.

Voorn, an iſland of Holland, ſituated at the mouth of the Meuſe; about 20 miles in length, and five in breadth. This iſland, with Goree and Overflakee, form the territory called *Vroonland*; which formerly belonged to Zealand; Briel is the capital.

Voorn, a ſmall iſland at the union of the Wahal and the Meuſe, with a fort belonging to the ſtate of Utrecht: nine miles NNE. Bois-le-Duc, and four S. Thiel.

Vopokar, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Vitchegda. *Long.* 72. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 10. N.

Vorau, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, with a college of regular canons: ſeven miles NW. Hardberg.

Vorclut, a cape of the iſland of Jerſey: five miles NE. from St. Helier.

Vorden, or *Voerden*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 17 miles ENE. Paderborn.

Vorden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck. Both the Roman Catholics and Lutherans, have a church here in common. During the thirty years' war, the Swedes fortified this place with a ditch and rampart, but theſe afterwards fell to decay. This town has been twice burnt down ſince the year 1750: ten miles NNE. Oſnabruck, and ten S. Quackenbruck. *Long.* 25. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 29. N.

Vordenburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles N. Leobin.

Voreppe, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 2½ leagues NNW. Grenoble.

Voringen, or *Stadt Voringen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Hohen Zollern, on the Lauchart, formerly the chief place of a county now extinct: ten miles SE. Hohen Zollern, and twenty-four E. Rothweil. *Long.* 26. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 8. N.

Voronez, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the Don. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and a place of conſiderable trade: 256 miles S. Moſcow, 820 SE. Riga, and 596 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 56. 60. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 36. N.

Voronez, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Don at Voronez.

Voronezſkoi, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north-eaſt by Tambovſkoe, on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt, by the country of the Coſacks, on the north-weſt by Orlovſkoe, on the weſt by Kurſkoe, and Charkovſkoe; about 260 miles in length, and about 104 its mean breadth. *Long.* 54. 10. to 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 50. to 53. 16. N.

Vorſe, a river of France, which runs into the Oiſe, near Noyon.

Vorſkla, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Dnieper, twenty miles E. Kreumengug.

Voſges, a large chain of mountains in France, which formerly occupied the ſouth-eaſt part of Lorrain, and now gives name to a department of France. It was formerly covered with wood, and harboured abundance of game and wild beaſts, and has long been famous for mines of ſilver, copper, and lead.

Voſges, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Meuſe, the Meurte, and the Lower Rhine, on the eaſt by the department of the Upper and Lower Rhine, on the ſouth by the department of the Upper Saône, and on the weſt by the department of the Upper Marne; about ſixty-five miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and twenty-eight in its mean breadth. Epinal is the capital. It was before the revolution, a part of Lorra

Voſkreſenſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow: thirty-two miles NW. Moſcow. *Long.* 54. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. N.

Voſkreſenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov, on the Lovat: twenty miles N. Cholm.

Voſkreſenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg, on the eaſt coaſt of Lake Ladoga: 80 miles NE. Peterſburg.

Voſkreſenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 80 miles S. Upha.

Voſkreſenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the river Vitchegda: twenty-eight miles SW. Yarenſk.

Voſpor, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Tauris: 112 miles ESE. Perekop. *Long.* 54. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 20. N.

Voſpreſenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda: 44 miles E. Tuma.

Votginſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Sula: forty miles S. Uſt Siſolk.

Vou-con, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: ten miles W. Si-ngan.

Voudſe, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 140 miles NW. Medina.

Vouves, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Janville: 2 leagues WNW. Janville, and four SSW. Chartres.

Vouga, a river of Portugal, which riſes about five leagues NE. from Viſeu, and runs into the Atlantic, five miles N. Aveiro.

forming a large bay at its mouth, full of islands.

Vouga, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on a river of the ſame name: 12 miles ENE. Aveiro, and 26 N. Coimbra.

Vou-gan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: twenty-five miles NW. Quoang-ping.

Vou-hou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twelve miles SW. Tai-ping.

Vou-hoüei, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 1[illegible] miles S. Peking. *Long.* 135. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 22. N.

Vouillé, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poitiers. In the year 507, near this town, Clovis king of France obtained a victory over the Viſigoths, in which their king Alaric was ſlain: 2½ leagues NW. Poitiers, and four S. Luſignan.

Vouite (La), a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coiron: 3½ leagues SSW. Valence, and 2½ NE. Privas.

Vouneuil ſur Vienne, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtellerault: four leagues NNE. Poitiers, and four S. Châtellerault.

Voura, a river of European Turkey, which ſeparates the province of Theſſaly from Livadia, and runs into the Gulf of Arta.

Vourla, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty miles W. Smyrna.

Vou-ſſi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty-two miles NW. Sou-tcheou.

Vou-ſuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: thirty miles WNW. Sin-tcheou.

Vou-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the Yang-tſe river: five miles S. Hoang-tcheou.

Vou-tchang, ſee *Ou-tchang*.

Vou-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twenty-[illegible] miles SSW. Te.

Vouvant, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, on the right ſide of the Rhône: ſix leagues N. Viviers, and 5. Tournon.

Vouve (La), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brioude: 4 leagues S. Brioude.

Vouzezat, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: three leagues S. Brive.

Vouzin, a river of China, which riſes in the Tartary, and runs into the Hoang, twenty-five miles SE. Soui-te, in the province of Chen-ſi.

Vou-ting, or *Ou-kuen*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yunnan: 1145 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 34. N.

Vou-ting, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chang-tong: 162 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 135. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

Vou-tſy, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, on the Tae-ho river; twenty miles E. Tching-ting.

Vouvant, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay-le-Comte: two leagues NNE. Fontenay-le-Comte, and 1½ S. La Chataigneraye.

Vouvray, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tours: one league and a half E. Tours.

Voux, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nemours: three leagues and a half E. Nemours.

Vou-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: forty miles SSW. Hiu.

Vou-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: fifty miles SW. Hoei-tcheou.

Vouzailles, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poitiers: 4 leagues NE. Poitiers, and 2 SSW. Mirabeau.

Vouziers, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ardennes: five poſts SW. Stenay, and twenty-ſeven NE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 23. N.

Voxtorp, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 29 miles NW. Wexio.

Voz, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, about ſixty miles in circumference. *Long.* 56. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

Vozga, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, near Lake Voz: forty-eight miles NNE. Bielozerſk.

Vozia, a town of European Turkey, on Beſſarabia, on the Black Sea: twenty-ſix miles W. Otchakov.

Voznefenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, on the Angara: twenty miles NNW. Irkutſk.

Upa, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Epiphan, paſſes by Tula, and runs into the Oka, near Lichvin, in the government of Kaluga.

Upaix, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps: three leagues and a half SE. Serres.

Upbo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: 20 miles SSE. Fahlun.

Upba,

Upha, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Bielaia, at Upha.

Upha, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the Bielaia: 452 miles WSW. Tobolſk, 632 miles ESE. Moſcow, and 892 ESE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 73. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 35. N.

Uphimſkoi, a government of Ruſſia, of a triangular form, bounded on the north by the governments of Perm and Viatka, on the weſt by the governments of Caucaſus, Saratov, Simbirſk, and Kazan, the part immediately ſouth by the Caſpian Sea, and the part immediately eaſt by the government of Tobolſk; to the north it extends from eaſt to weſt about 440 miles, and to ſouth from eaſt to weſt only ſixty-four, weſtward from north to ſouth it meaſures about 520, eaſtward only 160. *Long.* 68. 40. to 81. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. to 56. N.

Upland, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by the Gulf of Bothnia, on the eaſt by the Baltic, on the ſouth by the Malar Lake, and on the weſt by Weſtmanland; about ſeventy five miles in length, from north to ſouth, and where wideſt, fifty-five, from eaſt to weſt. It is fertile in corn, and the lakes and rivers abound in fiſh. Some of the beſt iron-mines of Sweden are found in this province. Stockholm is ſituated in Upland.

Upper Lake, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, four miles from Lough-Lane, with which it communicates by a river, which runs between Torc Mountain and Gienga Mountain.

Uppingham, a town of England, in the county of Rutland, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: thirty-ſix miles S. Nottingham, and ninety N. London.

Upright Bay, a bay near the weſtern extremity of the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 75. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 8. S.

Upſal, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, ſituated on the river Fyris, which divides it into two parts; that part which lies on the eaſt ſide of the river being properly the city, and that on the weſt being called *Fierding*. Upſal was anciently the chief ſeat of the ſovereigns of Sweden, where they held their ſupreme tribunal. The greateſt ſacrifices offered in all the northern provinces, were brought hither in the time of Paganiſm, and the moſt eminent Heathen prieſts reſided here. Upſal is the ſee of an archbiſhop. All the buildings are of wood, the cathedral and a few ſtone houſes excepted, and the roofs of them are nothing but the bark of birch-trees, covered with turf. Here are three churches, among which the cathedral is the principal. The kings of Sweden are generally crowned here. A ſchool was firſt inſtituted at Upſal, in the year 1246, which was raiſed to an univerſity, in the year 1476; but in 1582, it was removed to Stockholm. However, the univerſity was eſtabliſhed a ſecond time at Upſal, in the year 1592; Guſtavus I. and Guſtavus Adolphus endowed this univerſity with ſome lands; it has alſo been enriched with conſiderable legacies of ſeveral private perſons, beſides the royal ſalaries. The library called *Academia Guſtaviana*, which is three ſtories high, was built by Guſtavus Adolphus in the year 1622. It has a round tower, or rather cupola, at the top, in which is a curious anatomical theatre, founded in the year, by profeſſor Rudbeck. It has alſo a very valuable library, containing above 1000 manuſcripts, amongſt which the moſt remarkable is the Codex Argenteus, ſuppoſed to be Uphila's Gothic tranſlation of the four evangeliſts; but it ſeems rather to be written in the language of the ancient Francs. The aſtronomical obſervatory was planned by the celebrated Celſius; and the phyſic garden was laid out chiefly by the famous Linnæus. The royal academy of ſciences was inſtituted in the year 1728. The Swediſh geographers place their firſt meridian, from which they compute the latitude, at Upſal. About the cloſe of the eleventh, or the beginning of the twelfth century, a biſhop's ſee was eſtabliſhed here, which, at the deſire of Charles VII. was made archiepiſcopal, by pope Alexander III. Stephanus, who was conſecrated in the year 1102, was the firſt archbiſhop. Upſal is thirty-five miles N. Stockholm. *Long.* 18. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 51. N.

Upſal (Old), a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: three miles N. Upſal.

Upton, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, ſituated on the Severn, with a weekly market on Thurſday: ten miles S. Worceſter, and 111 WNW. London.

Uraba, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, in the province and near the Gulf of Darien.

Urac, the moſt northerly of the Marian Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about three leagues in circumference. *Lat.* 20. 45. N.

Urach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, with conſiderable manufactures of damaſk, and other linens: twenty-one miles SSE. Stutgart, and twenty-four W. Ulm. *Long.* 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 27. N.

Ural, a chain of mountains of Ruſſia, which as far as they extend, form the boundaries between Ruſſia and Siberia, in which are vaſt iron works.

Ural, or *Jaik*, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes twenty-four miles N. Verchnaia. *Long.* 71. 30. *Lat.* 54. and runs into the Caſpian Sea, near Gurief. *Long.* 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 15. N.

Uralſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government

ment of Caucasus, on the Ural: 328 miles NNE. Astracan, and 696 SW. Tobolsk. *Long.* 69. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Urana, a lake of European Turkey, in Dalmatia: twelve miles W. Scardona.

Urana, a town of Istria: nine miles ESE. Pedena.

Uranduk, a town of Bosnia: two miles E. S[illegible].

Urane, a river of Bulgaria, which runs into the Black Sea, at Varna.

Uranugratz, a town of Croatia: eighteen miles NNW. Novi.

Urasa, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: sixteen miles S. Wexio.

Urazza, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 24 miles NE. Sophia.

Urbania, or *Castel Durante*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino. This town [illegible] its name to pope Urban VIII, who re[illegible] it, and surrounded it with bastions. It [illegible] the see of a bishop, suffragan of Urbino: [illegible] miles SSW. Urbino.

Urbanna, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, on the Rappahanoc: [illegible] miles ENE. Richmond.

Urbino (Duchy of), a province of Italy, [illegible] on the north by Romagna, on the [illegible]-east by the Adriatic, on the south-east by [illegible] marquisate of Ancona, on the south by the [illegible]giano, and on the west by Tuscany and [illegible]gna. The air is reckoned unwhole[illegible]: one of the chief productions is silk; [illegible] and fish are plentiful. Urbino was [illegible]rly governed by its own dukes, of [illegible] the last, Francis Maria, of Rovere, [illegible] in the year 1631, without male issue, [illegible]pe took possession of his territory. The [illegible]uke had by will in, 1626, confirmed the [illegible]'s claims, and already, in effect, made [illegible] the country. Victoria, daughter of his [illegible] Ubaldi, and spouse to Ferdinand II, [illegible] duke of Tuscany, inherited the allo[illegible]estates: and hence it is that Poggio Im[illegible], and other places in this country, be[illegible] to the duke of Tuscany. In the year [illegible], the pope purchased the rights claimed [illegible] duke of Tuscany.

Urbino, a city of Italy, and capital of a [illegible] of the same name, near the head of [illegible] Foglio, the see of an archbishop, and [illegible]nce of a legate. It is situated on a hill, [illegible] union of two rivers. The university [illegible]cademy is one of the most ancient in [illegible]. It contains a noble college, and six [illegible] convents. The ducal palace, which at [illegible] belongs to the pope, was built by [illegible] Frederic, who furnished it with many [illegible] statues of marble and bronze, excel[illegible] [illegible]ntings, and a library of curious and [illegible]oks. The library was conveyed to [illegible] by pope Alexander VII. In the [illegible]es are seen some works of the cele[illegible] pointers Raphael and Frederic Barocci; as likewise of Genga, Vincent St. Geminian, and Timotheus d'Urbino, pupils of Raphael. Raphael was a native of Urbino: fifty-four miles E. Florence, and 115 N. Rome. *Long.* 30. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

Urbi-Saglia, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona: five miles S. Macerata.

Urcunazo, a river of Spain, which runs into the Orio, in the province of Guipuscoa.

Urdingen, see *Ordingen*.

Urdasim, a river of Russia, which runs into the Ural, near fort Tanalitzkaia.

Uardasimskaia, a fort of Russia, in the government of Upha: 128 miles E. Orenburg.

Ure, or *Youre*, a river of England, in the county of York, which rises and passes by Masham, Rippon, Boroughbridge, &c. and about two miles below the last town, joins the Swale, and takes the name of Ouse.

Urécourt, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of la Marche: two leagues NNW. la Marche.

Vreden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster: twenty-six miles WNW. Munster, and twenty-six SW. Bentheim.

Uregur, a town of the island of Ceylon: sixty miles NW. Trinkamaly.

Vresen, a small island in the Great Belt: four miles N. from the island of Langeland.

Urgel, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Taragona, taken by the French Republicans, in the year 1794: sixty-five miles NNW. Barcelona, and sixty NE. Balbastro.

Urghentz, or *Urgentz*, a town of Asia, in the country of Charasm, on a river which runs into the Lake of Aral. *Long.* 76. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 24. N.

Uri, a canton of Swisserland, bounded on the north by Schwitz, on the east by Glaris, on the south by the Italian bailiwick; and on the west by Underwalden, about sixty miles in length, and twenty-eight in breadth. It consists almost every where of high mountains, and deep vallies; the summits of the former of which are perpetually covered with ice and snow. The loftiest among them, and indeed the highest in Europe, is that of St. Gothard. On the Alps in this canton, during the summer, are fattened many thousand heads of cattle; and the cheese is famed for its goodness. The vales between the high mountains here in summer are very hot and fertile, when not exposed to the northern winds; among the mountains too, are found numbers of beautiful crystals; the greatest part of which are bought up, and sent off to Italy to be wrought. In this canton are only market-towns, villages, and scattered houses; and the inhabitants being inured to a rough and hard way of living, are hardy, vigorous and brave, and strenuous assertors

aſſertors of that liberty, which was ſo dearly purchaſed by their patriotic anceſtors. They are all Roman Catholics. They were once as a free people, immediately under the juriſdiction of the empire; but Albert I aiming at their entire ſubjection, placed a ſevere vogt over them, on which they became refractory. This governor, whoſe name was Geſzler, among other irritating procedures at Altorf, ſet up a hat on a pole, with orders that the ſame tokens of regard ſhould be paid to it as to his own perſon. This mark of ſlavery, William Tell openly refuſing to comply with, the governor determined he ſhould feel all the weight of his indignation; the other however eſcaping by flight, gave riſe to an union between Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden, for throwing off the Auſtrian yoke, which union was effected, in the beginning of the year 1308; and in 1315, theſe three cantons entered into a perpetual alliance. At that time Uri held the firſt place among the confederates, but at preſent only the fourth, though among the ſix leſſer cantons it is ſtyled the firſt. Its government is democratical, and and every male of ſixteen years of age intitled to a vote in it. Altorff is the capital.

Urie Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Don, near Inverurie.

Urigny, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pithiviers: two leagues S. Pithiviers.

Uriſal, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 6 miles N. Stockholm.

Uritz, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ancenis: 4½ league NNE. Ancenis.

Uriumkan, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Arguna. *Long.* 139. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Urk, a ſmall iſland of Holland, in the Zuyder See: eleven miles E. Enkhuyſen.

Urliutiupſkoi, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the eaſt ſide of the Irtiſch. *Long.* 93. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Urmuk, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Arabia: one league SSW. Loheia.

Urmund, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: ten miles NNE. Maeſtricht.

Urnaſchen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Appenzel: five miles SW. Appenzel.

Urotchitſche Taſchti, a mountain of Ruſſia, on the north coaſt of the Sea of Aral. *Long.* 78. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 30. N.

Urov, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Arguna, near Urovka.

Urovka, a town of Ruſſia, on the Argunia, on the borders of China: 120 miles E. Stretenſk.

Urpha, ſee *Orpha*.

Urquhart, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roſs, ſituated on the Frith of Cromarly: 12 miles WSW. Cromarly.

Urquhart, a town of Scotland, in the county of Murray: 6 miles E. Elgin.

Urrin, a river of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, which runs into the Slaney, near Enniſcorthy.

Urrisbeg, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Galway, near the ſea coaſt: three eight miles W. Galway.

Urriſhead, a cape of Ireland, on the north coaſt of the county of Mayo, at the entrance of Broad Haven. *Long.* 9. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 19. N.

Urrola, a river of Spain, in Guipuſcoa, which runs into the ſea, between the Oria and the Deva.

Urroz, a town of Spain, in Navarre: twelve miles SSE. Pamplona.

Urſel, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Konigſtein. In the year 1640, this town was taken by the troops of the duke of Saxe Weymar, and a little after retaken by those of the Elector of Mentz; and in the year 1645, the troops of Heſſe and Sweden took it, and ſet it on fire, by which the church and 200 or 300 houſes were burned down: miles ENE. Konigſtein, and 18 ENE. Mentz.

Urſeren, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri, ſituated in a vally, to which it gives name, of the Reuſs: ſeventeen miles SSE. Altorff.

Urſhult, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 22 miles S. Wexio.

Uriſkog, a town of Norway, on the Glarmen: 44 miles NNE. Frederickſtadt.

Urſperg, a princely abby of Germany, the circle of Swabia, ſituated betwixt the rivers Kamblach and Mindel, near their conflux with the Danube. In the matricle of the empire and circle, the abbot is aſſeſſed at thirty florins, and to the chamber of Wetzlar he pays 32 rixdollars 42½ kruitzers. 16 miles WSW. Augſburg, and 22 ESE. Ulm.

Urtamſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Oby: fifty-two miles W. Tomſk.

Urugnay, a river of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, which riſes about *Lat.* 26. 30. S. and runs into the river Plata in *Lat.* 34. S.

Urus, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 48 miles N. Schenkurſk.

Urzum, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: 72 miles S. Viatka.

Vry, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, the diſtrict of Boulay: 2½ leagues NE. Metz.

Uſad, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: fixteen miles S. Malmiſch.

Uſcican, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: five miles NW. Nimburg.

Uſbech, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 10 miles SE. Chamir.

Uſcup, ſee *Scopia*.

Uſedom, an iſland in the Baltic, ſeparated from the coaſt of Pomerania, partly by the river Peene, and partly by the Friſche Haff; about thirty miles in length, of a very irregular form, and in no part above three miles from the ſea. *Long*. 31. 27. to 32. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 51. to 54. 10. N.

Uſedom, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Uſedom, on the bay of the Friſche Haff: eight miles E. Anclam, and thirty-eight NNW. Old Stettin.

Uſtaſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Mezen: forty-four miles NE. Pineg.

Uſeu, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 37 miles N. Balaguer.

Uſſant, ſee *Oueſſant*.

Uſa, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Vaga, eight miles S. Vielſk, in the government of Vologda.

Uſes, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: twelve miles NNW. Chamir.

Uſingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Weilburg. It gives title to a branch of the houſe of Naſſau, and has a ſeat, which was once their reſidence: twelve miles SSE. Weilburg, and twenty-two NE. Mentz.

Uſk, a river of South Wales, which riſes in the ſouth-weſt part of the county of Brecknock, and runs into the Severn, below Newport, in Monmouthſhire.

Uſk, a town of England, in the county of Monmouth, on the river Uſk, with a weekly market on Monday. Here are the remains of an ancient caſtle: twelve miles SW. of Monmouth, and 140. W London.

Uſkei, an iſland of Ruſſia, in Beering's Iſlands. *Long*. 207. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 38. N.

Uſkolomſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Vitchegda: eighty miles ENE. Uſt Siſolſk.

Uſkubia, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 36 miles NW. Boli.

Uſlar, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg. In the year 1575, duke Frederick ordered the name to be changed to Freudenthal: ſeventeen miles WNW. Gottingen.

Uſman, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov, on a river of the ſame name: forty miles SW. Tambov. *Long*. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 8. N.

Uſoza, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Svopa, near Phatez, in the government of Kurſk.

Uſpenſkoe, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlaw: fixteen miles S. Donetzk.

Uſpenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug: 28 miles SW. Uſtiug.

Uſpenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 80 miles S. Kola.

Uſſel, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Correze: 10¼ leagues ENE. Uzerches, and ten NE. Tulle.

Uſſes, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Rhône, near Seiſſel.

Uſſeta, a town of United America, in Georgia: 165 miles WSW. Auguſta.

Uſſiterna, a town of Servia: twenty-four miles W. Piſtrina.

Uſſitza, a town of Servia; thirty-two miles WNW. Novibaſar.

Uſſon, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: 5½ leagues W. Amer, and 1¼ E. Iſſoire.

Uſſon, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Civray: 4 leagues NE. Civray, and two NW. Iſle Jourdan.

Uſſora, a river of Boſnia, which runs into the river Boſna: 32 miles N. Serajo.

Uſſaritz, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées: fixteen leagues W. Pau, and two S. Bayonne.

Uſtcbotzkoi, three iſlands on the weſt coaſt of Kamtchatka. *Long*. 174. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 57. 10. N.

Uſtia, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on the Dnieſter: eighty-eight miles E. Jaſſi.

Uſtjak, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 miles N. Kiutaja.

Uſtiano, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the Oglio: twenty-ſix miles W. Mantua.

Uſtica, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean: 25 miles from the coaſt of Sicily. *Long*. 31. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 43. N.

Uſtiug, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a province, in the government of Vologda, ſituated on the Dwina, at the conflux of the Sukona and the Jug, the ſee of an archbiſhop: 200 miles NNW. Viatka, and 464 E. Peterſburg. *Long*. 63. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 60. 56. N.

Uſtiug, a province of Ruſſia, and by far the moſt conſiderable part of the government of Vologda, being 400 miles in length, and 240 in breadth.

Uſtiuzna, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the river Mologa: 144 miles E. Novgorod.

Uſtiuzanſkoi, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Yana. *Long*. 149. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 70. 30. N.

Uſtarantzkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the borders of China: ſeventy-ſix miles S. Selenginſk.

Uſum, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Mariza, four miles SE. Aſſardi, in the province of Romania.

Uſway, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Coquet.

Utawas, or *Utwas*, a river of North America, in Canada, which joins the river St. Laurence, near Lake St. Francis.

Utſeverma, a cape on the north coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 85. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 77. 20. N.

Utſtede, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Breneen: twenty-three miles NNW. Bremen.

Utiel, a town of Spain, in New Caſtille: forty-eight miles SE. Cuença.

Utilio, a town of the iſland of Cuba: fifty miles SSE. Havanna.

Utkinſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg, on the Tchuſovaia: thirty-ſix miles NW. Ekaterinburg.

Utkinſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg, on the Tchuſovaia: fifty-ſix miles NW. Ekaterinburg.

Utnemſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Vitchegda. *Long.* 72. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 56. N.

Utoe, an iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Sweden, in the Baltic. *Long.* 18. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 57. N.

Utpha, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Laubach, on the Horlof: two miles SW. Hungen, and four ENE. Muntzenburg.

Utrach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles N. St. Wolfgang.

Utrecht, one of the United Dutch States, which, excepting in one ſmall ſtrip of land to the northward, and bordering on the Zuyder Sea, is wholly environed by Holland and Guelderland: it enjoys a good air, and, in moſt parts, the ſoil is very fruitful; to the eaſtward, it is, indeed, a high and ſterile country, conſiſting either of ſandy hills, or ſmall eminences, which are, in geral, over-run with woods; and weſtward the country perfectly reſembles Holland, being for the moſt part rich meadow, though in many parts full of turf grounds. In the ſtate of Utrecht, are ſeventy towns and villages. Its ſtates are compoſed of the clergy, the nobility, and the towns; of theſe the former are merely nominals. The ſecond claſs is compoſed of the nobility, who on account of their manors, are called to the aſſembly of the ſtates. The third claſs conſiſts of the deputies of the five towns of Utrecht, Amerſtoort, Wyk, Rhenen, and Montfoort, but more particularly of the firſt; nay, in conſultations, that city even aſſerts that the other four towns have only one vote; and ſo far is certain, that Utrecht can control the ſentiments of the reſt, but the reſolutions taken by it, muſt be traverſed by the others. This county, together with Overyſſel, once conſtituted the temporal dominion of the biſhop of Utrecht, the firſt of whom was Willebrord, who was collated at Rome in the year 696. by pope Sergius, founded the church of Wiltenburg or Utrecht: its prelate was elected by the five chapters of the latter, who were alſo not without ſome ſhare in the government, but Henry of Bavaria, the laſt biſhop, ſtill held that office jointly with the eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, being a man of a turbulent ſpirit, drew on him frequent tumults, and at length the principal of his ſubjects entered into a ſecret league with Charles duke of Guelderland, who marched out an armed force againſt him; and the latter being unable to withſtand the duke, in 1528, ceded his whole dioceſe or temporal dominion, together with the abſolute ſovereignty thereof, to the emperor Charles V, who annexed it as a lordſhip to the eſtates of the houſe of Auſtria, under which it continued till the reign of his ſon, Philip II, when, in 1579, by the alliance with the other Netherland provinces who aſſerted their liberty, it became a free ſtate. The above-mentioned biſhop Henry of Bavaria, had three ſucceſſors as biſhops of Utrecht, of whom Frederick Baron Schenk of Tautenburg, was in 1559, by king Philip II, created archbiſhop, and the biſhops of Leiwarden, Deventer, Groningen, Haarlem, and Middleburg made his ſuffragans; but ſince the above, all the biſhops of Utrecht have forfeited all ſhare in the temporal government. The college of the deputies of this ſtate conſiſts of twelve members, each claſs of the ſtates ſending four; the chamber of accounts is under the direction of four commiſſioners; and the provincial court of juſtice is compoſed of a preſident, ſix ordinary and three extraordinary aſſeſſors; to the aſſembly of the States General it ſends three deputies, that is to ſay, one from each claſs of its ſtates. The Calviniſt congregations are divided into three claſſes, namely, into thoſe of Utrecht, Amersfoort and Rhenen, with Wyk, and the number of miniſters here, is ſeventy and the ſynod is held once a year at Utrecht. The Roman Catholics have above forty churches in this ſtate. The Lutherans, the Remonſtrants, and the Anabaptiſts, are but few.

Utrecht, a city, and capital of the ſtate called; in Latin, *Ultrajectum*, *Trajectum Inferius*, *Trajectum Ultricenſium*, and *Civitas*, which laſt name was given it by Antoninus, a Roman ſenator, by whom it was built, in the time of Nero; and Tra-

ad Rhenum, to diſtinguiſh it from Maeſ-
which was called *Trajectum ad Mo-*
. It is a handſome, large, and rich city,
on the ancient Rhine. The Wiltes
d it, and left nothing but the caſtle,
ch they called *Wiltenbourg*. In the year
Clotaire, king of France, rebuilt it,
firſt called it Utrecht, from the word
which ſignifies paſſage, becauſe
as the grand paſſage over the Rhine,
e that river had changed its
. It was enlarged, and ſurrounded with
about the year 934, by Balderic de
s, the fifteenth biſhop. Its figure is
and is about a league and a quarter
circumference, beſides four large faux-
; but though fortified with ſome baſ-
d half-moons, it is not ſtrong. The
or Charles V, when he became maſter
ſignory and city of Utrecht, in the
1529, built a château, which he called
g, or the *Château of Peace*; and in
ear 1546, celebrated a chapter of the
of the Golden Fleece, in the cathedral
, when Maximilian king of Bohemia,
afterwards emperor, Coſmo duke of
ce, Albert duke of Bavaria, Emanuel
, duke of Savoy, and eighteen other
were inſtalled knights. The dôme,
cathedral church, it is ſaid, was firſt
in the year 630, by king Dagobert I,
St. Willebrord made it an abby
, and ſoon after it became a cathedral.
rebuilt by Adelbolde, the nineteenth
, and by him conſecrated in the year
the preſence of the emperor, Henry
duke of Brabant, the comtes of
, Gueldres, Cleves, and Cuyck, and
biſhops. In the year 1224, it was
gun to be rebuilt by Henry de Vi-
the thirty-eighth biſhop, and finiſhed
ceſſors. The height of the tower
hundred and eighty-eight feet, and
top, in a clear day, fifteen or ſix-
may be ſeen. The cathedral was
dicated to St. Thomas, afterwards
Martin. The church of Notre-Dame,
y called *Buur-Kerck*, and Engliſh
has a ſmall library, which contains
ancient manuſcripts; the other pa-
e St. James, St. Nicholas, and St.
. It has likewiſe hoſpitals for or-
foundlings, &c. Before the reforma-
had many religious houſes. The
acy is compoſed of a grand bailly, two
ſters, twelve echevins, a treaſurer,
ndant of buildings, a preſident,
commiſſioners of finances, and a ſe-
, which are changed every year on
th of October, and hold their aſ-
s in the town-houſe, which is a hand-
ſtructure. On the 13th of January,
the troops of the States-General be-
the Spaniards in the caſtle, and obliged them to ſurrender; the count de Boſſu, who was then in the intereſt of the Hollanders, ordered the caſtle to be razed, on the fourth of September, in the ſame year. In the year 1672, the French made themſelves maſters of it; and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty entered it in ſtate, in the month of July, accompanied by the duke of Orleans, and the duke of Monmouth; but on the 13th of November, the duke of Luxemburg, who had been appointed governor, abandoned the city and the whole province, after having compelled them to pay four hundred and fifty thouſand livres. The principal ſtreets are cut through with canals, two of which run through the whole city, namely, the Vaert, and the new Gracht, over which there are thirty-five bridges. Theſe are the principal canals of the town, and the buildings on the banks of the new Gracht are magnificent. The market-place is very large, and the centre of ſeveral handſome ſtreets. The houſes are of brick, and many of them ſtately; they have in general good cellars, which they cannot have in the ſtate of Holland, the ground there being too marſhy. Without the town there are beautiful rows of trees, to which the Engliſh have given the name of the Mall, by reaſon of their having ſome reſemblance to St. James's Park. This place was the ſeat of an archbiſhop, before it fell into the Proteſtants' hands, and had four collegiate churches, two commanderies, and ſeveral abbies, which have been all ſecularized by the States, and applied to other uſes. As it ſtands in a very healthful air, it is frequented by perſons of diſtinction, who have very fine houſes in this city. The univerſity is very famous, and attracts a great number of foreigners, among the reſt ſome Engliſh, who reſort hither for their education. It was originally only a public ſchool, founded by David of Burgundy, Biſhop of Utrech; but in the year 1636, it was converted into an univerſity by the States. The univerſity is ſubject to the magiſtrates of the city, and has not a great many privileges to boaſt of. The ſtudents wear their ordinary dreſs, and board in private houſes in the town, for there are ſcarcely any endowed colleges in Holland. Here the ſtates of the province aſſemble to take cognizance of the affairs of the whole province. There is a public library, well ſtocked with books in all branches of learning. The town-houſe is a very noble building. The painters' hall abounds with fine pieces: they have alſo a phyſic-garden, but of no great note. The town is famous for the treaty of union, ſigned in 1579, between the Seven Provinces, which laid the foundation of the republic; as likewiſe for the treaty of peace, ſigned here in 1713, between France and the

the Grand Allies. Utrecht gave birth to pope Adrian VI, whoſe houſe they always ſhow to foreigners, and to the celebrated Ann Mary Schurman, ſo admired in the laſt century for her learning: eighteen miles SSE. Amſterdam. *Long.* 22. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 6. N.

Utrera, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. It contains two pariſhes, four hoſpitals, and eight convents; near it is a ſalt ſpring: ſeven leagues S. Seville.

Uſſayantho, a lake of North America, in the ſtate of New York, from which the river Delaware takes its riſe.

Utta, a river of the iſland of Sardinia, which runs into the ſea, near Cagliari.

Uttendorf, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Mattig: ſeven miles S. Brannau, and twelve E. Burkhauſen.

Utioxeter, or *Uttoſſer*, a town of England, in the county of Stafford. This town is ſituated in the midſt of iron-forges, and conſiderable manufactures are carried on in the town. It is ſituated on the Dove, near the great inland canal: ſeventeen miles N. Lichfield, and 136 NW. London.

Utzuach, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, which belongs to the cantons of Glaris and Schwitz, formerly belonging to the counts of Toggenburg. In the year 1436, the widow of a count of Toggenburg ceded it to the canton of Zurich, which was oppoſed by the inhabitants, ſupported by the cantons of Schwitz and Glaris. In the year 1469, it was ſold to thoſe two cantons, who alternately appoint a bailiff, whoſe office continues two years. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics: 23 miles SE. Zurich. *Long.* 26. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 11. N.

Uva, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, about 28 miles in circumference, and 68 miles SE. Tobolſk.

Uvelen, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Sea: twelve miles N. Cape Tchukotſkoi. *Long.* 206. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 25. N.

Uvelka, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tobol.

Uvelſkaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 56 miles WSW. Tcheliabinſk.

Uvelſkaia (Niznei), a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Uvelka: twenty-eight miles SSW. Tcheliabinſk.

Vuertier, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva: ten miles SSE. Annecy.

Vuejciker, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: 32 miles E. Chriſtiania.

Vuka, a river of Sclavonia, which runs into the Danube: eight miles NW. Illok.

Vukolany, a fortreſs of China, in the province of Chen-ſi: twenty-ſeven miles N. Han-tchong.

Vukovitza, a town of Sclavonia: eight miles W. Verovitza.

Vuldep, a river of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, near Ratenburg in the Tyroleſe.

Vulkan, a mountain of Tranſylvania, 24 miles W. Weiſenburg.

Vurla, a ſeaport town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Gulf of Smyrna, a bay to which it gives name, inhabited by Greeks and Turks: twenty-one miles W. Smyrna.

Vurnwey, a river of North Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into Severn, on the borders of Shropſhire.

Vuſhoug, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: twenty leagues N. Iſpahan.

Vuſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: ſixty-two miles N. Tobolſk.

Vutthjm, a town of Sclavonia: eight miles N. Peſoega.

Uxbridge, a river of England, in the county of Middleſex, ſituated near the river Colne, and a navigable canal, which communicates with the Thames at Brentford. The river Colne, ſeparates it from Buckinghamſhire. The market which is very large is held on Thurſday. This town is famous for a treaty entered into, between the king's commiſſioners of parliament, and two of Charles I, in the year 1645: eight miles W. Windſor, and fifteen W. London.

Uxbridge, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: thirty-three miles W. Boſton.

Uzeda or *Uceda*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the Xarama: thirty miles N. Madrid, and forty SW. Siguença.

Uzel, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudeac: four leagues NNW. Loudeac, and 4½ S. Brieuc.

Uzerche, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Correze: 4½ leagues NW. Tulle, and 12 SW. Limoges.

Uzrés, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gard. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop; near it is a medicinal ſpring, and a little below the biſhop's palace, is a ſpring which ſupplies the aqueduct of Nîmes: four leagues N. Niſmes, and ſix W. Avignon. *Long.* 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 1. N.

Uzette, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde: two leagues W. Langon, and nine SSW. Bourdeaux.

W.

W A C

Wad, or *Wabe*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: four miles N. Chriſtianſtadt.

Waacthauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, on a moor, near the river Hamme; the houſes are built of ſand, ſtone, and turf. On the Hamme's overflowing its banks, whole diſtricts on this moor, with the oaks growing thereon (though, to ſpeak more properly, their roots only run along the ſurface) the firs, elders, barns, and ovens, are raiſed by the water to the height of ten or twelve feet: the trees, however, ſubſide again with the ſoil, but on the water's ebbing ſuddenly, frequently fall down: 12 miles N. Bremen.

Waag, or *Vag*, a river of Hungary, which riſes in the north part, and runs into the Danube, ſix miles below Comorn.

Waaren, ſee *Wabren*.

Wabaſh, a river of United America, which runs into the Ohio, on the borders of Kentucky, 60 miles above the mouth of the Cumberland River.

Waben, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montreuil: 4 leagues SW. Montreuil.

Wacheim, a river of Germany, which riſes in the Lake of Wacheiner, and runs into the river Save, near Retmanſdorf, in the county of Carniola.

Wacheiner, a lake of Germany, in the county of Carniola: ten miles W. Feldes.

Wachenbuchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg: one mile NW. Hanau.

Wachenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: fifteen miles W. Manheim, and twenty-one E. Deux Ponts. *Long.* 25. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 21. N.

Wachenroth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: eleven miles SSW. Bamberg.

Wachovia, a tract of land ſo called, in North Carolina, purchaſed by the Moravians, and, by an act of congreſs, formed into a pariſh. Salem is the principal town.

W A D

Wachowicze, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 40 miles SE. Lucko.

Wachtendonk, a town of the duchy of Guelderland, ſituated in a marſhy country, on the river Niers, whoſe waters fill the ditches. At the beginning of the revolution, Louis, comte of Naſſau, brother of William, prince of Orange, ſeized it in the depth of winter, making his approaches on the ice. In the year 1588, the comte de Mansfelt bombarded it for the king of Spain, and after a vigorous ſiege of three months, the governor capitulated at the very time ſome troops were advancing to his relief: 22 miles NW. Duſſeldorp, and ſeven NE. Venlo.

Wachtersbach, or *Wæctersbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives name to a branch of the counts of Iſenburg, with a chateau, in which the counts of Iſenburg Wachterſbach reſide: 15 miles ENE. Hanau, and 44 E. Mentz.

Wadan, a town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli: 115 miles S. Mezurata, and 140 N. Mourzouk.

Waddell, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: 30 miles W. Exeter.

Wadeij, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 80 miles SSW. Saade, and 24 E. Abu Ariſch.

Wadels, a river of England, which riſes in Radnorſhire, and runs into the Lug, in Shropſhire, about three miles E. Preſteign.

Wadero, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Sweden, in the North Sea. *Long.* 12. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 24. N.

Wadi Abbaſſi, a river of Arabia, which runs into the Red Sea, ten miles SSE. Hodeida.

Wadham Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands near the north-eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 56. N.

Wadi Elmahad, a river of Arabia, which, in rainy ſeaſons, runs into the Red Sea, 25 miles SSE. Hodeida; at other times loſes itſelf in the ſands.

Wadi el Kbir, a river of Arabia, which, in rainy ſeaſons, runs into the ſea, near Mocha.

Wadi Meidam, a river of Arabia, which runs

runs into the ſea, eight miles W. Aden.

Wadi Schab, a river of Arabia, which loſes itſelf in the ſands, about eighteen miles N. Hodeida.

Wadi Schan, a river of Arabia, which, in rainy ſeaſons, runs into the Red Sea, ſix miles NNW. Hodeida; in dry ſeaſons it loſes itſelf in the ſands.

Wadi Suradsj, a river of Arabia, which, in rainy ſeaſons, runs into the Red Sea, about eighteen miles SW. from Zebid.

Wadi Zebid, a river of Arabia, which paſſes by Zebid. This river, at a particular ſeaſon of the year, overflows and fertilizes the ſoil; it afterwards ſpreads itſelf into a ſhallow lake, and is loſt among the ſands.

Wadmelaw, a river of the United States of America, in South Carolina, which ſeparates the iſland of St. John from the continent.

Wadreag, a diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Sahara.

Wadſaos, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 120 miles N. Drontheim.

Wadſtena, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland, on the Wetter Lake, with a caſtle, built by Guſtavus Vaſa in the year 1545. In the year 1567, this town was burned by the Danes: 20 miles W. Linkioping.

Waelhem, a town of Brabant: one league NW. Malines.

Waelwyck, a town of the duchy of Brabant: ten miles WNW. Bois le Duc.

Waerder, a town of Holland: two leagues NE. Gouda.

Waerfliet, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Delmenhorſt: eight miles N. Delmenhorſt.

Waerth, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: three leagues SSW. Wiſſemburg, and two N. Haguenau.

Waes, a diſtrict of Flanders ſo called, ſituated on the bank of the Scheldt, between Ghent and Yſendick.

Wagendriſt, a town of Hungary: five miles S. Kapſdorf.

Wageningen, a town of the duchy of Guelderland, ſituated in a marſhy country, on the north ſide of the river Leck, ſuppoſed to be the Vada of Tacitus, which was ſo ſtoutly defended by Julius Briganticus againſt his uncle Civilis, the famous Batavian general. On one ſide there is a large barren heath, and on the other pleaſant meadows and arable lands. It is tolerably well built, and reckoned the third town of that part of Guelderland called the *Veluwe*. Its inhabitants have a pretty good trade in cattle and tobacco: ſeven miles W. Arnheim, and twenty-four ESE. Utrecht.

Wagenitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 12 miles E. Konigingratz.

Wager Straits, a river of North America, which empties itſelf into Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 87. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 65. 8. N.

Waggamaw, a lake of the United States of America, in North Carolina: 30 miles SW. Exeter.

Waggamaw, a river of the United States of America, which riſes in North Carolina, and runs into the Great Pedee, fifteen miles S. Kingſton, in South Carolina.

Waging, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: ſeventeen miles NW. Salzburg, and 9 W. Lauffen.

Wagna, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Salm: 17 miles S. Gratz.

Wagra, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SE. Mautern.

Wagram, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg, near the Groſs Arl: ſix miles W. Radſtadt, and thirty-four SSE. Salzburg.

Wagram, or *Deutſch Wagram*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles E. Korn Neuburg.

Wagram, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles N. Voglabruck.

Wagria, a diſtrict of Holſtein, ſituate in the north-eaſt part, between the Baltic, the Trave.

Wagſtadt, or *Bilowes*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau: 24 miles W. Teſchen, and 12 SSE. Troppau.

Waguoit Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the ſouth coaſt of Maſſachuſetts. *Long.* 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

Wagur (Little), a diſtrict of Hindooſtan, on the north coaſt of the Gulf of Cutch.

Wahal, a river which branches off from the Rhine at Schencken Schans, joins the Meuſe firſt at the ſmall iſland of Voorn, ſeparates from that river, and waſhes the north ſide of the iſland of Bommel, and joins the Meuſe again at Worcum, ſo that both rivers form one ſtream, ſometimes called *Merwe*, and ſometimes *Meuſe*.

Wahe, ſee *Wa*.

Wahlſtadt, i. e. *The Field of Battle*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Lignitz, near which, in the year 1241, a moſt bloody battle was fought between duke Henry II. and the Tartars, wherein the latter were victorious, and the duke ſlain. In memory of this event, the place was built; and the narrative of this engagement is annually read to the people from the pulpit, in the Lutheran church: five miles SE. Lignitz.

Wahrberg, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtadt: ten miles N. Dunckelſpuhl, and eight WSW. Anſpach.

Wahren, or *Waaren*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, ſituated near the Lake of Caſpin: 22 miles SE. Guſtrow, and 21 NW. Strelitz.

Wahren See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 11 miles WNW. Prenzlow.

Wahrenbruck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: two miles NNW. Liebenwerda, and fourteen E. Torgau.

Wahrien, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Schwerin: 14 miles NE. Schwerin.

Waiblingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg. This town was almoſt deſtroyed in the thirty years' war: ſeven miles ENE. Stuttgart, and eight W. Nordlingen. *Long.* 25. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

Waidenholz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles WNW. Efferding.

Waidersfelden, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles E. Freyſtatt.

Waidhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 11 miles NNE. Nabburg, and 24 ENE. Amberg.

Waidhoven or *Bavarian Waidhoven*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Ips: twenty-ſix miles SSW. Ips, and ſixty-ſix WSW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 41. N.

Waidhoven, or *Bohmiſch Waidhoven*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Taya: forty miles W. Vienna, and fifty-ſix NW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

Wail, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montreuil: 1½ league SE. Heſdin.

Wainfleet, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, ſituated on a creek of the German Sea, which admits ſmall veſſels to come up to the town. It contains two churches, and has a weekly market on Saturday: fifteen miles NE. Bolton, and 150 NE. London.

Waiſchowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: three miles SSE. Proſnitz.

Waitzen, or *Vaitz*, a town of Hungary, ſituated on the Danube. The ſee of a biſhop, founded in the year 1074. This town chiefly owes its proſperity to a large annual fair, and a good market for cattle. In the year 1535, a peace was concluded here between king John and king Ferdinand. In the year 1543, it was taken by the Turks, who held it till 1595. In the year 1597, it was ſet on fire by the Imperialiſts; but theſe afterwards ſettled it again, and fortified it. In the year 1619, it fell again into the hands of the Turks; and though they were obliged, in the year 1684, to deliver it up to the Imperialiſts, theſe relinquiſhed it of themſelves; but, in the year 1685, took poſſeſſion of it again, after it had been burned by the Turks: 72 miles ESE. Preſburg, and 100 ESE. Vienna. *Long.* 36. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 29. N.

Waitzenkirck, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles WNW. Efferding.

Wakefield, a town of England, in the county of York, ſituated on the Calder. On the bridge is an ancient chapel, ſaid to have been built by Edward IV, in memory of his father, Richard duke of York, who was ſlain here, with many of his friends, in a bloody battle fought between the Yorkiſts and Lancaſtrians, in the year 1459. The markets are Thurſday and Friday, the latter for the ſale of woollen cloth, of which great quantities are manufactured in the town and neighbourhood: 8 miles S. Leeds, and 184 N. London.

Wala, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 26 miles N. Stramſholm.

Walachia, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by Moldavia and Tranſylvania, on the eaſt by Beſſarabia, on the ſouth by Bulgaria, and on the weſt by the bannat of Temeſvar and Tranſylvania; about 280 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 150 from north to ſouth, where wideſt; but in ſome places hardly ſixty: by the inhabitants it is called *Romulia*, and by the Hungarians *Havaſalfoldgye*. The air is temperate, the ſoil very fruitful, particularly in grain, wine, and melons; graziery here, too, is very conſiderable; but its principal reputation is for excellent horſes. The country is watered by a conſiderable number of large and ſmall rivers, the greateſt part of which run from north to ſouth, diſcharging themſelves immediately into the Danube, or in conjunction with other rivers. The principal of theſe are the Alaut, which riſes in the mountains of Tranſylvania, and divides Walachia into two unequal parts, namely, the Weſt and Eaſt; the Jalonitz, which has alſo its ſource in the borders of Tranſylvania; and the Sereth or Strech, the boundary on the ſide of Moldavia. The Walachians, conſidered as inhabitants of the country, are deſcended from the old Roman colony ſettled here by the emperor Trajan. They profeſs the Eaſtern Greek religion; and as in writing they uſe the ſame letters with the Ruſſians, ſo they agree with them in all their religious ceremonies. The commonalty are moſt wretchedly ignorant; and even the higheſt attainments which the eccleſiaſtics themſelves aim at, ſeldom

ſeldom go beyond reading and ſinging well. Buchoreſt is a kind of univerſity to them, whither they go to learn a polite deportment, the elegancies of the Walachian language, and ceremonies of the church. The perſons of rank among the Walachians are ſo fond of the Italian language, that they apply themſelves to it more than their mother-tongue, and generally ſend their ſons to ſtudy at the univerſity of Padua. Great numbers of Mahometans live alſo intermixed with the Walachians. The Romans, after their deciſive victory over Decebalus, king of Dacia, made themſelves maſters of his kingdom. Trajan ſent hither ſeveral Roman colonies, who not only cultivated the land, but built them towns, which they embelliſhed with fine edifices. His ſucceſſor, however, in the empire, tranſplanted the greateſt part of them into Mæſia and Thracia, where, mingling with the Bulgarians, Thracians, Servians, and Ligurians, they came to ſpeak a new language or jargon. Theſe kingdoms, which lie on the Danube, afterwards conſtituted part of the dominions of the emperors of the Eaſt. In proceſs of time, the Walachians moved farther north, to the borders of Podolia and Ruſſia, where they applied themſelves to agriculture and the breeding of cattle. The converſion of the Bulgarians and their neighbours to Chriſtianity, was followed in the nineteenth century, by that of the Walachians, who embraced the Grecian doctrines. Towards the beginning of the twelfth century, a numerous colony of Walachians, under the conduct of one Nigers or Negrovot, for the ſake of paſturage, religion, and other motives, quitting Burzeland, and the other parts of Tranſylvania, paſſed on towards the ſouth, and ſettled in the modern Walachia, founding the towns of Tergoviſto, Buchoreſt, Longenau, and Piteſto St. Georgi. They chooſe their own princes, whom they ſtyle waywodes or deſpots. The kings of Hungary, becoming powerful, made ſeveral attempts on the Walachians; and, in the fourteenth century, obliged them to pay tribute. But in the years 1391, and 1394, they were greatly haraſſed by the Turks, who, in the year 1415, alſo laid the whole country waſte with fire and ſword, compelling Dan, the waywode, to pay them an annual tribute. It was in the year 1608, before the Walachians could rid themſelves of this burthen, when they put themſelves under the protection of the emperor of Germany. But the treaty of Karlowitz reſigned them up again to the Turkiſh dominion. In the beginning of the preſent century, they ſuffered various calamities by the plague, war, and the many revolutions among its princes. At the treaty of Paſſarowitz, in 1718, the weſtern part of Walachia, as far as the river Alart, was ceded to the emperor, but loſt again in the year 1739. Walachia is governed by a waywode or prince, ſtyled alſo the hoſpodar, who is a vaſſal of the Ottoman Porte, and whoſe yearly tribute generally amounts to fifty-eight or ſixty thouſand ducats.

Walby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 23 miles SSW. Upſal.

Walchen See, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Atter See, four miles SW. Voglabruck.

Walcheren, the moſt weſterly and moſt conſiderable iſland of the ſtate of Zealand, about thirteen miles from north to ſouth, and eight from eaſt to weſt; ſituated in the German Sea, at the mouth of the Scheldt. Middelburg is the capital. *Long.* 20. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 34. N.

Walckenſtein, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles NW. Eggenburg.

Walcour, a town of the county of Namur, ſituated on the river Heure, on the confines of Liege. It had anciently its own particular lords, of whom the laſt were the comtes of Rochfort, one of whom ſold it, in the year 1363, to William, comte of Namur; however, it was not annexed to Namur, till the year 1438, when Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, ſettled ſome diſputes which had occurred in the ſame. It was ſurrounded with walls in the year 910. In 1615, it was entirely burned down, together with its ancient collegiate church. In the year 1689, when the army of the allies under prince Waldeck, and the French under mareſchal Humiers, were encamped between the Sambre and the Meuſe, the mareſchal was deſirous of celebrating the feaſt of St. Louis, by the capture of Walcour, but he was attacked by the prince of Waldeck, and obliged to retire, with great loſs: twenty-one miles WSW. Namur, and nine S. Charleroy.

Wald, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles SSE of Polten.

Wald Neukirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SW. Steyr.

Waldach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes near Schopfloch, three miles ESE. Dornſtett, and runs into the Nagold, about two miles S. from Nagold, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Waldau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Lignitz. Near this place, in the year 1452, the people of Lignitz defeated duke John. In the year 1664, George III, duke of Brieg, parting here with his only daughter, Dorothy Elizabeth, conſort to Henry, prince of Naſſau Dillenburg, and the ſeparating drawing a flood of

tears

tears from the eyes of both, he cauſed an elegant ſtone pillar, with an inſcription, to be erected on the ſpot, to which alſo he gave the name of *Tranenthal*, or *The Vale of Tears*: three miles NW. Liguitz.

Waldaw, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland: eight miles E. Konigſberg.

Waldburg, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives name to a county, ſituated between the Iler and the Danube. The barons of Waldburg were at firſt hereditary ſtewards of the dukes of Swabia, but in the year 1518, obtained from the elector-palatine the ſurvivorſhip of the high office of hereditary ſteward of the empire, and, for the firſt time officiated as ſuch at the diet of the empire held at Ratiſbon in the year 1594. At length this title of their office, Erbtruchſe, or Truchſeſs, became alſo their proper name. The title of count was conferred on them by Ferdinand II. in the year 1628, or rather renewed, the ſaid-ſteward Gebhard having long before bore the title of count, but this his deſcendants dropped. James and George, ſons to the ſaid ſteward John, in the fifteenth century, founded the two lines of Scheer and Wolffegg, which are ſtill exiſting. The aſſeſſment of the family of Truchſeſs, in the matricula of the empire, amounts to 312 florins. The family of Truchſeſs, together with their ſervants and vaſſals, are by charters of ſeveral emperors and kings, particularly of the emperor Frederick III, in the year 1464, exempted from being tried by a foreign court: 7 miles N. Wangen, and 35 SSW. Ulm.

Waldeck, a county of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bounded on the north by the biſhopric of Paderborn, on the eaſt by Heſſe, and prefecturate of Fritzlar, in the electorate of Mentz, on the ſouth by Heſſe, and on the weſt by the duchy of Weſtphalia. The length is computed at twenty-four miles, and its breadth twenty. The county abounds in grain and cattle, having alſo large woods, and the mountains in it contain lead, iron, and copper, and even ſome gold, which is eſteemed equal in value to that of Hungary. Of the gold which is gathered out of the river, the princes have cauſed medals to be ſtruck, and a magnificent ſideboard to be made. Some parts alſo afford marble, alabaſter, ſlate, and turf. This county contains fifteen towns and a market village. The greater part of the inhabitants are Lutherans, and the reſt Calviniſts, with ſome Roman Catholics intermixed. The manufactures are coarſe cloth, barragon, callimanco, dimity, linen, and other ſtuffs; as alſo paper, and great quantities of iron ware, for exportation. The houſe of Waldeck is very ancient, being derived from the counts of Schwalenberg. It was formerly divided into the lines of Wildeck and Eiſenberg, the latter of which, in the year 1682, was created a prince of the empire; but this title became extinct in the firſt prince, George Frederick, who dying without heirs in the year 1716, the emperor conferred it on count Frederick Anthony Ulrick, of the Wildung line, but the females continue only counteſſes. The prince of Waldeck has not yet obtained a ſeat and vote in the college of princes. The matricula aſſeſſment for Waldeck is four horſe and eighteen foot, or 120 florins per month; and to the chamber at Wetzlar this county pays ſixty-ſeven rixdollars ſeventy-four kruitzers. The county of Waldeck is thought to bring in above 100,000 rixdollars per annum to the prince, and that not improbably, it being one of the moſt conſiderable counties in the whole empire, and preferable even to not a few principalities. The prince's circular contingency is two companies of foot, but he generally maintains three more.

Waldeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſo called from an ancient caſtle, which has been repaired within the preſent century, and fitted up to receive a garriſon; part of the records of the principality are kept here, and it is likewiſe uſed as a priſon: 18 miles WSW. Caſſel, and 80 E. Cologn. *Long.* 26. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 1. N.

Waldeck (Hohen), a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a lordſhip, formerly belonging to the princes of Waldeck, but which, in the year 1734, fell to the elector of Bavaria. The elector for the county of Hohen Waldeck is aſſeſſed twenty florins for a Roman month, and for each chamber term is rated ten rixdollars ſeventy-three kruitzers: 30 miles SSE. Munich, and 27 S. Waſſerburg.

Walden, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, on the borders of Cambridgeſhire; it was formerly noted for its caſtle and abby, and attained the name of Saffron-Walden, from the great quantity of ſaffron formerly cultivated in the neighbourhood; the market is on Saturday: 26 miles NNW. Chelmsford, and 42 NNE. London.

Waldenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: 13 miles SE. Hildeſheim.

Waldenbuch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg: eight miles S. Stuttgart, and thirty-three NE. Freudenſtadt.

Waldenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe: ſix miles E. Ohringen.

Waldenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonburg, on the Mulda. The old town of Waldenburg, which lies directly fronting Waldenburg, on the other ſide of the Mulda, is famous for its brown and white earthen ware,

which, conſiſts of veſſels for laboratories and apothecaries' ſhops, together with pots of ſeveral kinds, ſuch as pitchers, drinking-veſſels, &c. It is a lordſhip, inveſted in the houſe of Schonburg, called Schonburg-Waldenburg: 44 miles W. Dreſden, and 9 N. Zwickau. *Long.* 30. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Waldenburg, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Bâle: 25 miles S. Bâle, and 15 NE. Soleure.

Waldenburg, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz: five miles SW. Schweidnitz, and eight S. Jauer.

Waldenburg, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: ſix miles N. Olpe.

Waldenfels, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles NW. Freyſtatt.

Waldenfels, or *Wallenfels*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 34 miles NE. Bamberg.

Walderſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: one mile NNW. Freyberg.

Waldhauſen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles ESE. Zwetl.

Waldhauſer, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: one mile NW. Plauen.

Waldheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic, on the Zſchopa. Here was formerly an Auguſtine monaſtery, which was converted by the elector Chriſtian I, into a hunting ſeat; it was afterwards changed into an orphan houſe, and houſe of correction: five miles SSW. Dobeln, and eight ENE. Rochlitz.

Waldkirch, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, in the Briſgau, on the Elſach: ſix miles N. Friburg, and thirty SSE. Straſburg. *Long.* 25. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 7. N.

Waldkirchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Paſſau: ten miles NNE. Paſſau.

Waldkirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles NW. Efferding.

Waldkappel, ſee *Cappel*.

Waldmunchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: thirty miles NE. Ratiſbon, and twenty-eight ESE. Amberg.

Waldneukirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SW. Steyr.

Waldran, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles SW. Agen.

Waldreichs, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, near the Kamp: ten miles E. Zwetl.

Waldſaſſen, or *Waldſach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate, formerly imperial, but pillaged, and almoſt deſtroyed in the wars of the Huſites and the Palatinate; ſince which it was never recovered it. Near it is a rich Ciſtertian abby, founded in the year 1133; the abbots of which were formerly princes of the empire, and the aſſeſſment in the matricula 120 florins; but the elector has exempted it from all impoſts: four miles SSW. Egra, and twenty five E. Bayreuth.

Waldſchach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: fourteen miles S. Gratz.

Waldſee, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles E. Schladming.

Waldſee, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia: 12 miles NNW. Ravenſpurg, and 19 NE. Iſny.

Waldſhut, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, on the Rhine. In the year 1468 this town was beſieged by the Swiſs with ſucceſs. In the year 1638 it was taken by duke Bernhard of Weimar: nineteen miles W. Schaffhauſen, and twenty-ſix E. Baſle.

Waldſtadt, i. e. *The Foreſt Towns*, a name given in Swiſſerland to the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, and Underwalden, properly ſo on account of the quantity of foreſts found in them: ſee *Foreſt Towns*.

Waldſtadterſee, or *Lake of Lucern*, or *Lake of the Four Cantons*, one of the largeſt lakes of Swiſſerland, extending from Lucern to Aldorf, twenty miles in length. Its figure is very irregular, and it is for the moſt part ſurrounded with high mountains. The river Reuſs paſſes through it.

Waldſtein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: twelve miles NW. Gratz.

Waldſtetten, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, and marquiſate of Burgau: ſeven miles SW. Burgau.

Waldt, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: eight miles S. Neu Oetting.

Waldt Aus, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which riſes on the borders of Bohemia, and runs into the Danube eight miles below Steyregg.

Waldburn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and county of Sternſtein: twenty-one miles NE. Amberg, and thirty NNE. Nabburg.

Waldniel, or *Niel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: one mile E. Rurmond.

Wales (Principality of), a country conſtituting a part of Great Britain: is bounded on the north and weſt by the Iriſh Sea; on the eaſt by the Engliſh counties of Cheſter, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth; and on the ſouth by the river Severn and the Britiſh Channel; about 150 miles from north to ſouth, and from 50 to 80 in breadth from eaſt to weſt. The country is mountainous, but not barren, producing all neceſſaries of life; the air is good, the cattle and ſheep are numerous, but ſmall

the mountains are found ores of various metals, freeſtone, limeſtone, and coal. It is divided into North and South Wales, each containing ſix counties. To North Wales belong Angleſea, the counties of Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery. In South Wales are the counties of Brecknock, Caermarthen, Cardigan, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor. The county of Monmouth, which formerly belonged to Wales, was detached from the principality, and annexed to England, in the reign of Henry VIII. The preſent inhabitants are deſcendants from the ancient Britons, who were driven out of England by the Saxons, and they have preſerved their ancient language; and, in many inſtances, the manners of their anceſtors. Previous to the arrival of the Britons, Wales was inhabited by people named Demetes, Ordovices, and Silures. The Britons, indignant of the Saxon yoke, found an aſylum among the mountains of Wales, and forming themſelves into different ſtates, were long governed by independent kings, till in the reign of Edward I. the laſt prince, Lewellin, being vanquiſhed and ſlain in the year 1283, it was united to England: the Welch, though unable to reſiſt the ſuperior force of Edward, ſubmitted to the Engliſh dominion with extreme reluctance; and it was not till ſome years elapſed, that the animoſity which had long ſubſiſted between the two nations was totally extinguiſhed. To accelerate that period, and render the conqueſt more ſecure, Edward had recourſe to acts of barbarous, but not ineffectual policy. Senſible that nothing contributed to keep alive the enthuſiaſm for national honour ſo much as the bards of the country, whoſe employment it was to rehearſe at all feſtivals the glorious deeds of their anceſtors, Edward ordered them to be put to death. A ſubſequent expedient practiſed by him for the purpoſe of reconciling the Welch to his government, was of a nature far more conciliating. It is ſaid, that, aſſembling the princes of the country, he promiſed to give them for their prince a Welchman by birth, and one who could ſpeak no other language. His popular addreſs being received with acclamations of joy, he inveſted in the principality his ſecond ſon, Edward, then an infant, who had been born at Caernarvon. The death of his eldeſt ſon, Alphonſus, happening ſoon after, young Edward became heir of the Engliſh monarchy, and united both nations under one government. Since that time, the eldeſt ſon of the king of England has always been created prince of Wales.

Wales (New), a name given to a part of North America, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth-weſt of Hudſon's Bay, and divided into North and South: the former name is loſt in the more general term of Labrador. New South Wales is ſituated to the north-weſt of Canada, and extends along the ſouth borders of Hudſon's Bay 150 leagues: from *Long.* 85. to *Long.* 95. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. to 58. N.

Wales (New South), a name given to the eaſtern part of New Holland, diſcovered by Captain Cook in the year 1770, who ſailed along the coaſt a courſe, if laid down in a ſtraight line, of no leſs than 27 degrees of latitude, amounting to near 2000 miles. New South Wales is of larger extent than any other country in the known world that does not bear the name of a continent, its ſquare ſurface being greater than that of Europe. To the ſouthward of 33° or 34° the land in general is low and level; farther northward it is hilly, but in no part can be called mountainous; and the hills and mountains, taken together, make but a ſmall part of the ſurface, in compariſon with the vallies and plains. It is, upon the whole, rather barren than fertile; yet the riſing ground is chequered by woods and lawns, and the plains and vallies are in many places covered with herbage: the ſoil, however, is frequently ſandy, and many of the lawns, or ſavannahs, are rocky and barren, eſpecially to the northward, where, in the beſt ſpots, vegetation was leſs vigorous than in the ſouthern parts of the country; the trees were not ſo tall, nor was the herbage ſo rich. The graſs in general is high, but thin, and the trees, where they are largeſt, are ſeldom leſs than forty feet aſunder; nor is the country inland, as far as could be examined, better clothed than the ſea-coaſt. The banks of the bays are covered with mangroves, to the diſtance of a mile within the beach, under which the ſoil is a rank mud, that is always overflowed by a ſpring-tide: farther in the country a bog was ſometimes met with, on which the graſs was very thick and luxuriant, and ſometimes with a vally, that was clothed with underwood: the ſoil in ſome parts ſeemed to be capable of improvement, but the far greater part is ſuch as can admit of no cultivation. The coaſt, at leaſt that part of it which lies to the northward of 25° S. abounds with fine bays and harbours, where veſſels may lie in perfect ſecurity from all winds. Captain Cook ſays, "if we may judge by the appearance of the country while we were there, which was in the very height of the dry ſeaſon, it is well watered; we found innumerable ſmall brooks and ſprings, but no great rivers; theſe brooks, however, probably become large in the rainy ſeaſon. Thirſty Sound was the only place where freſh

fresh water was not to be procured for the ship, and even there one or two small pools were found in the woods, though the face of the country was every where intersected by salt-creeks and mangrove land. Of trees there is no great variety. Of those that could be called timber, there are but sorts; the largest is the gum-tree, which grows all over the country; it has narrow leaves, not much unlike a willow, and the gum, or rather resin, which it yields, is of a deep red, and resembles the *sanguis draconis*; possibly it may be the same, for this substance is known to be the produce of more than one plant. It is mentioned by Dampier, and is perhaps the same that Tasman found upon Dieman's Land, where he says he saw 'gum of the trees, and gum-lac of the ground.' The other timber-tree is that which grows somewhat like our pines. The wood of both these trees is extremely hard and heavy. Besides these, here are trees covered with a soft bark that is easily peeled off, and is the same that in the East-Indies is used for the caulking of ships. They found here the palm of three different sorts. The first, which grows in great plenty to the southward, has leaves that are plaited like a fan: the cabbage of these is small, but exqui- [illegible] sweet; and the nuts, which it bears in great abundance, are very good food for hogs. The second sort bore a much greater resemblance to the true cabbage-tree of the West-Indies; its leaves were large and pinnated, like those of the cocoa-nut; and these also produced a cabbage, which, though not so sweet as the other, was much larger. The third sort, which, like the second, was found only in the northern parts, was seldom more than ten feet high, with small pinnated leaves, resembling those of some kinds of fern: it bore no cabbage, but a plentiful crop of nuts, about the size of a large chesnut, but rounder: we found the hulls of these scattered round the place where the Indians had made their fires, and took it for granted that they were fit to eat; those, however, who made the experiment paid dear for their knowledge of the contrary; for they operated both as an emetic and cathartic with great violence. Still, however, there was no doubt but that they were eaten by the Indians; and judging that the constitution of the hogs might be as strong as their's, though our own had proved to be so much inferior, we carried them to the stye; the hogs ate them, indeed, and for some time without suffering any inconvenience; but in about week they were so much disordered that two of them died, and the rest were recovered with great difficulty. It is probable, however, that the poisonous quality of these nuts may lie in the juice, like the of the cassada of the West-Indies; and the pulp, when dried, may be not wholesome, but nutricious. Besides species of the palm and mangroves, were several small trees and shrubs gether unknown in Europe; parti one which produced a very poor ki fig; another that bore what they cal plum, which it resembled in colour, not in shape, being flat on the sides little cheese; and a third that bore a of apple, which, after it had been few days, became eatable, and taste damson. Here is a great variety of to enrich the collection of a bota very few of them are of the esculen A small plant, with long, narrow, leaves, resembling that kind of which in England is called the cat yields a resin of a bright yellow colour actly resembling gambooge, except does not stain; it has a sweet smell, properties we had no opportunity cover, any more than those of many with which the natives appear to quainted, as they have distinguished by names: the roots and leaves of a were found resembling the coccos West-Indies, and a kind of bean; to may be added a sort of parsley and and two kinds of yams, one shaped radish, and the other round and covered stringy fibres: both sorts are small sweet; and we never could find the that produced them, though we often the places where they had been new up; it is probable that the drough destroyed the leaves, and we could like the Indians, discover the stalks fruits, we found in the southern par the country one resembling a cherry, cept that the stone was soft; and a not unlike a pine-apple in appearance, of a very disagreeable taste, which known in the East Indies, and is ca the Dutch *pyn-appel boomen*. Of the drupeds the chief are the dog and k roo, and a species of the opossum batts, which hold a middle place be the beasts and the birds, we saw kinds. The sea and other water-f this country are gulls, shaggs, soland or gannets, of two sorts; boobies, no curlieus, pelicans of an enormous size, many others. The land-birds are parrots, parroquets, cockatoos, and birds of the same kind, of exquisite ty; pigeons, doves, quails, bustards, rons, cranes, hawks, and eagles. pigeons flew in numerous flocks, so notwithstanding their extreme shyness, people frequently killed ten or twe them in a day; these birds are very

...l, and crested very differently from ...y we had ever seen before. Among ...e reptiles, here are serpents of various ...nds, some noxious and some harmless; ...rpions, centipedes, and lizards. The ...ects are but few. The principal are ...e musquito and the ant. Of the ant ...re are several sorts; some are as green ...a leaf, and live upon trees, where ...ey build their nests of various sizes, ...tween that of a man's head and his fist. These nests are of a very curious struc...; they are formed by bending ...n several of the leaves, each of which is ...road as a man's hand, and gluing the ...s of them together so as to form a ...se; the viscus used for this purpse is an ...al juice, which nature has enabled ...m to elaborate. Their method of first ...ding down the leaves, no opportunity ...ented itself of observing; but thou...s were seen uniting all their strength to ...them in this position, while other busy ...titudes were employed within, in ap...g the gluten that was to prevent their ...ning back. To satisfy ourselves that ...eaves were bent, and held down by ...efforts of these diminutive artificers, ...disturbed them in their work, and as ...as they were driven from their station, ...eaves on which they were employed ...g up with a force much greater than ...be thought they were able to conquer ...y combination of their strength. But ...h our curiosity was gratified at their ...ce, the injury did not go unrevenged, ...ousands threw themselves upon us, ...gave us intolerable pain with their ...especially those which took posses...of the necks and hair, from whence ...were not easily driven: the sting was ...ely less painful than that of a bee; but ...it was repeated, the pain did not ...more than a minute. Another sort are ...e black, and their operations and man...of life are not less extraordinary. ...r habitations are the inside of the ...of a tree, which they contrive to ...e by working out the pith almost to ...tremity of the slenderest twig; the tree ...e same time flourishing, as if it had no ...inmate. A third kind we found nest...n the root of a plant, which grows on ...ark of trees in the manner of mistletoe, ...which they had perforated for that ... This root is commonly as big as a ...turnip, and sometimes much bigger: ...n it was cut, it was found intersected by ...merable winding passages, all filled ...these animals, by which, however, ...egetation of the plant did not appear ...ave suffered any injury. We never ...one of these roots that was not in...ted, though some were not bigger than a hazle-nut. The animals themselves are very small, not more than half as big as the common red ant in England. They had stings, but scarcely force enough to make them felt; they had, however, a power of tormenting in an equal, if not a greater degree; for the moment we handled the roots, they swarmed from innumerable holes, and running about those parts of the body that were uncovered, produced a titillation more intolerable than pain, except it is increased to great violence. A fourth kind was likewise found, which were perfectly harmless, and almost exactly resembled the white ants of the East Indies. The architecture of these is still more curious than that of the others. They have houses of two sorts; one is suspended on the branches of trees, and the other erected upon the ground: those upon the the trees are about three or four times as big as a man's head, and are built of a brittle substance, which seems to consist of small parts of vegetables kneaded together with a glutinous matter, which their bodies probably supply; upon breaking this crust, innumerable cells, swarming with inhabitants, appear in a great variety of winding directions, all communicating with each other, and with several apertures that lead to other nests upon the same tree; they have also one large avenue, or covered way, leading to the ground, and carried on under it to the other nests or houses that are constructed there. This house is generally at the root of a tree, but not of that upon which their other dwellings are constructed: it is formed like an irregular-sided cone, and sometimes is more than six feet high, and nearly as muchin diameter.—The sea in this country is much more liberal of food to the inhabitants than the land; and though fish is not quite so plentiful here as they generally are in higher latitudes, yet we seldom hauled the seine without taking from fifty to two hundred weight. They are of various sorts; but, except the mullet, and some of the shell-fish, none of them are known in Europe: most of them are palatable, and some are very delicious. Upon the shoals and reef there are incredible numbers of the finest green turtle, and oysters of various kinds, paticularly the rock-oyster and pearl-oyster, gigantic cockles, sea cray-fish or lobsters, and crabs; of these, however, we saw only the shells. In the rivers and salt creeks there are aligators. The number of inhabitants in this country appears to be very small in proportion to its extent. We never saw so many as thirty of them together but once, and that was at Botany Bay, men, women, and children, assembled upon a rock, to see the ship pass by: when they manifestly formed

a resolution

a reſolution to engage us, they never could muſter above fourteen or fifteen fighting men; and we never ſaw a number of their ſheds or houſes together that could accommodate a larger party. It is true, indeed, that we ſaw only the ſea-coaſt on the eaſtern ſide; and that, between this and the weſtern ſhore, there is an immenſe tract of country, wholly unexplored: but there is great reaſon to believe that this immenſe tract is either wholly deſolate, or at leaſt ſtill more thinly inhabited than the parts we viſited. It is impoſſible that the inland country ſhould ſubſiſt inhabitants at all ſeaſons without cultivation; it is extremely improbable that the inhabitants of the coaſt ſhould be totally ignorant of arts of cultivation, which were practiſed inland; and it is equally improbable that, if they knew ſuch arts, there ſhould be no traces of them among them. It is certain that there was not ſeen one foot of ground in a ſtate of cultivation in the whole country; and therefore it may well be concluded, that where the ſea does not contribute to feed the inhabitants, the country is not inhabited. The only tribe with which Captain Cook had any intercourſe, was found where the ſhip was careened; it conſiſted of one and twenty perſons; twelve men, ſeven women, one boy, and one girl; the women they never ſaw but at a diſtance; for when the men came over the river, they were always left behind. The men here, and in other places, were of a middle ſize, and in general well made, clean limbed, and remarkably vigorous, active, and nimble: their countenances were not altogether without expreſſion, and their voices were remarkably ſoft and effeminate. Their ſkins were ſo uniformly covered with dirt, that it was very difficult to aſcertain their true colour; we made ſeveral attempts, by wetting our fingers, and rubbing it to remove the incruſtation, but with very little effect. With the dirt they appear nearly as black as a Negroe, and according to our beſt diſcoveries the ſkin itſelf is of the colour of wood ſoot, or what is commonly called a chocolate-colour. Their features are far from being diſagreeable, their noſes are not flat, nor are their lips thick; their teeth are white and even, and their hair naturally long and black, it is however univerſally cropped ſhort; in general it is ſtraight, but ſometimes it has a ſlight curl; we ſaw none that was not matted and filthy, though without oil or greaſe, and to our great aſtoniſhment free from lice. Their beards were of the ſame colour with their hair, buſhy and thick: they are not however ſuffered to grow long. A man whom we had ſeen one day with his beard ſomewhat longer than his companions, we ſaw the next with it ſomewhat ſhorter, and upon examination found the ends of the hairs burnt; from this incident, and our having never ſeen any ſharp inſtrument among them, we concluded that both the hair and the beard were kept ſhort by ſinging them. Both ſexes go ſtark naked, and ſeem to have no more ſenſe of indecency in diſcovering the whole body, than we have in diſcovering our hands and face. Their principal ornament is a bone which they thruſt through the cartilage that divides the noſtrils from each other: what perverſion of taſte could make them think this a decoration, or what could prompt them before they had worn it or ſeen it worn, ſuffer the pain and inconvenience that muſt of neceſſity attend it, is perhaps beyond the power of human ſagacity to determine: this bone is as thick as a man's finger, and between five and ſix inches long, reaches quite acroſs the face, and ſo entirely ſtops up both noſtrils, that they are forced to keep their mouths wide open to breath, and ſnuffle ſo when they endeavour to ſpeak, that they are ſcarcely intelligible to each other: Captain Cook's ſeamen, with ſome humour, called it their ſpritſail yard; and indeed it had ſo ludicrous an appearance, that till we were uſed to it, we found it difficult to refrain from laughing. Beſides this noſe-jewel, they had necklaces made of ſhells, very neatly cut and fitted together; bracelets of ſmall cord wound two or three times about the upper part of the arm, and a ſtring of plaited human hair about as thick as a thread of yarn, round their waiſt; beſides theſe ſome of them had gorgets of ſhells hanging round the neck, ſo as to reach acroſs the breaſt. But though theſe people wear no cloaths, their bodies have a covering beſides the ſkin, for they paint them both white and red; the red is commonly laid on in broad ſtripes upon the ſhoulders and breaſt; and the white in ſtripes, ſome narrow, and ſome broad; the narrow were drawn over the limbs, and the broad over the body, not with any regular degree of taſte. The white was a ſort of clay on in ſmall patches upon the face, and ſometimes in a circle round each eye; the red ſeemed generally to be ochre, but what the white was we could not diſcover; it was cloſe grained, and ſomewhat unctuous to the touch, and almoſt as heavy as white-lead; poſſibly it might be a ſpecies of *ſteatites*, but to their great regret we could not procure a bit of it to examine. They have holes in their ears, but we never ſaw any thing worn in them. Upon theſe ornaments as they had, they ſet ſo great a value, that they would never part with the leaſt article for any thing we could offer, which was the more extraordinary, as beads and ribbons were ornaments of the ſame kind, but more regular and of more

materials. They had indeed no idea of traffic, nor could we communicate any to them: they received the things that were given them, but never appeared to understand the ſigns when a return was required. The ſame indifference which prevented them from buying what was offered, prevented them alſo from attempting to ſteal; if they coveted more, they would have been thieveſt; for when we refuſed to give them a turtle, they were enraged, and attempted to take it by force, having nothing to offer upon which they ſet the leaſt value; for ſome of the things that were given them, were found left negligently about in the boats, like the playthings of children, which are only while they are new. Upon their bodies were ſeen no marks of diſeaſe or ſores, but large ſcars in irregular lines, which appeared to be the remains of the wounds which they had inflicted on themſelves with ſome ſharp inſtrument, and which we underſtood ſeems to have been memorials of grief for the dead. They appeared to have no habitations, for we ſaw nothing like a town or village in the whole country. Their boats, if houſes they may be called, ſeemed conſtructed with leſs art and induſtry than any we had ſeen, except the wretched hovels of Terra del Fuego, and in ſome reſpects were inferior even to them. At Botany Bay, where they were beſt, they were juſt long enough for a man to ſit upright in, but not large enough for him to extend himſelf at his whole length in any direction: they are made with pliable rods about as thick as a man's finger, in the form of an oven, by ſticking the ends into the ground, and then covering them with palm-leaves, and broad pieces of bark; the door is nothing but a hole at one end, oppoſite to which the fire is made, as we perceived by the aſhes. The only furniture belonging to theſe houſes is a kind of oblong veſſel, made of bark, by the contrivance of tying up the ends with withy, which not being cut off, ſerves for a handle; theſe we imagined were uſed by them to fetch water from the ſpring, which we ſuppoſed to be at a conſiderable diſtance. They have however a ſmall bag, about the ſize of a moderate cabbage-net, which is made by laying threads, loop within loop, ſomewhat in the manner of netting, by our ladies to make purſes. Their baſkets are very neatly made, and ſome of them are exceedingly ſmall. For ſtriking fiſh, they have a peg of wood, which is about a foot long, and very well bearded. Their lines are made from the thickneſs of a ſtrong rope to the fineneſs of a hair, and are made of ſome vegetable ſubſtance, what in particular we had no opportunity to learn. Their food is chiefly fiſh, though ſometimes contrive to kill the kangaroo, and even birds of various kinds, notwithſtanding they are ſo ſhy that we found it difficult to get within reach of them with a fowling-piece. The only vegetable that can be conſidered as an article of food, is the yam; yet doubtleſs they eat the ſeveral fruits which have been mentioned among other productions of the country; and indeed we ſaw the ſhells and hulls of ſeveral of them lying about the places where they had kindled their fire. They produce fire with great facility, and ſpread it in a wonderful manner. To produce it, they take two pieces of dry ſoft wood, one is a ſtick about eight or nine inches long, the other piece is flat; the ſtick they ſhape into an obtuſe point at one end, and preſſing it upon the other, turn it nimbly by holding it between both their hands, as we do a chocolate-mill, often ſhifting their hands up, and moving them down upon it, to increaſe the preſſure as much as poſſible. By this method they get fire in leſs than two minutes, and from the ſmalleſt ſpark they increaſe it with great ſpeed and dexterity. The weapons of theſe people are ſpears or lances, and theſe are of different kinds: ſome that we ſaw upon the ſouthern part of the coaſt had four prongs, pointed with bone, and barbed, and the others with a ſingle point. The canoes of New Holland are as mean and rude as the houſes. Thoſe on the ſouthern part of the coaſt are nothing more than a piece of bark, about twelve feet long, tied together at the ends, and kept open in the middle by ſmall bows of wood: yet, in a veſſel of this conſtruction we once ſaw three people. In ſhallow water they are are ſet forward by a pole, and in deepeg by paddles, about eighteen inches long, one of which the boatman holds in each hand. Mean as they are, they have many conveniences; they draw but little water, and they are very light, ſo that they go upon mud banks to pick up ſhell-fiſh, the moſt important uſe to which they can be applied, better, perhaps, than veſſels of any other conſtruction. We obſerved, that in the middle of theſe canoes there was a heap of ſea-weed, and upon that a ſmall fire; probably that the fiſh may be broiled, and eaten the moment it is caught. The canoes that we ſaw when we advanced farther to the northward, are not made of bark, but of the trunk of a tree hollowed, perhaps, by fire. They are about fourteen feet long, and being very narrow, are fitted with an outrigger to prevent their overſetting. Theſe are worked with paddles, that are ſo large as to require both hands to manage one of them. The only tools among them are an adze, wretchedly made of ſtone, ſome ſmall pieces of the ſame ſubſtance in form of a wedge, a wooden mallet, and ſome

shells and fragments of coral. The utmost freight of these canoes is four people, and if more at any time wanted to come over the river, one of those who came first was obliged to go back for the rest. From latitude 32° and somewhat higher, down to Sandy Cape, in latitude 24° 46′, we constantly found a current setting to the southward, at the rate of about ten or fifteen miles a day, being more or less, according to our distance from the land, for it always ran with more force in shore than in the offing." Captain Cook observed only one high tide in twenty-four hours, which happened in the night. The difference between the perpendicular rise of the water in the day and the night, when there is a spring-tide, is no less than three feet, which where the tides are so inconsiderable as they are here, is a great proportion of the whole difference between high and low water. *Lat.* 11. to 40. S.

Walbaufen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, formerly an imperial palatine town: 3 miles WSW. Sangerhausen.

Walbaufen, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Lucerne: ten miles W. Lucerne.

Walbeim, a town of Brabant: four miles N. Gembloux.

Walbof, a town of the duchy of Courland. In the year 1626, the Poles were defeated near this town by Guſtavus, king of Sweden: 34 miles E. Mittaw.

Walbern, a town of the duchy of Limburg: three leagues S. Aix-la-Chapelle.

Walibo, a river of the iſland of St. Vincent, which runs into the ſea, one mile N. from Prince's Bay.

Walincourt, a town of France, in the department of the north, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Cambray: 24 leagues SSE. Cambray, and 2 NE. Le Catelet.

Walkenried, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Klettenberg, with an abby, founded in the year 1127, by Adelheide, conſort to Volkmar, count of Klettenberg, and counteſs of Lotera. The doctrine of Luther was introduced in the year 1546; at the peace of Weſtphalia the abby was aſſigned to the duke of Brunſwick: eight miles NW. Nordhauſen, and forty-four NNW. Erfurt.

Walkenſee, a town of Germany, in the circle and duchy of Bavaria, ſituated by the ſide of a lake of the ſame name: eighteen miles SSE. Weilheim.

Walkerton, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, on the Mattapony: thirty miles NE. Richmond.

Walkerſpach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes north-weſt of a place of the ſame name, and runs into the Rems, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Walle, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: four miles N. Verden.

Walleberga, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: 38 miles S. Chriſtianſtad.

Wallenburg, or *Walenburg*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bâle, and capital of a bailiwick: twelve miles S. Bâle, and eight NNE. Soleure.

Wallenſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Lueneberg: fifteen miles SE. Hamelin.

Wallenſtadt, a town of Swifferland, near the eaſt end of Wallenſtadt Lake, in the county of Sargans, and principal place of a bailiwick. This place has a Schultheiſe, and coins money its own; the firſt of whom is nominated by the landvogt of three burghers, preſented for his approbation. It is a great thorough fare for goods to and from Italy. It is the place likewiſe where the Switzers and Grisons hold their conciliatory meetings on diſputes made by either party: thirty-five miles SSE. Zurich, and eight W. Sargans.

Wallacetown, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, founded above three hundred years ſince, and now containing ſeven hundred families: one mile NE. from Ayr.

Wallenſtadt, a lake of Swiſſerland, ſurrounded with mountains and rocks, which render the navigation dangerous: nine miles long, and two wide: three miles S. Utznach.

Wallern, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Inn: ſix miles S. Efferding.

Waller See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, of an oval form; four miles long, and two broad where wideſt: four miles N. Saltzburg.

Wallerſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, with a caſtle belonging to the counts of Oettingen, called *Wallerſtein*: four miles N. Nordlingen, and ſix SW. Oettingen.

Wallers See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Uckermark of Brandenburg: 1 mile W. New Angermund.

Walley, or *Walla*, a town of Africa, with an European factory, in the kingdom of Fetu.

Wallingford, a town of England, in the county of Berks, ſituated on the ſide of the Thames, a place of conſiderable note in the time of the Saxons and Danes; by one of whom it is ſaid to have been deſtroyed in the beginning of the eleventh century. In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, it was counted a borough, and had a caſtle. A peace was concluded between Stephen and prince, afterwards king Henry, at this place. There were formerly ſeven churches, though three were only remaining at the time of Richard II. Here are two

markets weekly, on Tuesday and Friday. The principal trade is making of malt. It is separated from Oxfordshire only by the river, over which is a bridge 300 yards in length. It sends two members to the British parliament: twelve miles SSE. Oxford, and forty-six W. London.

Wallis's Bay, a bay, or harbour, in the Straits of Magellan: two leagues WSW. from Cape Shutup.

Wallis's Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 177. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 18. S.

Wallis's Islands, two small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, near the north coast of New Holland, discovered, and so named, by captain Cook: two miles NW. Possession island.

Wallkill, a town of the United States of America, in New York: fifty miles N. New York.

Wallöe, or *Vallöe*, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand: three miles S. Kioge.

Wallop's Island, an island of the Atlantic, on the east coast of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Walley, one of the Shetland Islands, on the North Atlantic Ocean, situated near the east coast of Shetland; about six miles in length, and three in breadth. *Long.* 2. 8. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 35. N.

Walmirstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, on the Ohra: ten miles N. Magdeburg.

Walney, a narrow island in the Irish Sea, separated from the coast of the county of Lancaster, by a narrow channel; about nine miles in length, but hardly one in breadth. It has two or three small villages and a fort. The south end is about sixteen miles WNW. from the mouth of the Lune.

Walo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: thirty miles NE. Upsal.

Walpack, a town of the United States of America, in Jersey: twenty-five miles NW. Morristown.

Walpersdorff, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Austria, on the Trasen: four miles N. St. Polten.

Walpong See, a lake of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland: 4 miles SW. Allenstein.

Walpot, a town of Flanders: three miles E. Courtray.

Walpo, or *Walpon*, a town of Sclavonia, which gives name to a county, situated on a river which runs into the Drave, defended by an ancient castle. In the year 1543, it was taken by the Turks, who placed in it a garrison of a thousand men. In the year 1687, it was attacked by the Imperialists, without success, but surrendered to general Caraffa a few days after the battle of Mohacs, in the same year: twenty miles NW. Eszek.

Walpole, a town of the United States of America, in New Hampshire, on the Connecticut: 76 miles NW. Boston, and 158 NNE. New York.

Walpole, a town of the United States of of America, in Massachusets: twenty-one miles SW. Boston.

Walpusch, a river of Poland, which runs into the Narew, near Pultusk, in Masovia.

Walrabenstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Nassau Weilburg: 3 miles N. Idstein.

Walsall, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, situated on a river called *Walsall-water*, which soon afterwards runs into the Tame. In the neighbourhood are some iron-mines; and the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of spurs, stirrups, buckles, &c: nine miles SW. Lichfield, and 116 NW. London.

Walscheid, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sarburg: two leagues SE. Sarburg, and four ENE. Blamont.

Walsdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Nassau: three miles NE. Idstein.

Walsee, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on the Danube: fourteen miles E. Ens.

Walsham, or *North Walsham*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Thursday: fourteen miles NNE. Norwich, and 123 NNE. London.

Walsingham (New), a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Friday, where are the ruins of a monastery, founded about 400 years before the Dissolution, which had a shrine of the Virgin Mary, almost as much frequented, at one time, as Thomas à Becket's, at Canterbury; and here are two wells still called by her name. The present remains of this edifice are a handsome west gate, a lofty beautiful arch, forming the east end of the chapel; the refectory, now a barn, with a handsome east window, and stone pulpit; twelve arches of the old cloisters; the abby wall, a mile in circuit; and two uncovered wells. The soil here is noted for producing good saffron. The banks near the town, towards the sea side, are supposed to have been the burial place of the Danes and Saxons, after their many battles in the neighbourhood: twenty-two miles NE. Lynn, and 116 NNE. London.

Walsmühlen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg.

Walsrode, a town of Germany, in the cir-

cle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, on the Bohme: ten miles NE. Rethem, and twenty-eight NW. Zell.

Walſtorp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: eleven miles SW. Lutkenborg.

Waltdorf, or *Walterſdorf*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: five miles NNE. Neiſſe.

Waltenbuch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg: eight miles S. Stuttgart, and eight W. Nurtingen.

Walter Nienburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt: ſix miles W. Zerbſt.

Walterſhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: four miles SSW. Gotha.

Walterſkirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles NW. Ziſterſtorf.

Walterſdorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles E. Ziſterſtorff.

Walterſdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: thirteen miles NE. Leutmiſchl.

Waltham, ſee *Biſhop's Waltham*.

Waltham Abby, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, on the river Lee, which ſeparates it from Waltham Croſs. It takes its name from an abby, whoſe abbots were mitred. Here is a market on Thurſday: twelve miles N. London.

Waltham on the Weald, a town of England, in the county of Leiceſter, with a weekly market on Thurſday: eighteen miles SE. Nottingham, and 110 N. London.

Waltham (Weſt), or *Waltham Croſs*, a town of England, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river Lee, partly in Middleſex and partly in Hertfordſhire. It takes its name from a croſs erected, by order of Edward I, in memory of its being one of the reſting places for the corpſe of his beloved queen, Eleanor, when brought from the north to be interred at Weſtminſter, and is richly adorned with Gothic ſculpture, ſeveral effigies, and many coats of arms, not only of England, but alſo of Caſtile, Leon, Poictou, &c. which are now greatly defaced: It formerly gave name to a part of the large foreſt of Eſſex, and is ſuppoſed to have had its riſe from a lodge fixed here by Edward the Confeſſor's ſtandard-bearer, who placed ſixty-ſix men here to guard the abundance of deer with which its foreſt was ſtocked. Its market, which is on Tueſday, is but ſmall: eleven miles N. London, and ten S. Ware.

Waltbauſen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, with a convent: four miles NE. Grein.

Waltburn, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and biſhopric of Mentz: twenty-ſix miles ENE. Heidelberg, and nine SSE. Miltenberg.

Walton on Thames, a village of England, in the county of Surry, with a bridge over the Thames: 18 miles WSW. London.

Walton, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: ſixty miles SW. Richmond.

Waltwieſe, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sar Louis: 3 leagues NW. Sar Louis, and 2 E. Sierck.

Walwarne, a river of England, in the county of Cheſter, which runs into the L.

Wamberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: twenty miles E. Konigingratz.

Wampach, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg: two leagues ENE. Honfalize.

Wampu, a town of China, ſituated on a river between Macao and Canton: 2 leagues S. Canton.

Wampul, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the mouth of the Eden.

Wanderſleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg: fifteen miles W. Kranichfeld and nine SW. Erfurt.

Wandeſbeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Holſtein: 3 miles NE. Hamburg.

Wandiwaſh, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: thirty-eight miles NNW. Pondicherry, and twenty-ſeven SSE. Arcot.

Wandlacken, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 4 miles E. Gerdauen.

Wandle, a river of England, in the county of Surry, which runs into the Thames below Wandſworth.

Waudo River, one of the branches of Cooper's River, in South Carolina.

Wandſworth, a village of England, in the county of Surry, between Batterſea and Putney: five miles SW. London.

Wangfried, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Rhinfels, on the Werra: three miles W. Mulhauſen, and thirty S. Caſſel. *Long.* 27. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51.

Wang, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Freyſing: 6 miles S. Weilhaim.

Wang, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles S. Ips.

Wanga, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: eleven miles N. Linkioping.

Wanga, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: forty-ſix miles Uddevalla.

Wangara, or *Guangara*, a town of A-

ard capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. *Long.* 33. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. N.

Wangen, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Berne: twenty miles S. Berne, and five NE. Soleure.

Wangen, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: four leagues W. Straſburg, and three SSE. Savern.

Wangen, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Argen: the territory of which includes a few villages. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. In the matricula this town is aſſeſſed at forty horſes, and taxed to the chamber of Wetzlar at thirty-ſix rix-dollars forty-three kreutzers: twenty-two miles W. Kempten, and twelve ESE. Ravenſpurg. *Long.* 27. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 43. N.

Wangendorff, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles SW. Gnaa.

Wangeroeg, an iſland in the German Ocean; about twelve miles in circumference: four miles from the coaſt of Frieſland. *Long.* 25. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 51. N.

Wangerow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: twelve miles SE. New Stettin.

Wanjew, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk, near the conflux of the Narew and the Wanjerow: twenty-four miles NNW. Bielſk.

Wanjewka, a river of Poland, which runs into the Narew, near Wanjew, in the palatinate of Bielſk.

Wanni, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

Wanſbeck, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the German Sea, ſix miles below Morpeth.

Wanſen, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg: ten miles SSW. Ohlau, and ſeven SW. Brieg.

Wantage, a town of England, in the county of Berks, the birth-place of the great Alfred, and formerly a royal villa. It is ſaid to have been a Roman ſtation. It has a large weekly market on Saturday: fifty miles SSW. Oxford, and 60 W. London.

Wantſum, a name given to the river Stour, which divides the Iſle of Thanet from the reſt of the county of Kent, and runs into the ſea, below Sandwich.

Wanzenau, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, which was taken by general Wurmſer, in October, 1793: two leagues N. Straſburg.

Wanzlau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: nine miles SSW. Brandenburg.

Wanzleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: 10 miles WSW. Magdeburg.

Wapitwagan Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 60. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 4. N.

Wapno, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: fourteen miles SW. Konigingratz.

Wappo, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt.

Wappocomo, a river of the United States of America, in Virginia, which runs into the Potomack, nine miles ESE. Fort Cumberland.

Warangole, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda: 45 miles NNE. Hydrabad, and 220 E. Viſiſpour. *Long.* 79. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 55. N.

Warberg, or *Warburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn. It contains two churches, two convents, and two caſtles. It was formerly Imperial, and one of the Hanſe towns: ſixteen miles SSE. Paderborn. *Long.* 26. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat* 51. 24. N.

Warberg, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Halland. It has a harbour on the North Sea, which, at preſent, has only depth enough for ſmall veſſels. Warberg carries on a conſiderable trade, and had ſtood on three different ſituations before the year 1666, when it was built a fourth time on the ſpot where it now ſtands. A very ancient fortified caſtle ſtands at the harbour's mouth, on a rock, ſurrounded with water, but at preſent it is of little ſervice: 32 miles NNW. Halmſtadt, and 34 S. Gotheborg. *Long.* 12. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 7. N.

Ward, a river of Denmark, in North Jutland, which runs into the North Sea, 15 miles NNW. Ripen.

Ward Law, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Ayr: 16 miles E. Ayr.

Wardan, or *Ras Wardan*, a cape on the coaſt of Arabia, in the Red Sea: five miles S. Maſtura.

Wardbridge, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, on the Alan, over which is a bridge, ſome of whoſe arches are ſaid to be upon woolpacks, becauſe of the quickſands. It has a weekly market on Saturday: five miles NNW. Bodmin, and 241 WSW. London.

Warde (La), a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdidier: four miles WNW. Montdidier.

Warde, or *Varde*, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, on the river Ward. It was formerly a conſiderable city, but as the depth of its river, which abounds in fiſh, particularly ſalmon, is ſo much decreaſed, as to be no longer navigable for ſhips of burthen, it is fallen to decay. It has two churches: 18 miles N. Ripen. *Long.* 8. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 35. N.

Wardein, ſee *Peter Wardein*.

Wardein

Wardein (Gros), a town of Hungary, on the river Koros, ſurrounded with good fortifications; the ſee of a biſhop. The town itſelf is not large, but has three ſuburbs of very conſiderable extent. The adjoining fortreſs is a regular pentagon, well fortified, beſides a deep and broad moat. In the years 1566 and 1613, it was taken by the Tranſylvanians. In the year 1598, it held out a ſiege againſt the Turks; but, in 1660, was taken by capitulation. They continued maſters of it alſo at the peace in the year 1664; but the Imperialiſts, in the year 1692, diſpoſſeſſed them. About a mile from the city, is an excellent cold-bath: 66 miles N. Temeſvar, and 54 W. Coloſvar. *Long.* 44. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 46. N.

Wardenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Oldenburg: 6 miles N. Oldenburg.

Wardhuys, or *Vardoys*, a town of Norwegian Lapland, and chief place of a government, defended by a caſtle, in which a governor reſides, but without baſtions; the town is chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen, and is ſituated on an iſland called *Wardoe*, the largeſt of three. *Long.* 31. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 70. 23. N.

Ware, a town of England, in the county of Herts, on the eaſt ſide of the river Lee; a town of very conſiderable trade, eſpecially in malt, of which it is ſaid 5000 quarters have been ſometimes ſent in one week to London by the barges. It has a large corn market on Thurſday: three miles E. Hertford, and 21 N. London.

Wareham, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, ſituated near the mouth of the Frome, where it empties itſelf into Pool Harbour. This is a very ancient town, being the burial place of Brithric, a Saxon king, in the year 800, and in the year 875, was plundered by the Danes. In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, it had 148 houſes, and two mints; but under William the Conqueror, it had only ſeventy, which laſt prince built a ſtrong caſtle. It at one time contained eight churches, which are now reduced to three. During the civil wars between Stephen and the empreſs Maud, it ſuffered very much, as likewiſe in the laſt century. In the year 1762, 133 houſes were deſtroyed by fire. It is a corporation, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The mayor is by ancient preſcription coroner of the town, and of the iſland of Purbeck. Wareham is ſurrounded with high walls of earth, and contains within the walls about 230 houſes, and rather more than 1100 inhabitants: the market is on Saturday: 20 miles WSW. Pool, and 114 SW. London.

Wareham, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 35 miles SSE. Boſton.

Warendorff, a town of Germany, in circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of M ſter: twelve miles SE. Munſter. 26. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 52. N.

Warendorp, a town of Germany, duchy of Holſtein: ſix miles WSW. C

Wargen, a town of Pruſſia, in the vince of Samland: ſix miles WNW. K berg.

Wariánagur, a town of Hindooſtan, Carnatic: ſixteen miles S. Tiagur.

Warigari Bay, a bay of the iſland Vincent, ſituated to the ſouth of H Point.

Waring, a town of the United St America, in Virginia: fifteen miles Port Royal.

Wariſe, a town of France, in the ment of the Moſelle, and chief p canton, in the diſtrict of Boulay: 1½ S. Boulay.

Warka, a town of Poland, in the pala of Maſovia: ſixteen miles S. Czerſk.

Warkallen, a town of Pruſſian Lith four miles N. Gumbinnen.

Warkullen, a mountain of Sweden, province of Weſt Gothland, from whic be ſeen twenty-three lakes, great and

Warkworth, a town of England, county of Northumberland, on the Coquet, about three quarters of a mile the ſea, near which is a quarry of ſo much eſteemed, that great quan ſent to London. The ſalmon-fiſhery conſiderable; the depth of the river water is fourteen feet, and the little Coquet is ſituated a little to the ſouth to form a fine bay: the neighbour abounds in excellent coal. It is g by a mayor. The caſtle ſtands on above the town; the hermitage i mile above the town, on the river C 14 miles N. Morpeth, and 300 N. L

Warmbrunn, a town of Sileſia, principality of Jauer, celebrated for it baths: three miles SSW. Hirſchberg.

Warmeland, a province of Swede ed on the north by Norway and the p of Dalecarlia, on the eaſt by Weſtm and Nericia, on the ſouth by the W Lake, and on the weſt by Norway 200 miles in length, from north to and 130 in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. country is almoſt every where mount but the eaſt and ſouth parts are more and fertile than the weſt and north However, the woods, and mines of lead, copper, and iron with the founderies, &c. belonging to them, the inhabitants of the latter with a variety of employments. In the year ſome pure ſilver was found in an iron not far from Philipſtadt, and the mem this extraordinary circumſtance has

pre

…erved in ſome medals ſtruck on the occa-…. The chief occupation of the inhabi-…is mining, ſmelting, &c. together with …g, and a little agriculture. Their trade …s moſtly in maſts, planks, timber, the … of birch-trees, &c. The chief river in …province is the Clara, or Stor Elbe, in …h there is a very profitable ſalmon-…. The principal lake, beſides the …r, is the Fryken, which is eight …h miles in length, but narrow: it has …nication with the Wenner Lake.

…minſter, a town of England, in the …y of Wilts, long ſince famous for its …market on Saturday. The trade in …cheeſe, and malt, is likewiſe very con…e, and there is a manufacture of …22 miles WSW. Saliſbury, and 97 …. London.

…ſtadt, a town of Germany, in the …of Upper Saxony, and principality of …t Cothen: eight miles W. Bernberg.

…feldt, or *Wormit*, a town of Pruſſia, …province of Ermeland: 42 miles SSW. …berg.

…a, a town of Sweden, in the pro… of Eaſt Gothland: 14 miles ESE. …ping.

…rima, or *Warinama*, a town on the …coaſt of the iſland of Ceram. *Long.* …E. Ferro. *Lat.* 3. 45. S.

…r, or *Warnow*, a river of Germany, …duchy of Mecklenburg, which paſſes …ſtock, and runs into the Baltic, at …munde.

…e, a river of England, in the county …Northumberland, which runs into the …a, four miles S. from Holy Iſland.

…emunde, a town of Germany, in the …t Lower Saxony, and duchy of Meck…g, at the mouth of the Warne, …veſſels bound to Roſtock pay a toll, …formerly amounted to 80,000 rixdol… a year; at preſent, to not more than …nine miles N. Roſtock.

…enas, a town of Sweden, in the pro…t Smaland: 11 miles SSW. Calmar.

…ſton, a town of Flanders, on the Lis, …its territories, belonging to the prince of …Orange, ceded, in the year 1715, …States-General, as a barrier-town: …ds NW. Lille, and two SE. Ypres.

…ſtra, a town of European Turkey, in …ia, remarkable for being the place …, in the year 1709, Charles XII. of …n, broke up his camp, and continued …e year 1713, when the Turks were …d to make uſe of force to get rid of …near Bender.

…o, a town of Sweden, in the province …land: thirteen miles S. Koniſberg.

…ola, a town of Sweden, in the province …eſt Gothland: 66 miles E. Uddevalla.

…p (New), a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania: 22 miles NNW. Old Stettin, and 9 E. Uckermunde.

Warpen, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: two miles N. Fahlun.

Warranarou, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. *Long.* 61. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 22. N.

Warrawarrow, a bay of the iſland of St. Vincent: one mile S. Kingſtown Bay.

Warrell, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the arms of the Indus.

Warren, a town of the United States of America, in Rhode Iſland.

Warrington, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, ſituated on the north ſide of the Merſey. Here is a large manufacture of ſail-cloth and ſacking. Copper ſmelting furnaces have been ſome years erected; here are likewiſe ſome glaſs-houſes, a manufacture of pins, &c. and lately the cotton manufactures have been gaining ground; an academy for Diſſenters, on the plan of an univerſity, was attempted to be eſtabliſhed ſome few years ſince, but it did not flouriſh equal to the expectations of the founders. Large quantities of potatoes, the produce of this neighbourhood, are annually exported to the Mediterranean. Here is a bridge over the Merſey, built by the firſt earl of Derby, whoſe middle arches were broken down in the year 1745, to prevent the march of the rebels: 18 miles E. Liverpool, and 184 NNW. London.

Warriore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 32 miles NNE. Tanjore, and 55 SSW. Pondicherry.

Warſaw, a city of Poland, and capital of the palatinate of Maſovia, ſituated on the Viſtula, almoſt in the centre of the kingdom. It is ſurrounded with a moat and double wall, and conſiſts of Old and New Town, and two ſuburbs, Kraka and Praga. The general diets of Poland were uſually held here, as well as the provincial aſſembly, and court of judicature. Here are ſeveral elegant ſtone buildings and palaces, a great number of beautiful churches and convents, a hoſpital, and an arſenal. King Sigiſmund III was the firſt who made this city the royal reſidence, and his ſucceſſors have reſided here ever ſince. In the year 1569, in order to gratify the Lithuanians, the diet was removed to Warſaw. In the year 1655, this city had a Swediſh garriſon, who brought hither conſiderable booty from ſeveral parts of Poland; and a great number of military and civil officers, with ſome ladies of diſtinction of that nation, reſided here. But the Poles laid ſiege to it in the year 1656, and, after a moſt vigorous defence, obliged the town to ſurrender. By the articles of capitulation, the Swedes were permitted to leave the place; but the beſt part of the plunder they had

had amassed together, fell into the hands of the Poles. However, Charles Gustavus approaching with an army to the relief of the town, king John Casimir marched against him, and a battle was fought near the suburb of Praga, which lasted three days. At last the Poles were obliged to retreat, leaving behind them their baggage and artillery, upon which the Swedes placed a small garrison in the town, and destroyed the fortifications. In the year 1702, Charles XII, of Sweden, made himself master of Warsaw, which happened to be then without a garrison, and fixed his head-quarters at Praga. In the month of June, 1794, the king of Prussia laid siege to Warsaw; but on a rumour of disturbances in his own dominions, his forces were, after a fruitless attempt for two months, withdrawn. The Russians afterwards summoned Warsaw to surrender, and on being refused, after the junction of the different corps under Ferfen, Dernfeld, Denisow, and Suwarrow, they proceeded, on the 4th of November, to attack the suburbs of Praga. In the mean time, the generals, Madalinski and Dambrowski, threw themselves into Warsaw, and prepared for resistance. The suburb of Praga was defended by more than a hundred pieces of cannon, disposed upon thirty-three batteries. Little intimidated by so formidable a force, the ferocious Suwarrow commanded his soldiers to mount to the assault in the same manner they had done at Ismael, by climbing over the dead and wounded bodies of their comrades, as well as of their enemies. His farther commands were, that they should fight only with the sabre and bayonet. The Russians sprung to the charge with almost inconceivable impetuosity; they eagerly began to climb the works, and the six Russian columns, by singular good fortune, presented themselves at the same moment before the lines of Praga. Thus surrounded, the Polish generals found themselves unable to oppose with 10,000 soldiers, which was the whole of their force, the united attack of 50,000 men: and, to add to their distress, the fire which they immediately commenced, from the darkness of the night, was so ill directed, as to pass over the heads of the assailants. The cry raised by the successful columns penetrated to the entrenchments on the other side of the Vistula, and added to the consternation of the Poles engaged with the other part of the Russian force; and they endeavoured to find safety by retiring into Warsaw, over a bridge. In their retreat they were met by another body of Russians, and a dreadful carnage ensued, in which a great part of the garrison of Praga was miserably slaughtered. After a severe conflict of eight hours, the resistance on the part of the Poles ceased; but the massacre lasted for two hours longer, and the pillage lasted till noon on the following day. Five thousand Poles were computed to have been slain in the as[illegible] the remainder were either imprisoned or [illegible]persed. The citizens were compelled [illegible] down their arms, and their houses were p[illegible]dered by the merciless Russians; who, [illegible] the battle had ceased nearly ten hours, [illegible] nine o'clock at night set fire to the town, [illegible] again began to massacre the inhabitants, [illegible] thousand persons, unarmed men, defen[illegible] women, and harmless infants, perished [illegible] in the flames or by the sword, and ne[illegible] whole of the suburb was reduced to [illegible] In the whole of this siege, it is co[illegible] that not less than 30,000 of the Po[illegible] inhumanly put to death. It has been [illegible] given up to Prussia: 100 miles S. K[illegible]berg, and 152 SE. Dantzick.

Warsimow, a town of Poland, in t[illegible] tinate of Brzesc: 32 miles W. Brze[illegible]

Warsowka, a town of Poland, in th[illegible] tinate of Volhynia: 48 miles NE. Z[illegible]

Warsten, a town of Germany, in t[illegible] of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of [illegible]phalia: three miles SW. Rhuden, [illegible] NNW. Brilon.

Warta, a town of Poland, in the pal[illegible] of Saradia, on a river of the same [illegible] which runs into the Oder: 14 miles N[illegible] Siradia.

Warta, a town of Silesia, in the princ[illegible] of Neisse: 5 miles E. Neisse.

Warta, a river of Poland, which [illegible] the palatinate of Cracow, and runs i[illegible] Oder at Custrin, in the marquisate of [illegible]denburg.

Wartberg, a town of Germany, in th[illegible] duchy of Austria: 7 miles NE. S[illegible]

Wartburg, a town of Swisserland, [illegible] Canton of Soleure: 16 miles NE. S[illegible]

Wartburg, or *Wartenburg*, a castle [illegible]many, in the circle of Upper Saxo[illegible] principality of Eisenach, in which M[illegible] Luther was imprisoned eleven month[illegible] Eisenach.

Wartenberg, a town of Bohemia, in th[illegible]cle of Boleslaw: 4 miles NE. Nimes.

Wartenberg, a lordship of Silesia, in [illegible] circle of Upper Saxony, and surroun[illegible] the principality of Oels, to which it [illegible]longed, but was erected into a par[illegible] lordship in the year 1490; it has freq[illegible] changed proprietors, and lately belo[illegible] the duke of Courland.

Wartenberg, a town of Germany, in L[illegible] Bavaria, on the Strong: four miles SE. [illegible]purg, and twenty-four NE. Munich.

Wartenberg, a town of Silesia, and [illegible] of a lordship of the same name, co[illegible] scarcely above 100 houses. It was fort[illegible] much larger; but, in the year 14[illegible] houses were destroyed by fire. The [illegible] was afterwards contracted, and th[illegible]

surro[illegible]

ſurrounded with a rampart, wall, and moat. The Roman Catholics, the Lutherans, and the Calviniſts, have each a place of worſhip: 12 miles NE. Oels, and 28 NNE. Brieg.

Wartenburg, a caſtle of Germany, in the ...ck of the Upper Rhine, which gives name ... a county, the lands of which are not ...ted together, but lie in detached parts. It ...as made an imperial county in the year ...00. The Roman month is ſeven florins, ...d the tax to the imperial chamber eighteen ...dollars ſeventy kruitzers: the caſtle is ...ated ſix miles NE. Lautern.

Wartenburg, a town of Germany, in the ...rchduchy of Auſtria: one mile NW. Vogla...k.

Wartenburg, a town of Pruſſia, in the pro...vince of Ermeland: 54 miles S. Konigſberg, ...and 52 E. Elbing.

Wartberg, a town of Germany, in the ...rchduchy of Auſtria: 13 miles SW. Steyr.

Warta, a town of Sileſia, in the principa...ty of Munſterberg, on the Neiſſe: 6 miles ...E. Glatz, and 13 WSW. Munſterberg.

Wartenberg, a town of Sileſia, in the prin...city of Glogau: 18 miles NW. Gros ...gau, and 10 SE. Grunberg.

Warwick, a town of England, in the coun...ty of Warwick, ſituated on the Avon, called by the Britons, Caer Guarvic and Caer Leon; the ways leading to it, from the four cardinal points, are cut through a rock of free ...ne, on which it ſtands. The Romans had a fort here, which the Picts and Scots demoliſhed; and when repaired by Caractacus the head of the Silures, it was taken and ...ſtroyed by Oſorius, after which it was ...en ruined; but Conſtantius, father of ...ur Pendragon, rebuilt it. After this it ſuffered very much from the Saxons and ...anes; but, in the year 911, Ethelfleda, a ...e lady of the Mercians, reſtored it to the ...uriſhing ſtate in which it was found by ... Normans. That it was fortified with ...alls and a ditch, is manifeſt. It ſent ...embers to parliament from the firſt; it is ...verned by a mayor, recorder, twelve ...ermen, &c. On the 5th of September, ...54, this town was almoſt burned down, by ...n accidental fire, to the damage of near ...0,000l. It was rebuilt with free-ſtone, ...on the ſpot. In its rocks are alſo made ...wells and cellars, and the deſcent from it ...every way always keeps it clean. Its ſtreets, ...which are ſpacious and regular, all meet in ...the centre of the town, which is ſerved with ...ter by pipes, from ſprings half a mile off. ...Though it is populous, it has but two pariſh ...urches; it had once ſix, and as many mo...naſteries. Here is a ſtrong caſtle, formerly ...the ſeat of the earls of Warwick. The rock ...ſtands on is forty feet higher than the ...Avon, but on the north ſide it is even with ...the town. The markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday: ten miles SSW. Coventry, and ninety-three NNW. London.

Warwick, a town of the United States of America, in Rhode Iſland: ſeven miles S. Providence.

Warwick, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 6 miles S. Richmond.

Warwick, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, 65 miles ESE. Richmond. *Long.* 76. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

Warwickſhire, a county of England, bounded on the north-eaſt by Leiceſterſhire, on the eaſt by Northamptonſhire, on the ſouth by Oxfordſhire and Glouceſterſhire, on the weſt by Worceſterſhire, and on the north-weſt by Staffordſhire: fifty miles in length, from north to ſouth, and thirty-five where wideſt, from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into five hundreds, which contain one city (Coventry) thirteen towns and one hundred and ſixty pariſhes. It is ſituated near the centre of England; the air is healthy and mild; and ſome parts are eſteemed the moſt elevated in the kingdom. The ſoil is various; towards the ſouth-weſt, it is chiefly a fine red loam, with ſome ſand; and in ſome pariſhes, a ſtiff clay. The ſouth-eaſt, bordering on Oxfordſhire and Northamptonſhire, conſiſts of a good ſtrong clay, with ſome rich paſtures, and ſome gravel. The north-eaſt contains good ſtrong clay and marl. To the north-weſt, the ſoil is marl and clay coal-mines are found towards the north; and lime-ſtones in various parts. Mr. Wedge, in his view of the agriculture of this county, eſtimates the whole at 618,000 acres, of which but one-fourth, 154,530 acres, are conſtantly under a ſucceſſive round of tillage, and graſs-ſeeds of different kinds. In every courſe of tillage, conſiſting of two, three, or four crops, a ſummer fallow for turnips or wheat, well manured, is generally made; of which 154,530 acres, about one-ſixth, 25,700 acres, may be every year wheat; about 30,000 acres every year fallow; of which 30,000 acres, about 15,000 acres may be turnips amd vetches; about 41,500 acres every year barley, oats, beans, &c. and the remaining 57,330 acres of ſeeds, the greater part of which are grazed with cattle and ſheep; perhaps 45,000 acres grazed, and the remainder mowed. The remaining 463,470 acres, he ſuppoſes to conſiſt of gardens, meadows, paſture, wood, water, open fields, waſte lands and roads. Of gardens (to about 24,000 houſes) about 4000 acres; of meadows, 82,000 acres; of paſture and feeding-land 150,000 acres; of woods, canals, and rivers, &c. 50,000 acres, of open field land 57,000 acres; and of waſte lands and roads 120,470 acres. Commerce and manufactures have been carried

on to a great extent in this diſtrict; the toy and hardware trade, &c. of Birmingham and its vicinity; and the ribbon and tammy trade, &c. of Coventry and its neighbourhood, are well known. The canals that paſs through this county, are, one from the Wedneſbury and Dudley coal and lime works to Birmingham, and from thence to Fazely and Fradley-Heath, to join the Staffordſhire grand trunk, from Fazeley to Atherſtone, Bedworth, and Coventry; one extending from that at Longford to Braunſton and Oxford; one from Birmingham to Worceſter; one branching out of the Worceſter, one way to Dudley, &c. and the other way to Stratford on Avon; and one from Birmingham to Warwick. There are large woods and much timber in the county of Warwick, particularly in what was formerly called the Foreſt of Arden, extending through a large portion of the middle part of it, which conſiſts of almoſt all the different kinds of foreſt-trees, but more eſpecially of oak. The principal rivers are the Avon and the Tame. The towns are Warwick, Alceſter, Atherſton, Birmingham, Coleſhill, Henley, Kineton, Nuneaton, Poleſworth, Rugby, Southam, Stratford upon Avon, and Sutton Colefield. Six member are returned to the Britiſh parliament, viz. by the county, the city of Coventry and the town of Warwick, two each. Warwick is the county town.

Waſa, a ſeaport of Sweden, in Finland, on the eaſt coaſt of the Gulf of Bothnia: 150 miles N. Abo. *Lat.* 58. 10. N.

Wary, ſee *Carlsbad*.

Waſarhely, a town of Hungary: twenty-two miles E. Caſchau.

Waſen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles SSW. St. Polten.

Waſerbiten, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 2 miles NW. Ebernſdorff.

Waſh-a-cum-mozo, or *Clearwater Lake*, a lake of North America, about 30 miles in length, and 5 to 10 in breadth. *Long.* 108. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. N.

Waſhbroke, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Wharf near Otley.

Waſhes (The), lands on the coaſt of England, between the counties of Norfolk and Lincoln, which are paſſable at low water, but overflowen by every tide. They are dangerous to ſtrangers, who are unacquainted with the quick-ſands. The parts which runs into the land have particular names; below Spalding it is called Foſdike Waſh; below Wiſbeach, at the mouth of the Nen, the immediate boundary between the two counties, it is called Croſs Keys Waſh.

Waſhilabo, a river of the iſland of St. Vincents, which runs into Cumberland Bay.

Waſhington, a county of United America, in the State of New York.

Waſhington, a county of United America, in the State of Maryland.

Waſhington, a county of United America, in the State of Rhode Iſland.

Waſhington, a county of United America in the State of Virginia.

Waſhington, a county of United America in the State of South Carolina.

Waſhington, a county of United America in the State of Georgia.

Waſhington, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania, and conſiderable for a variety of manufactures: 20 miles SSW. Pitſburg. *Long.* 80. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 11. N.

Waſhington, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina, formerly called Bath, ſituated on the north ſide of Tar river, with a good harbour: 20 miles NNE. Newbern. *Long.* 77. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 31. N.

Waſhington, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia, near which is a mineral ſpring: 13 miles SW. Peterſburg. *Long.* 82. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 83. 47. N.

Waſhington, a town of the United States of America, in Kentucky, on the Ohio: ſixty-ſix miles ENE. Frankfort.

Waſhington, a city of the United States of America, and capital of a new territory, called Columbia, granted to the United States by Virginia and Maryland, ſituated on the river Potomack, where it is joined by what is called the laſt branch on the Maryland ſide, intended to be the capital of United America, and the ſeat of the Congreſs. By the plan the city is to be divided into ſquares or grand diviſions, by ſtreets interſecting each other from the cardinal points, with diagonal ſtreets from ſome of the principal parts, from the preſident's houſe to the capitol, and ſome other points. All houſes to be built brick or ſtone, with the walls parallel to the ſtreets; and the walls in ſtreets meaſuring 160 feet in breadth, to be at leaſt thirty feet in height. The area for the capitol, houſe for the legiſlative bodies, is to be elevated on an eminence, about a mile from the Potomack, and nearly the ſame diſtance from the eaſtern branch. The houſe for preſident to be near the Potomack, in view of the capitol. In different parts of the city, where the principal ſtreets croſs each other, are areas in a variety of regular forms; of theſe fifteen are appropriated to the different States of United America, for the erection of monuments, obeliſks, or ſtatues; and on a ſmall eminence, weſt from the capitol, is to be erected an equeſtrian ſtatue of General Waſhington; at the junction of the rivers a fort is to be erected, with an arſenal and magazines. Moſt of the ſtreets have been marked out, and the ſquares divided into lots in the year 1792, ſince which time a thouſand workmen have been conſtantly employed.

ployed: 100 miles SW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 77. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38 57. N.

Waſhington (Fort), a fort of United America, on the north ſide of the Ohio: ten miles W. Columbia.

Waſhmiſter Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands near the ſo th coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 60. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. N.

Waſigny, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rhetel: 3 leagues N. Rhetel.

Waſma, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: ſeven miles SSW. Calmar.

Waſp Iſland, an iſland of the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main, in North America. *Long.* 68. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 28. N.

Waſſah, or *Warſhabs*, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt; the ſoil is barren, but abounds in gold.

Waſhaw Iſland (Great), an iſland in the Atlantic, on the eaſt coaſt of Georgia, in North America, ſixteen miles in circumference. *Long.* 81. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 52. N.

Waſhaw Iſland (Little), an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Georgia to the ſouth-weſt of Great Waſſaw.

Waſhaw Sound, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Georgia, between Great Waſſaw Iſland and Tybee Iſland.

Waſſen, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Uri: thirteen miles S. Altorff.

Waſſenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers, on the Rohr: nine miles ESE. Ruremond. *Long.* 6. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 11. N.

Waſſerbillich, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, at the union of the Sour and Moſelle: 4 leagues NE. Luxemburg, and three W. Treves.

Waſſerburg, a town and lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the family of Fugger, ſituated on a projected part of land, in the Lake of Conſtance: one league N. Buchorn.

Waſſerburg, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a caſtle and four churches; the chief trade is in ſalt: thirty-eight miles WNW. of Saltzburg, and thirty E. Munich. *Long.* 29. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

Waſſerleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Wernigerode: four miles NW. Wernigerode.

Waſſerndorf, or *Wechſelderf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and lordſhip of Reinſheim: three miles SE. Mark Breit.

Waſſertrudingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, on the Wernitz: thirteen miles S. Anſpach, and ten E. Dinkelſbuhl.

Waſſigny, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vervins: 5½ leagues W. Vervins.

Waſſlonne, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Straſburg: four leagues W. Straſburg.

Waſt, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais: three leagues E. Boulogne.

Waſungen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg, on the Werra: three miles N. Meinungen, and four SW. Schmalkalden.

Watagaiaki, a river of Labrador, which runs into the gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 60. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

Watch Point, a cape of the Atlantic, on the eaſt coaſt of Rhode Iſland, in United America. *Long.* 71. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 13. N.

Watchet, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, on the Briſtol channel, containing about 140 houſes. It was formerly a place of conſiderable trade, and there was a large herring fiſhery; but now very few veſſels belong to the port, and thoſe are employed in the freightage of coal, kelp, alabaſter, and limeſtone. In the time of queen Elizabeth, the harbour was cleaned out, and a pier built at the expence of the Wyndham family and the Luttrels, at that time joint lords of the manor. This pier was, in the beginning of the preſent century, repaired by the care of Sir William Wyndham, and a duty granted, by two acts of parliament, on all goods imported here, has been applied to making good the expence of its farther reparations. The coaſt is rocky, and the clifts, two miles weſtward from the town, abound with very fine alabaſter; and great plenty of the Lichen-marinus, ſea-liverwort, or laver, is gathered on them at low water, by the inhabitants, and ſent to diſtant parts of the country. A market is held here on Saturday: twenty miles NW. Taunton, and 153 W. London. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

Watcheboo, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, about ſix miles long, and four broad, diſcovered by Captain Cook in in the year 1777. it is a beautiful ſpot, with the ſurface varied by hills and plains, and covered with verdure. Some gentlemen, who landed from Captain Cook's company, found the ſoil where they paſſed the day to be light and ſandy. But farther up the country, where a different ſort perhaps prevails, was ſeen from the ſhip, by the help of glaſſes, a reddiſh caſt upon the riſing grounds. There the inhabitants have their houſes; for they could perceive two or three which were long and ſpacious. It appears that Watcehoo can be of little uſe to any ſhip that wants refreſhment, unleſs in a caſe of the moſt abſolute neceſſity. The natives, knowing now the value of ſome of our commodities, might be induced to bring off fruits and hogs, to a

ſhip ſtanding off and on, or to boats lying off the reef. It is doubtful, however, if any freſh water could be procured. For, though ſome was brought in cocoa-nut ſhells to the gentlemen, they were told, that it was at a conſiderable diſtance, and probably, it is only to be met with in ſome ſtagnant pool, as no running ſtream was any where ſeen. The manners of theſe iſlanders, their method of treating ſtrangers, and their general habits of life, appear to be much like thoſe that prevail at Otaheite, and its neighbouring iſles. Their religious ceremonies and opinions are alſo nearly the ſame. The language ſpoken at Wateehoo was equally well underſtood by Omai, and by two new Zealanders. What its peculiarities may be, when compared with the other dialects, Captain Cook was not able to point out; for, though Mr. Anderſon had taken care to note down a ſpecimen of it, the natives, who made no diſtinction of the objects of their theft, ſtole the memorandum-book. *Long.* 158. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 1. S.

Water Sound, a ſtrait of the North ſea, between South Ronaldſha, and Eaira, two of the Orkney Iſlands.

Waterbury, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: twenty miles WSW. Hartford.

Wateree, a river of the United States of America, in South Carolina, which joins the Cangaree, five miles N. Amelia.

Waterford, a city and ſeaport of Ireland, ſituated on the river Suir, which ſoon after joins the Barrow, and forms a bay called *Waterford Harbour*. It is the capital of a county, to which it gives name, and the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the 11th century, united with Liſmore, in the year 1136. The cathedral is a very elegant ſtructure, but ſmall; the biſhop's palace is near it. Waterford is ſuppoſed to have been built by the Danes, and was once ſurrounded by a wall and ditches, and was otherwiſe fortified; part of the wall is viſible, yet it was never a place of great ſtrength. In the reign of Henry II, it was taken by ſtorm. In the year 1649, Oliver Cromwell laid ſiege to Waterford, but a mortality happening among his troops, he was compelled to withdraw. The year following it ſurrendered to Ireton. In the year 1690, it ſurrendered to William Prince of Orange, afterwards William III: the number of ſouls is about 35,000; the commerce with England and other countries is very conſiderable; and packet-boats ſail regularly to and from Milford-Haven: the principal exports are beef, pork, corn, butter and linen. Waterford ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: fifty-three miles ENE. Cork, and ſeventy-five SSW. Dublin. *Long.* 7. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 14. N.

Waterford, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter; bounded on the north by Kilkenny and Tipperary, on the eaſt by Wexford, on the ſouth by the ſea, and on the weſt by Cork; forty-two miles from eaſt to weſt, and from eight to twenty broad, from north to ſouth. It contains thirty-four pariſhes, about 18,796 houſes, and 110,000 inhabitants. The country is in general mountainous; in ſome parts 700 yards above the level of the ſea; on the tops of this chain are ſome frightful rocks and precipices, and on the ſummits of many of the mountains, are large heaps of ſtones of great ſize, ſuppoſed to have been the ruins of ſome buildings, but without the intervention of mortar or cement. Among the mountains are four conſiderable bodies of lakes, in which are found trout, and eels. The ſoil is, however, fertile, and even on the ſides of the mountains are found good paſture for cattle. Ten members are returned to the Iriſh parliament, viz. by the county, the city of Waterford, and the towns of Dungarvon, Liſmore, and Tallow, two each.

Waterland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 144. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 45. S.

Waterſay, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about one mile ſouth from South Uiſt, from which it is ſeparated by a channel, called *Chriſtmaſ Eve*. This iſland is about three miles long, and one broad. *Long.* 7. 4. 19. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 54. N.

Watervliet, a town of Flanders, two leagues E. Sluys.

Watford, a town of England, in the county of Herts, with a weekly market on Tueſday: twenty-one miles SW. Hertford, and fourteen NW. London.

Wathult, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 47 miles WNW. Wexio.

Watland Iſland, one of the Bahama Iſles. *Long.* 73. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 15. N.

Watling-ſtreet, a road or highway, made up by the Romans, which extended through England, from Dover to Cardigan in Wales: many parts of which remain at this time.

Watlington, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, with a weekly market on Saturday: twenty-five miles SE. by S. and forty-ſix W. London.

Watelma, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: ten miles N. Upſal.

Watſch, or *Vaiſche*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: fifteen miles from Stein, and fourteen E. Laybach.

Watſon, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: thirty-five miles SW. Richmond.

Watten, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergues, on the ſide of a

½ league N. St. Omer, and 4¼ SSW. Dunkirk.

Wattenſtchied, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 12 miles SW. Bockum.

Watton, a town of France, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Wednesday: twenty-one miles W. Norwich, and ninety NNE. London.

Watts, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia. *Long.* 86. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 22. N.

Wauweiler, or *Watterweiler*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine; near it is medicinal ſpring: 5½ miles S. Colmar, and 6 NNE. Befort.

Waveney, a river of England, in the county of Suffolk, which joins the Yare, at its mouth.

Waveren, a town of the duchy of Brabant, on the Dyle. This town at one time contained 2000 houſes, but by war and accidental fires, it is much decayed: four miles S. Louvain.

Waxignies, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: ten miles N. Clermont.

Wawaſink, a town of the United States of America, in New York: twenty miles SSW. Albion.

Waxenburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Auſtria: ten miles W. Freyſtadt.

Waxholm, a fortreſs on the coaſt of Sweden, in the Baltic; ſituated on a ſmall iſland at the entrance of the channel of the Maler Lake, and built in the year 1649. It has ſince been greatly improved and enlarged, but it has the appearance of a little town. Here all homeward-bound ſhips are ſearched. On this iſland, which is called *Waxon*, beſides the fort, are a church, a ſchool, and a cuſtom-houſe. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is fiſhing: 16 miles E. Stockholm. See *Pulo Way*.

Waxham Hope, a creek and point of land, on the north coaſt of the county of Norfolk, which takes its name from a village, about two miles from Holt.

Waxhaw, a county of United America, in the State of North Carolina.

Waynſborough, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: twenty miles SW. of Auſta. *Long.* 82. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 45. N.

Wear, ſee *Were*.

Weading ſtede, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 7 miles E. Weſſingburen.

Weary Bay, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, to the ſouth of Endeavour River.

Weatherſfield, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: five miles S. Hartford.

Weaume, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, near Marſeilles.

Wechſelburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Lordſhip of Schonburg: four miles NNE. Penig, and three S. Rochlitz.

Wechſten, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: twelve miles SE. Verden.

Weckerbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and county of Iſenburg: ſeven miles SE. Budingen, and fifteen E. Hanau.

Weckholm, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 22 miles SW. Upſal.

Wedekinſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Minden: three miles SW. Minden.

Wed-el-Kibeer, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, which runs into the ſea. *Long.* 6. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 57. N,

Wedel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: eleven miles E. Reetz.

Wedenſchweil, a town of Swiſſerland, and principal place of a bailiwick, in the canton of Zurich, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Lake Zurich. In the year 1646, the inhabitants revolted, and being ſubdued, had a part of their privileges taken away: nine miles S. Zurich, and ten NE. Zug.

Wednesbury, or *Wedgbury*, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, ſituated in the midſt of mines of coal, with manufactures of nails, hammers, axes, &c.: eight miles NW. Birmingham, and 118 NW. London.

Weedel, a town of Germany, in the duchy Holſtein: ſeven miles SSW. Pinneburg.

Weels, a river of Germany, which riſes near the Huckebrugge, in the duchy of Oldenburg, and joining the Ochte, a little to the north of Haſbergen, in the county of Delmenhorſt, falls into the Weſer, eight miles NW. Bremen, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

Ween, ſee *Hwen*.

Weerdt, or *Werdt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter, on the Iſſel: forty miles WSW. Munſter. *Long.* 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 52. N.

Weert, or *Wert*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege. This town has been much damaged by war; particularly in the year 1702, when the allies beſieged it and deſtroyed the caſtle. It was taken by the French, under Miranda, in the year 1792: ten miles W. Ruremond. *Long.* 23. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 17. N.

Weeſenſtien,

Weefenſtein, or *Weſenſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: five miles SW. Pirna.

Weever, ſee *Wever*.

Wegeleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and county of Halberſtadt: five miles N. Quedlingburg, and four E. Halberſtadt.

Weggis, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne, and capital of a bailiwick, ſituated on the north ſide of the Lake of Lucerne: ſeven miles E. Lucerne.

Wegg's Iſland, a ſmall iſland in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 90. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 20. N.

Wegg's Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 93. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 150. 25. N.

Wegſtadel, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 10 miles SE. Leitmeritz.

Wegſtaid. *Wegſtaid*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Paſſau, inſulated in Auſtria: twelve miles E. Paſſau.

Weben, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau, Saarbruck, Uſſingen: ten miles NNW. Mentz, and five WSW. Idſtein.

Weblen, or *Weblau*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Saxony, and Marggravate of Meiſſen: five miles E. Pirna.

Webnda, or *Wellerſhauſen*, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichfeld, where the Lutherans of the town of Duderſtadt aſſemble to worſhip: two miles SE Duderſtadt.

Webner, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Frieſland: thirteen miles S. Embden.

Weere, a river of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, which runs into the Rhine, four miles W. Seckingen.

Webrendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg: five miles WSW. Vlothow.

Webrenſee, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles N. Luttenberg.

Webrheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Dillenburg: eighteen miles SSW. Dillenburg.

Weibſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire: nineteen miles E. Spire, and twenty-eight ESE. Manheim. *Long.* 26. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 11. N.

Weichmar, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: four miles N. Ohrdruff.

Weichſelburg, or *Weixelburg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniolia: twenty-eight miles W. Landſtraſs, and nine ESE. Laybach. *Long.* 33. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 8. N.

Weichſelmunde, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia: four miles N. Dantzig.

Weichtersbach, or *Wechterbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Iſenburg, on the Kinzig: twenty-three miles E. Franckfort on the Maine, and twenty SE. Gieſſen.

Weickersberg, or *Weikerſperg*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles W. Efferding.

Weickerſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe, on the Tauber: twenty-three miles NNE. Ohringen.

Weida, a river of Sileſia, which riſes in the confines of Poland, and joins the Oder near Braſlaw.

Weidemberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: ſeven miles ESE. Bayreuth.

Weiden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Sulzbach: ſeventeen miles NE. Sulzbach, and forty-two N. Ratiſbon. *Long.* 29. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 36. N.

Weiderau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonburg: 4 miles NE. Penig.

Weiern, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: twenty-three miles SSE. Mu

Weigelſdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: two miles W. Trautenau.

Weigerſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles S. W.

Weighton, or *Market-Weighton*, a town of England, in the county of York, eight miles ESE. York, and 202 N. London.

Weigſdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: eight miles NNE. Bo

Weigſtetten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles NW. S

Weikendorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles S. Zwerdorff, and ſixteen NE. Vienna.

Weikerſtorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SW. S neberg, and twenty-two WNW. Vienna.

Weikartſchlag, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles W. Droſendorf.

Weil, an Imperial town of Germany the circle of Swabia, on the Wirm, a alſo *Weilerſtadt*, *Stadtweil*, or *Weil-der-S* the territory is ſurrounded by the duch Wurtemberg. The aſſeſſment to the tricula, is thirty florins, and the tax to chamber of Wetzlar, forty-five rixd ten kruitzers. In the year 1648, the Fre took this town by ſtorm: ten miles W Stuttgart, and forty NE. Fryburg. *Lo* 26. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 42. N.

Wei-

Weilach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, which runs into the Par, near Schrobenhauſen.

Weilbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Lahn, two miles S. Weilburg.

Weilburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives name to a county belonging to the Houſe of Naſſau, hence called *Naſſau Weilburg*, ſituated on an eminence on the Lahn, over which it has a bridge of ſtone. The prince's palace here contains ſome very elegant apartments, with a fine garden belonging to it, and a chapel anſwerable to the whole. All the roads near the town lie in a direct line, and are planted on each ſide with a row of trees. In the neighbourhood is a large menagerie: nine miles W. Wetzlar, and twenty-nine N. Mentz. *Long.* 25. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 26. N.

Weile, or *Wedel*, a ſeaport town of Denmark, in North Jutland, ſituated on a bay in the Little Belt: 38 miles NE. Ripen, and 35 SSW. Aarhuus. *Long.* 9. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 45. N.

Weilheim, or *Weilheim*, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: twenty-ſix miles SW. Munich, and thirty-eight SSE. Augſburg. *Long.* 28. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

Weilheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Lauter: 20 miles NE. Ulm, and 20 SE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 27. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

Weilmunſter, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Weilburg: five miles S. Weilburg, and twenty-four N. Mentz.

Weilnau, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Weilburg: thirteen miles S. Weilburg, and eighteen NE. Mentz.

Weiltingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Warnitz: forty miles SW. Wurtemberg, and fifty-four ENE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 28. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 58. N.

Weimar, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſituated in Thuringia, on the ſides of the Ilm; about twenty-four miles in length, and twenty in breadth, with conſiderable tracts detached from the main body. The duke of Saxe Weimar, by virtue of this principality, is poſſeſſed of two votes, both in the diet of the empire, and likewiſe in that of Lower Saxony: the aſſeſſment, for a Roman month, is 219 rixdollars 20 kruitzers, and tax to the Imperial chamber, 58 rixdollars 17 kruitzers.

Weimar, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, with a palace of the prince, in which the duke has a valuable library, a cabinet of medals, a muſeum, and a gallery of paintings; and where are kept the archives of the Erneſtine line of the dukes of Saxony: 94 miles W. Dreſden, and 46 SW. Leipſic. *Long.* 28. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 53. N.

Weinberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SE. Freyſtadt.

Weinfelden, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, and principal place of a bailiwick, in the Thurgau: four miles SW. Conſtance, and twenty-five NE. Zurich.

Weingarten, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: thirteen miles SSE. Spire, and twenty-one SSE. Manheim. *Long.* 26. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49 3. N.

Weingarten, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, in the town of Altorf. The contingency of the abbot in the matricula of the empire and the circle is 105 florins, and to the Imperial chamber he pays 135 rixdollars 23 kruitzers; beſides 12 rixdollars 15½ kruitzers, for the lordſhip of Blumenegg.

Weinge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: 12 miles SE. Halmſtadt.

Weinhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell: ſix miles from Zell.

Weinheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, ſituated in the Bergſtraſſe, and famous for its wine. The Roman Catholics, the Lutherans, and the Calviniſts, have each a church: nine miles N. Heidelberg, and eight NE. Manheim.

Weinitz, or *Viniza*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the Kulp: ten miles ENE. Gotſchee.

Weinſberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg; a part of this town is built on a round hill, on which alſo ſtands a ruined caſtle: the other part lies in a vally. In it is a ſpecial ſuperintendency. This place is ſaid to have been beſieged in the year 1140, by the emperor Conrad. In the year 1400, it belonged to the lords of Weinſberg, from whom it devolved to the pfalzgraves of the Rhine. In the year 1504, Ulrich, duke of Wurtemburg, made himſelf maſter of it, and the conqueſt thereof was confirmed by the emperor, Maximilian I. Afterwards, in the peaſants' war, this place ſiding with the rebellious Boors, it was entirely laid in aſhes by the Swabian confederacy. In the year 1707, the greateſt part of it was alſo deſtroyed by fire. The vally in which it lies, is famous for wine: 5 miles NE. Heilbronn.

Weinſteig, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles N. Korn-Neuburg.

Weinzierl,

Weinzierl, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles SE. Ips.

Weis See, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 10 miles NW. Velach.

Weiſa, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: three miles SSW. Wolkenſtein.

Weiſche Oppa, a river of Silesia, which runs north-eaſt into the Schwartze Oppa.

Weiſchenfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: eighteen miles ESE. Bamberg.

Weiſenbad, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgeburg: three miles SSE. Wolkenſtein.

Weiſenberg, a town of Luſatia: eight miles E. Budiſſen.

Weiſenburg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles SSW. St. Polten.

Weiſenburg, or *Fejervar*, or *Alba Julia*, or *Karlsburg*, a town of Tranſylvania, on the river Maros; the ſee of a biſhop: fourteen miles NE. Belgrade, and 116 NW. Buchoreſt. *Long.* 40. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 18. N.

Weiſenborn, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, ſituated in a county to which it gives name, on the Roth: eleven miles SE. Ulm, and twenty-eight W. Augſburg. *Long.* 27. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 18. N.

Weiſenkirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 11 miles SW. Tuln.

Weiſkirch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bolcslaw: 3 miles SSE. Krottau.

Weismayn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: twenty miles NE. Bamberg, and ſeven W. Culmbach.

Weiſſberg, a mountain of Bohemia, celebrated for the defeat of the elector-palatine: about a league from Prague.

Weiſſelmunde, a fortreſs of Pruſſia, at the mouth of the Viſtula, to defend the city of Dantzick.

Weiſſenburg, ſee *Wiſſemburg*.

Weiſſenburg, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, called *Weiſſemburg on the Nordgau*. It contains two churches and a medicinal ſpring. In the year 1262, it was taken and burned down to the ground, by the emperor Louis. It is aſſeſſed 34 florins to the Roman month, and pays to each chamber-term, 33 rix-dollars 75 kruitzers: twenty-eight miles SSW. Nuremberg, and forty-eight W. Ratiſbon. *Long.* 28. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 56. N.

Weiſſen See, a lake of Pruſſia: twelve miles W. Lick.

Weiſſen See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and territory of Augſburg: two miles SW. Fueſſen.

Weiſſen See, a lake of Germany, in duchy of Carinthia: ſix miles S. burg.

Weiſſenau, a princely abby of Ger in the circle of Swabia. It is ſaid been originally the ſeat of ſome her which, in the year 990, was raiſed to vent; in 1145, created a præmonſtra priory; and, in the year 1257, an In the year 1164, the emperor, Freder took the convent under his own par protection, and that of the empire. dukes of Swabia, of the Houſe of H ſtauffen, endowed it with ſeveral hamlets, manors, and lands, and gra it many privileges, which were con not only by king Rudolph, in the year but alſo by ſucceeding kings and em In the year 1376, in particular, the em Charles IV, took the convent into tronage of the empire, exempting it the juriſdiction of the provincial prov of Upper Swabia, to whom, however, pays, annually, twenty buſhels of pea tun of wine, and one pound of pepp protection money. The aſſeſſment o abby, in the imperial matricula, is tw five florins. Its rate to the cham Wetzlar, is eighty-one rixdollars fo kruitzers and a half: two miles S. R burg.

Weiſſenbach, a town of Germany, i archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles N. G

Weiſſenbach, a town of Germany, archduchy of Auſtria: nine miles W. ſtatt.

Weiſſenborn, a town of Germany, circle of Upper Saxony, and circle o burg: three miles SSE. Freyburg.

Weiſſenburg, a town of Germany, circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of burg: five miles SSW. Zwickau, and eight WSW. Dreſden.

Weiſſenburg, a village of Swiſſer the canton of Berne, celebrated for it cinal baths: eighteen miles S. Berne.

Weiſſenfels, a town of Germany, duchy of Carniola: 28 miles WNW. burg, and 20 W. Retmanſdorf.

Weiſſenfels, a town of Germany, circle of Upper Saxony, in Thurin gives title to a branch of the houſe of Sa called *Saxe Weiſſenfels*, who ordinar in a citadel above the town, called *berg*. In the year 1756, the arch ſtripped by Pruſſians: 18 miles W Leipſic, and 6 NE. Naumburg. *L* 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Weiſſenborn, a town and citadel, gives name to a county of Germ Auſtrian Swabia, belonging to the Fugger: eight miles SE. Ulm.

Weiſſenpach, a town of Germany, arc-

...duchy of Austria: four miles NW. ...misch Waidhoven.

...essensee, a town of Germany, in the ...of Upper Saxony, situated in the centre ...Thuringia, near what formerly constituted ...inland lake, which was divided into the ...at and Less, or into the Upper and Lower, ...ween both which it lay; but the former ...g drained in the year 1705, and con...d into arable and meadow-grounds, a ...l part of it only being left then; and ...also has been since dried up. On ac...t of its fidelity to its sovereigns, in the ...of the great insurrection of the peasants, ...the year 1525, it obtained of duke George ...of freedom, by virtue of which it is ...to pay one-half of the several customary ...vincial grants, evaluations, taxes, and ...s; whence it still pays but one-half of the ...pon liquor: 14 miles N. Erfurt, and 17 ... Vienna. *Long.* 28. 38. E. Ferro. ...51. 4. N.

...ssenstadt, a town of Germany, in the ...of Franconia, and principality of Bay...th, on the Egra, where it forms a large ...or lake, abounding in fish: 6 miles ...W. Wonsiedel, and 15 NE. Bayreuth.

...ssenthurn, a town of Sclavonia: 18 ...NNW. Verovitza.

...thurn, a town of Germany, in the ...of Stiria: 3 miles ESE. Judenburg.

...ssstein, a town and castle of Germany, ...er Bavaria: 10 miles NNE. Decken... and 20 E. Straubing.

...itz, a river of Germany, in the cir...f Upper Saxony, which rises in two ...ches, the Wilde and Rothe, which unite ...miles E. Tharand, and afterwards run ...e Elbe, near Dresden.

...a, a town of Germany, in the arch...of Austria: five miles E. Steyr.

...ssser, a town of Bohemia, in the ...of Boleslaw: six miles NW. Jung ...

...sser, a town of Silesia, in the prin...of Neisse: 3½ miles SW. Patschkau.

...ach, a town of Germany, in the ...of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzge... 5 miles NNW. Wolkenstein.

...enfelds, a town of Germany, in the ...of Carinthia: 2 miles WSW. Gurck.

...enhagen, a town of Germany, in the ...of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pome...: two miles SSE. Griefswalde.

...enstein, a town of Germany, in the ...of Stiria: 8 miles SE. Windisch ...

...tra, or *Weitrach*, a town of Germany, ...the archduchy of Austria: 36 miles NW. ...ems, and 68 WNW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. ...E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 38. N.

Weitrafild, a town of Germany, in the ...duchy of Austria: 2 miles S. Hardegg.

Weitteneg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on the Danube: 18 miles above Crems.

Weitz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 11 miles NE. Graz.

Weitzsberg, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 10 miles NE. Gratz.

Weixelburg, see *Weichselburg*.

Weizlpach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 12 miles WSW. St. Polten.

Weklsdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: seven miles NW. Branau.

Welach, see *Velach*.

Welau, a town of Prussia, in the province of Smaland: this town is chiefly remarkable in history for the treaty concluded here with Poland, on the 19th of September, 1657, when the elector, Frederick William, was invested with the sovereignty of Ducal Prussia; and this investiture was also ratified at Bidgost, or Bromberg, in Poland: 22 miles ENE. Konigsberg.

Welchpool, see *Welshpool*.

Welcome Bay, a bay at the west end of the island of Java.

Welderen, or *Marienburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster: three miles NE. Dulman.

Weldon (Great), a town of England, in the county of Northampton, with a weekly market on Wednesday: 28 miles NE. Northampton, and 84 N. London.

Welds, a river of the United States of America, which runs into the Connecticut, in the state of Vermont.

Welin, a town of Bohemia in the circle of Chrudim: 12 miles NE. Chrudim.

Welland, a river of England, which passes by Stamford, Market Deeping, Spalding, &c. and empties itself into the German Sea, in what is called *The Wash*, between the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk.

Welland, a river of Canada, which runs into the river Niagara, between lake Erie and lake Ontario.

Welles, see *Wells*.

Wellesmitza, a town of Servia, on the Danube: ten miles SE. Orsova.

Wellsfleet Bay, a bay of the United States of America, in Massachusetts, on the east side of Cape Cod Bay.

Wellin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 16 miles SW. Biezow.

Wellingborough, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, with a weekly market on Wednesday. It is said to take its name from a number of wells or springs, some of which are medicinal. It is an ancient town, having been destroyed by the Danes. In the year 1738, 800 houses were destroyed by fire, since which time it has been rebuilt, principally with stone; its chief trade is in corn, with a manufacture of lace:

11 miles NE. Northampton, and 68 N. London.

Wellington, a town of England, in the county of Salop, with a weekly market on Thurſday. It was at this place Charles I aſſembled his army, in his road to Shrewſbury, and iſſued his firſt proclamation and orders: 11 miles E. Shrewſbury, and 143 NW. London.

Wellington, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, with a weekly market on Thurſday, and a conſiderable manufacture of ſerges and druggets, &c.: ſeven miles SW. Taunton, and 147 WSW. London.

Wellinkoven, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: ſix miles W. Schwiert.

Welloe (The), a rock in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of Cornwall: 9 miles SE. Penzance.

Wells, a city of England, in the county of Somerſet. It receives its name from a remarkable ſpring, called *St. Andrew's Well*, vulgarly *Bottomleſs Well*, which riſes near the epiſcopal palace, and emitting a copious ſtream, ſurrounds that ſtructure with its waters, and thence tranſmits them through the ſouth-weſt parts of the town. Its ancient appellations were *Tethiſcine*, *Tudington*, *Tidington*, *Tocodorodunum*, *Welwe*, *Wielea*, and *Fonticuli*, moſt of them alluding to its fountain. The city is ſmall aud compact, in general well built, and neatly paved. It is divided into four verderies, in the manner of wards. The market-place is on the eaſt ſide of the city, and is wide and airy. In it there ſtood till lately a curious market-croſs, built in the year 1542, by biſhop Knight and dean Woolman for the accommodation of poor people. Near the ſite of this croſs ſtands the city conduit, the water of which is derived by leaden pipes, from an aqueduct, built by biſhop Beckington, near the ſource of St. Andrew's Well, between the cathedral and the palace. This city was firſt incorporated by Reginald Fitz Joceline, in the time of Richard I, and afterwards the charter was confirmed by king John, who, in the eighth year of his reign, erected the city into a free borough, and granted the citizens a free market on Sundays. It was then ſtyled The Maſter and Commonalty of the Borough of Wells; but the 19th of July, 31 of Elizabeth, it was incorporated by the name of Mayor, Maſters, and Burgeſſes, of the city of Wells, and was to conſiſt of a mayor, recorder, &c. From the 26th year of Edward I, the city has ſent members to parliament, who, in the reign of Henry V, were choſen in the county-court; but in the reign of Edward IV, by the mayor and commonalty. This city is indebted for its origin to the religious zeal of Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons, who, in the year of our Lord 704, founded here a collegiate church, which he dedicated to the honour of St Andrew the Apoſtle, whoſe ſacred ſtream invited him to this ſpot of ſolitude and retirement. Sixty-two years after, that is, in the year 766, Kineulf, ſucceſſor to Segebert, in the Weſt Saxon territories, gave, for the ſupport and maintenance of the clergy here eſtabliſhed, who at firſt were only four in number, eleven manſes, or farms, ſituated near the river Welwe, and contiguous to the vally of Aſancomb: in which ſtate the little ſeminary ſubſiſted till the year 909, when ſeveral biſhops, having been conſecrated by Plegmund, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in purſuance of an edict iſſued by king Edward the Elder, one of them was appointed over king Ina's college at Wells, and the province of Somerſet was aſſigned him for his dioceſe and ſeat of juriſdiction. In the year 1087, John de Villula, a native of Tours, in France, ſucceeded to the biſhopric. This prelate being ſtrongly attached to the city of Bath, whence he derived his infant fortune in the practice of phyſic, without any intimation of his clergy, determined to fix his pontifical ſeat there. In this deſign he was encouraged by the monks of Bath, who petitioned him to unite the abbey to biſhopric together, and gave him 500 marks with which he purchaſed the whole city, and then renouncing Wells, took upon himſelf the title of biſhop of Bath. He afterwards rebuilt the monaſtery there, and appointed a prior over it; by which means the monks of Bath, after having had a right over them for upwards one hundred years, became ſubordinate to the priors, and ſubject to the biſhops of the dioceſe: after this, great contentions aroſe betwixt the people of Bath and Wells, which of thoſe cities ſhould be honoured with the epiſcopal ſeat; and the matter being referred, by compromiſe, to the biſhop's arbitration, he ordained, that the biſhops of this dioceſe ſhould not be called biſhops of Wells, as they had been of late, but of Bath, as they were of late; but that to their name from both churches, they ſhould for the future, be called biſhops of Bath and Wells; that each of the churches, when the ſee was vacant, ſhould appoint an equal number of delegates, by whoſe votes the biſhop ſhould be choſen, and that he ſhould be inſtalled both at Bath and Wells. The cathedral, the greater part of which now ſtands, was built in the year 1233, by biſhop Joceline de Wells, in the form of a croſs, being in length, from eaſt to weſt, 371 feet, and from north to ſouth, 130 feet. The number of houſes is about 600, and of inhabitants about 4000. The ſummer aſſizes for the county are held here alternately with Taunton and Bridgewater: the markets

on Wednesday and Saturday: nineteen miles SW. Bath, and 120 W. London.

Wells, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Norfolk, ſituated on a ſmall river not far from the German Sea: thirty miles NE. Lynn, and 121 NNE. London. *Long.* 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 57. N.

Wells, a town of Weſt Florida, ſituated on the weſt ſide of St. Andrew's Bay. *Long.* 85. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 25. N.

Wells, a town of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main, at the bottom of a bay to which it gives name: twenty miles SW. Portland. *Long.* 70. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

Wells, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Traun: 11 miles SSW. Lintz, and 96 W. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

Welmich, or *Welmenach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Rhine. This place was taken by the imperial general Lamboy, in the year 1635: one mile from St. Goar.

Welmina, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: five miles W. Leitmeritz.

Welocur, a town of Croatia: ſixteen miles from Creutz.

Welpheliz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld, memorable on account of a victory which Lothario, duke of Saxony, obtained over Henry V, in the year 1115.

Welsbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Gera, near Thomaſbruck, in Thuringia.

Welſchbillig, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: eighteen miles NNE. Luxemburg, and ſix NNW. Treves.

Welſhpool, a town of North Wales, in the county of Montgomery, ſituated near the Severn, with a weekly market on Monday. It has a good town-hall, where the aſſizes for the county are held. Great quantities of flannel, made in the neighbourhood, are ſent from hence to Shrewſbury. The Severn begins to be navigable about three quarters of a mile from the town. Near Welſhpool ſtands Powis Caſtle, built in the beginning of the twelfth century: eighteen miles WSW. Shrewſbury, and 169 WNW. London.

Welſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Salm: ſeven miles ESE. Creutznach.

Welſun, a town of the duchy of Guelderland: two leagues W. Hattem.

Weltenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the right ſide of the Danube: twenty miles ENE. Ingoldſtadt, and eleven SW. Ratiſbon.

Weltersburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Leiningen: one mile S. Weſterburg, and twenty-one ENE. Coblentz.

Weltzenen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: five miles N. Werl.

Welwarn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan: eight miles NE. Schlan.

Welwin, a village of England, in the county of Herts, where the general maſſacre of the Danes is ſaid to have begun in the year 1012. In this place, Dr. Young, who was the rector, wrote his celebrated Night Thoughts. Here is a chalybeate ſpring: twenty-five miles S. Bedford, and twenty-five N. London.

Welzheim, or *Welzen*, a town of Germany, and capital of a lordſhip to which it gives name, belonging to the circle of Franconia, but ſituated in the duchy of Wurtemburg, on the Lein: twenty miles E. Stuttgart, and five SE. Schorndorf.

Wem, a town of England, in the county of Salop, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 10¼ miles N. Shrewſbury, and 164 NW. London.

Wembdingen, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: ten miles E. Nordlingen, and thirty-one W. Ingoldſtadt. *Long.* 28. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

Wemberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and landgraviate of Leuchtenberg: ſix miles SW. Leuchtenberg, and three N. Preimt.

Wemmerby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 50 miles N. Calmar.

Wemys (Weſt), a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, with ſome conſiderable ſalt-works: four miles NE. Kirkcaldy.

Wemys (Eaſt), a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife: five miles NE. Kirkcaldy.

Wendel, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: fifteen miles N. Upſal.

Wendelſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: eight miles S. Nuremberg.

Wendelſtein, a town and ruined citadel of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; in Thuringia: ſix miles SW. Querfurt, and three NE. Wiehe.

Wenden, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: four miles S. Olpe.

Wendling, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles W. Tauffkirchen.

Wendlingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the river Neckar: twelve miles SE. Stuttgart, and twenty-eight NW. Ulm. *Long.* 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 38. N.

Wendover, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, with a weekly market on Thurſday. It is a borough, and ſends two

members to the Britiſh parliament: 5¾ miles SE. Aylesbury, and 35 NW. London.

Weng, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ten miles NNE. Rottenmann.

Wengia, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: thirty-two miles ENE. Gothenburg.

Wenhofdorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles NW. Schwannaſtatt.

Wenigzell, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 11 miles WSW. Fridberg.

Wenings, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Iſenburg: four miles NW. Birſtein, and twenty-four ENE. Francfort on the Maine.

Wenlock, or *Much Wenlock*, a town of England, in the county of Salop, with a weekly market on Monday. Here was formerly a nunnery; the remains of the abby church, which was built in the year 1080, ſhow it to have been very magnificent. In the reign of Richard II, here was a copper-mine: it is now principally noted for limeſtone and tobacco-pipe clay. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 12¼ miles SE. Shrewſbury, and 147 NW. London.

Wenner Lake, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland; eighty miles long, and from twenty to thirty wide. This lake is ſtored with great plenty of fiſh. Four-and-twenty rivers empty themſelves into the Wenner Lake, yet none flows out of it but the large river, called *Gotha Elbe*, by which outlet it diſcharges itſelf into the ſea. There are ſeveral iſlands in this lake. In the year 1744, the diet reſolved to make the paſſage, from the Wenner Lake and the Gotha Elbe to Gothenburg, and from thence to Orebro, navigable.

Wennersborg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, at the ſouth-weſt extremity of Wenner Lake. This town was once a fortreſs, but at preſent an open town. It is the ſtaple for all the iron ſent from the province of Warmland to Gotheburg: fifteen miles E. Uddevalla.

Wenooaette, ſee *Otakootaia*.

Wenſchen See, a lake of Pruſſia: nine miles E. Rhein.

Wenſyſſel, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, anciently the ſee of a biſhop, removed to Aalborg: ſix leagues NW. Aalborg.

Went, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Don.

Wenthuſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: five miles E. Hildeſheim, and eighteen WSW. Wolfenbuttel.

Wentſam, a river of England, in the county of Norfolk, which runs into the Yare, below Norwich.

Weobly, a town of England, in the county of Hereford, with a weekly market on Tueſday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 11¼ miles NW. Hereford, and 141 WNW. London.

Weray, a river of Wales, in the county of Cardigan, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, ſeven miles S. Aberyſtwith.

Werbeka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 36 miles S. Braclaw.

Werben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg, at the conflux of the Havel and the Elbe: 33 miles NNW. Brandenburg, and 53 WNW. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 44 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

Werben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: four miles SSE. Colbatch.

Werberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: twelve miles SSE. Fulda.

Werd, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on a lake to which it gives its name: eight miles W. Clagenfurt.

Werda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 12 miles NE. Oelnitz.

Werdau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgebirg, ſix miles W. Zwickau.

Werden, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, eighteen miles NNW. Tilſit.

Werden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, on the Roer. In this town is a princely abbey, founded in the year 778, which is aſſeſſed at 48 florins, and pays for each chamber-month 81 rix-dollars, 14½ kruitzers. This foundation enjoys a revenue of above 20,000 rix-dollars. The king of Pruſſia, as count of Mark, has not only the right of advowſon over this foundation, but alſo brings it under his ſupreme territorial power: eleven miles NNE. Duſſeldorp. *Long.* 24. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 25. N.

Werdenberg, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Glarus, which was formerly governed by counts of its own, who were at one time very powerful. In the year 1485, it was purchaſed by the canton of Lucerne; and, after changing owners, in the years 1493 and 1498 purchaſed by the canton of Glarus, in the year 1519, and has remained ever ſince annexed to that canton, though the inhabitants have ſeveral times been mutinous and rebelled; eſpecially in the year 1525, and in the year 1719, and required ſome conſiderable force to reduce them to ſubjection. The town is fortified: eleven miles SSE. Appenzell, and twenty-five ENE. Glarus.

Werdenfels, a town and caſtle of Germa-

the circle of Bavaria, which gives name to a county in the biſhopric of Freyſing: county miles S. Weilhaim.

Werder, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on an iſland formed by the river: four miles W. Potzdam.

Werding, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles NNW. Hainburg.

Werdohl, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 31 miles NE. Cologn. *Long.* 25. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

Were, or *Wear*, a river of England, which riſes on the borders of Northumberland, croſſes the county of Durham, and runs into the German Sea, at Sunderland.

Weren, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Maine, ſix miles below Carolſtadt, in the biſhopric of Wurtzburg.

Werfen, a town and fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg, on the Salza, with a caſtle, memorable for having been the retreat of the archbiſhop of Salzburg, whom the duke of Bavaria had driven from his capital for being married: fifteen miles NW. Radſtadt, and fourteen SSW. Hallein.

Wergela, or *Wurgbla*, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara: 370 miles SW. Fezzuck, and 600 NE. Tombuctou.

Wering, or *Woringen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn: two miles S. Zons, and five NNW. Cologn.

Werl, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: fifteen miles WSW. Lippſtadt, and fifty-one NE. Cologn. *Long.* 25. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

Werm, or *Worm*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Roer, near Waſſemberg, in the duchy of Juliers.

Wermſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and circle of Leipſic: twenty-ſix miles NW. Dreſden, and twenty-one S. Leipſic.

Wernburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: three miles NE. Rahnis.

Werne, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: fifteen miles S. Munſter. *Long.* 25. 1. E. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Werneck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Weren: five miles SW. Schweinfurt, and ſeventeen N. Wurzburg.

Wernerchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: ſix miles ESE. Berntau, and ſixteen NE. Berlin.

Wernfels, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtadt: four miles NW. Spalt, and twenty N. Aichſtadt.

Wernigerode, a county of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the north by the principality of Halberſtadt, on the eaſt and ſouth by the principality of Blankenburg, and on the weſt by the Harz Foreſt; about twelve miles in length, and eight in breadth. One part is mountainous, and the other level. Amongſt the mountains, the moſt diſtinguiſhed of all is the Great Brocken, or Blockſberg, which is one of the higheſt, or, according to ſome, the very higheſt mountain in all Germany. On its ſummit ſcarce any ſmall ſhrubs grow, much leſs trees; and the ſnow remains frequently there till midſummer, and in ſome of the northern parts even yet longer. The levels are very fertile in all kinds of grain, pulſe, turnips, flax, culinary herbs, and other vegetables and fruits. The mountains afford very valuable plants, with berries of various kinds, particularly crown-berries, of which great quantities are preſerved; game and wild fowl are plentiful. The reſearshes after ſilver and copper mines in this country, have for ſome time been given over, but it abounds in marl, clay for bricks and pots, together with limeſtone, freeſtone, turf, cobalt, lead, and iron: no part of the country can be called barren. The principal exports are oatmeal, corn, berries, timber, and bruſh-wood, as alſo deals, oil-cakes, oxen, hogs, veniſon, fiſh, chalk, ſaltpetre, gunpowder, caſt and wrought iron, manufactured copper, paper, cloth, ſtuffs, &c. Formerly, the county had counts of its own, to whom it gave title; but in the year 1268, Conrad, count of Wernigerode, reſigned his ſeat and town of Wernigerode, as a fief to John Otho and Conrad, marggraves of Brandenburg, and their deſcendants. Count Henry, the laſt of his name, dying in the year 1429, without heirs, the county, purſuant to an agreement, devolved to count Botho VI, of Stolberg; and, in the ſeventeenth century, on a partition of their patrimony, betwixt the ſons of Chriſtopher, count of Stolberg, Count Henry Erneſt obtained this county, which was ſettled on his eldeſt ſon, count Chriſtian Erneſt: thus the county of Wernigerode is a fief of the king of Pruſſia, as marggrave of Brandenburg, and is under his ſovereignty. In the year 1714, an agreement was entered into betwixt king Frederick William, and count Chriſtian Erneſt, for ſettling of their reſpective rights. The king, as ſovereign of the county, levies the exciſe in the town of Wernigerode, one-tenth of which goes to the count, taxes the county, raiſes ſoldiers, but never quarters any upon it, and

and appeals lie from the count's regency to the revenue court, at Berlin. The revenues of this county are very conſiderable, being reckoned at no leſs than 50,000 rix-dollars per annum. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

Wernigerode, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſituated on a ſmall river, and conſiſting of three parts: *The Old Town*, containing two churches, and about 430 houſes, with a houſe belonging to the county; *The New Town*, containing one church and about 200 houſes; and the ſuburbs, called *Noſchenrode*, which contains one church, and 150 houſes. On a high mountain, directly above the town, is the caſtle, in which the counts' family archives are kept. The principal buſineſs of the town conſiſts in agriculture, brewing, diſtilling, and manufactures of cloth and ſtuffs: ten miles SW. Halberſtadt, and twenty-ſeven SSE. Wolfenbuttel. *Long.* 28. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 49. N.

Wernitz, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes in Franconia, about five miles S. from Rotenburg, paſſes by Dinkelſbuhl, Waſſertrudingen, Oettingen, Donauwert, &c. and runs into the Danube, near the laſt town.

Wernſtadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: ten miles W. Leypa.

Wero, an iſland near the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 9. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 67. 43. N.

Werra, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes three miles NE. Eiſeldt, in the principality of Coburg, paſſes by Eiſeld, Hildburghauſen, Meinungen, Saltzungen, Vach, Bercka, Gerſtungen, Creutzberg, Trefurt, Wanfried, Allendorf, &c. and joins the Fulda at Munden, where the united ſtreams form the Weſer.

Werrear, a diſtrict of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere.

Werſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Tecklenburg: eight miles NE. Tecklenburg.

Wert (Nieder), a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: two miles NNE. Weert.

Wertach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Lach, a little below Augſburg.

Werter See, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carintha: 2 miles W. Clagenfurt.

Werth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Ratiſbon: eleven miles NW. Straubing, and twelve E. Ratiſbon.

Wertheim, a county of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, ſituated between the electorate of Mentz, and the biſhopric of Wurzburg, watered by the Maine, which here receives the Tauber. The ancient counts became extinct in the year 1556. It was afterwards divided among ſeveral princes, among others the prince of Lowenſtein had a part, and took the title of Lowenſtein Wertheim, and are divided into two branches, Vinneburg, and Rochefort; each of which pays for a Roman month, twenty-ſix florins thirty kruitzers, and to the Imperial chamber forty-three rixdollars twenty-five kruitzers. The biſhop of Wurzburg, and the count of Caſtel alſo poſſeſs a part, both ſeveral fiefs of the empire, Bohemia, Wurzburg, and Fulda.

Wertheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and a capital of a county to which it gives name, at the confluence of the Maine and Tauber. The magiſtrates are principally of Calviniſts, but the Roman Catholics and Lutherans have a church in common: forty-two miles ENE. Mantheim, and twenty W. Wurzburg. *Long.* 27. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 41. N.

Wertheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: twenty-two miles E. Frankfort on the Main.

Werther, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg, five miles NNW. Bielefeld.

Wertingen, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia: fourteen miles NNW. Augſburg, and thirty NE. Ulm.

Werwick, or *Warwick*, or *Verwick*, a town of Flanders, on the Lis: three miles SW. Menin.

Weſe, a river of the Netherlands, which runs into the Ourt, a little above Chin, in the duchy of Luxemburg.

Weſel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, on the Rhine. This town was formerly Imperial, and governed by its own laws under the protection of the elector of Brandenburg. In the year 1614, it was taken by the Spaniards, and in the year 1672 by the French, and by the latter again in the year 1757: ſeventeen miles ESE. Cleves, and fifteen NE. Gueldres. *Long.* 24. 1. E Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 43. N.

Weſel, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves. This town was immediately dependent on the empire, from Frederick to Henry VII; the latter of whom, wanting money to carry on an expedition to Italy ſold it to the archbiſhop of Treves. In the year 1639, it was taken by the Swedes, and in the year 1689 by the French: twenty miles S. Coblentz, and 46 ENE. Treves.

Weſelich, or *Weiſſing*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy Juliers: ſeven miles SSE. Cologn.

Weſen, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Gaſter: ſeven miles S. Utznach.

Wesen, a town of the duchy of Guelder-
nd: four miles S. Hattem.

Wesenberg, a town of Germany, in the
rcle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of
Mecklenburg: forty-two miles N. Spandau.

Wesep, a town of Holland, on the Vecht,
nd being well fortified towards the east,
e great business of the inhabitants, is to
ry fresh water from hence out of the
to Amsterdam, for brewing and other
s for which traffic they have a particu-
kind of barges. In the year 1356, this
r was sacked and burned by the Utrech-
; and in the year 1506 taken by the
of Guelderland: four miles SE.
erdam.

W[illegible]*r*, a river of Germany, formed by
ion of the Werra and Fulda, passes
Hameln, Rinteln, Minden, Niemburg,
, Bremen, &c. and runs into the
man Sea, about *Lat.* 53. 48. N.

W[illegible]*ngbuhren*, a town of Germany, in
rcle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of
n, situated near the coast of the North
fifty-five miles NW. Hamburg, and
SW. Sleswick.

W[illegible]*wka*, a town of Poland, in the pala-
of Volhynia: sixty miles NNE. Zy-
rs.

W[illegible]*ly*, a town of Moravia, in the circle
Hradisch: five miles NNE. Strasnitz.

W[illegible]*sem*, or *Wessum*, a town of Germany,
the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of
e, taken by the French under Miranda,
December 1792: four miles SSW.
mond.

W[illegible]*en*, a town of Germany, in the arch-
of Austria: 9 miles NW. Efferding.

W[illegible]*t Bay*, a bay of the South Pacific Ocean,
k's Straits, between the two islands of
Zealand.

W[illegible] *Bay*, a bay of the English Channel,
coast of the counties of Dorset and
n, of vast extent. It begins west of
and, and ends at Berry Point near
, according to some; according to
from Portland to Lyme or Exmouth.
tide is current here nine hours; high
at ten o'clock at new and full moon;
-south-east moon makes full sea. The sea
coast is reckoned the most dangerous
f the Channel, especially on the west,
ships, not aware of the currents, are
ed and driven ashore on the beach.
n ships are so deeply embayed, that
is no possibility of getting off, especi-
at the beginning of the ebb, they may
boldly on the beach, and the mariners
to remain aboard for five or six seas;
may then step on shore with safety;
if they leave the ship instantly it is dan-
ous and fatal: light-houses have been
viceable for preventing these accidents.
here ships that come from the west, neglect
to keep a good offing, or are taken short by contrary winds, and cannot weather the highland at Portland, but are driven between the island and the main-land, they perish without remedy; and it has been observed, that more Dutch vessels are lost here than any other, almost every year, especially in winter, which is thought to be owing to an obstinate adherence to old charts, and not allowing for the true variation of the compass. When the variation is west, the true Channel course is west-by-south from Dungeness to the Caskets; Portland Bill, and the Caskets are fifteen leagues asunder nearly in a meridian. Dr. Hally observes, that the navigation up and down the Channel is an east variation: west-south-west is the true course. The Channel between Portland and the Caskets is forty fathoms deep, and in fair weather, one may see in that depth, the land on both sides: the nearer England the shoalier, the nearer the Casket the deeper.

West Bay, a bay in Lake Superior. *Long.* 91. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 45. N.

West Bay, a bay on the north-west coast of Virgin-Gorda, in the West Indies. *Long.* 62. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 23. N.

West Gothland, or *Westrogothia*, see *Gothland*.

West Harbour, a bay on the south coast of the island of Jamaica, formed by a peninsula, called *Portland Ridge*. *Long.* 77. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 48. N.

West Point, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, on the York River: thirty-five miles E. Richmond. *Long.* 76. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

Westborough, a town of the United States of America, in Massachusetts; thirty-three miles W. Boston.

Westbury, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, first incorporated by king Henry IV. It is a borough town, and sends two members to the British parliament. Here is a manufacture of broad-cloth, and a weekly-market on Friday: twenty-six miles WNW. Salisbury, and 101 W. London.

Westensee, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: 8 miles E. Rendsburg.

Westensee, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, on the side of the lake of the same name: 8 miles SE. Rendsburg.

Westerahs, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Westmanland, situated on the north coast of the Malar Lake, the see of a bishop, and the residence of the governor of the province. In this town is a castle, and a weighing house for metals, from whence a vast quantity of iron, copper, and brass is exported every year to Stockholm. The cathedral is a spacious and magnificent structure, but is particularly remarkable for the architecture of its tower,

and for being the burial place of king Erick XIV. The trade carried on at Weſterahs is very conſiderable. This city has often ſuffered very much by fire, particularly in the year 1714: thirty-ſix miles WSW. Upſal, and forty-eight WNW. Stockholm.

Weſterburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives name to a lordſhip, ſituated in the Weſterwald. The lords of Weſterburg, ſucceeded the counts of Leiningen. They are counts of Leiningen and lords of Weſterburg: 16 miles WNW. Weilburg, and 34 N. Mentz.

Weſterby, a town of the United States of America, in Rhode Iſland: thirty miles SSW. Providence.

Weſterham, or *Weſtram*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, the native place of the brave general Wolf, and where he lies buried; it has a weekly market on Saturday: twenty miles WSW. Maidſtone, and twenty-two S. London.

Weſterhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Halberſtadt: three miles E. Regenſtein.

Weſtern, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſets: twenty miles W. Worceſter.

Weſtern Iſlands, ſee *Azores*.

Weſtern Iſlands, or *Hebrides*, a name given to a great number of iſlands, ſituated in the North Atlantic Ocean, to the weſt of Scotland. Pliny, who reckoned the number to be thirty, is conſidered to be pretty near the truth. The principal are Lewis, North and South Uiſt, Skye, Benbecula, Mull, and Jura. Theſe iſlands were anciently called *Ebude* and afterwards *Hebrides*. The inhabitants had probably, for ſome ages, their own governors: one little king to each iſland, or to each group, as neceſſity required. It is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that their government was as much divided as that of Great Britain, which, it is well known, was under the direction of numbers of petty princes, before it was reduced under the power of the Romans. In the year 1089, is an evident proof of the independency of the iſlanders on Norway: for, on the death of Lagman, one of their monarchs, they ſent a deputation to O'Brian, king of Ireland, to requeſt a regent of royal blood to govern them during the minority of their young prince. They probably might in turn compliment in ſome other reſpects their Scottiſh neighbours: the iſlanders muſt have given them ſome pretence to ſovereignty, for, in the year 1093, Donald-bane, king of Scotland, called in Magnus the Barefooted, king of Norway, and bribed him by a promiſe of all the iſlands; Magnus accepted the terms, but, at the ſame time, boaſted, that he did not come to invade the territories of others, but to reſume the ancient rights of N[illegible]. His conqueſts were rapid and comple[illegible] beſides the iſlands, by an ingenious fi[illegible] added Kintyre to his dominions. I[illegible] thirteenth century, however, they w[illegible] ceded to Scotland, but Scotland ſeem[illegible] have received no real acquiſition [illegible] ſtrength: the iſlands ſtill remain[illegible] verned by powerful chieftains, the dec[illegible] ants of Somerled, thane of Heregai[illegible] Argyle, who, marrying the daugh[illegible] Olave, king of Man, left a divided [illegible] nion to his ſons Dugal and Reginald: [illegible] the firſt were deſcended the Mac-d[illegible] of Lorn, from the laſt powerful c[illegible] the Macdonalds. The lordſhip of Ar[illegible] with Mull, and the iſlands north c[illegible] to the ſhare of the firſt; Hay, Kintyr[illegible] the ſouthern iſles, were the portion [illegible] laſt: a diviſion that formed the di[illegible] of the Sudereys and Nordereys. T[illegible] chieftains were the ſcourges of the [illegible] dom; they are known in hiſtory, b[illegible] the devaſtations of a tempeſt: for t[illegible] paths were marked with the moſt ho[illegible] rous deſolution. Encouraged by the [illegible] tance from the ſeat of royalty, and the [illegible] bulence of the times, which gave their [illegible] narchs full employ, they exerciſed a [illegible] power, and often aſſumed the title, [illegible] are more generally known in hiſtory by [illegible] ſtyle of the lords of the iſles, or the e[illegible] Roſs; and ſometimes by that of the M[illegible] donalds. Hiſtorians are ſilent about [illegible] proceedings, from the retreat of the D[illegible] in the year 1263, till that of 1335, [illegible] John, lords of the iſles, withdrew his [illegible] giance. In the beginning of the next [illegible] tury, his ſucceſſors were ſo indepe[illegible] that Henry IV entered into a form[illegible] ance with the brothers, Donald and [illegible] this encouraged them to commit freq[illegible] lities againſt their natural prince. [illegible] under pretence of a claim to the ea[illegible] Roſs, invaded and made a conqueſt [illegible] country; but penetrating as far a[illegible] ſhire of Aberdeen, after a fierce but [illegible] five battle with the royal party, t[illegible] proper to retire, and in a little [illegible] ſwear allegiance to his monarch, J[illegible] But he was permitted to retain the [illegible] of Roſs, and aſſume the title of ear[illegible] ſucceſſor, Alexander, at the head of [illegible] ſand men, attacked and burned Inve[illegible] length, terrified with the preparati[illegible] againſt him, he fell at the royal feet, [illegible] tained pardon as to life, but was c[illegible] to ſtrict confinement. His kinſm[illegible] deputy, Donald Ballock, reſenting [illegible] priſonment of his chieftain, ca[illegible] other rebellion, and deſtroyed the [illegible] with fire and ſword: but on his [illegible] taken and put to death by an Iriſh c[illegible] with whom he ſought protection. [illegible]

reign of James II, in the year 1461, Donald, another petty tyrant, an earl of Roſs, and lord of the iſles, renewed the pretence of independence, ſurprized the caſtle of Inverneſs, forced his way as far as Athol, ſeized the earl and counteſs, with the principal inhabitants, to ſeek refuge in the church of St Bridget, in hopes of finding ſecurity from his cruelty by the ſanctity of the place; but the barbarian and his followers ſet fire to the church, put the eccleſiaſtics to the ſword, and, with a great booty, carried the earl and counteſs priſoners to his caſtle of Craig, in the iſland of Ilay. In a ſecond expedition, immediately following the firſt, he ſuffered the penalty of his impiety: a tempeſt overtook him, and overwhelmed moſt of his aſſociates; and he, eſcaping to Inverneſs, periſhed by the hands of an Iriſh ſailor; his ſurviving followers returned to Ilay, conveyed the earl and counteſs of Roſs to the ſanctuary they had violated, and expiated their crime by reſtoring the booty, and making donations to the ſhrine of the offended ſaint. John, ſucceſſor to the laſt earl of Roſs, entered into alliance with Edward IV, ſent ambaſſadors to the court of England, where Edward empowered the biſhop of Durham and earl of Winceſter to conclude a treaty with him, and Donald Balloch, and his ſon and heir Angus. They agreed to ſerve the king with their power, and to become his ſubjects: the earl was to have a hundred marks ſterling for life, in time of peace, and two hundred pounds in time of war; and theſe iſland lords, in caſe of the conqueſt of Scotland, were to have confirmed to them all the poſſeſſions north of the Scottiſh Sea; and in caſe of a truce with the Scottiſh monarch, they were to be included in it. But about the year 1476, Edward, from a change of meaſures, courted the alliance of James III, and dropped his new allies. James, determined to ſubdue this rebellious race, ſent againſt them a powerful army, under the earl of Athol, and took leave of him with the good wiſh, *Forth, fortune, and fill the ſail*; as much as to ſay, *go forth, be fortunate, and bring home many captives*: which motto the family of Athol have uſed ever ſince for their motto. Roſs was terrified into a ſubmiſſion; obtained his pardon, but was deprived of his earldom, which, by act of parliament, was then declared unalienably annexed to the crown; at the ſame time the king reſtored to him Knapdale and Kintyre, which the earl had reſigned, and inveſted him anew with the lordſhip of the iſles, to hold them of the king by ſervice and relief. Thus the great power of the iſles was broken; yet, for a conſiderable time after, petty chieftains were continually breaking out into ſmall rebellions or haraſſed each other in private wars, and tyranny ſeems but to have been multiplied. James V found it neceſſary to make the voyage of the iſles in perſon, in the year 1526; ſeized and brought away with him ſeveral of the moſt conſiderable leaders, and obliged them to find ſecurity for their own good behaviour, and that of their vaſſals. He examined the titles of their holdings, and finding ſeveral to have been uſurped, reunited their lands to the crown. In the ſame voyage he had the glory of cauſing a ſurvey to be taken of the coaſts of Scotland and of the iſlands, by his pilot, Alexander Lindeſay, which were publiſhed in the year 1583, at Paris, by Nicholas Nicholay, geographer to the French monarch. The troubles that ſucceeded the death of James, occaſioned a neglect of theſe inſulated parts of the Scottiſh dominions, and left them in a ſtate of anarchy: in the year 1614, the Macdonalds made a formidable inſurrection, oppoſing the royal grant of Kintyre to the earl of Argyle, and his relations. The petty chieftains continued in a ſort of rebellion, and the ſword of the greater, as uſual in weak governments, was employed againſt them: the encouragement and protection given by them to pirates, employed the power of the Campbells during the reign of James VI, and the beginning of that of Charles I. An act of parliament, paſſed in the year 1748, to aboliſh heritable juriſdictions, &c. has deprived the chieftains of the power of doing ſo much miſchief in future. They are now quiet and good ſubjects. See *Lewis*, *Skye*, *Mull*, *Jura*, *St. Kilda*, &c.

Weſternach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Mindel, two miles N. Mindelheim.

Weſtermo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: ſixty-two miles W. Stockholm.

Weſterwald, a diſtrict of Germany, in the north part of Wetteraw, or Wetteravia.

Weſterwyck, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, ſituated in a bay of the Baltic. This bay is called *Spurefund*; and near it is a cuſtom-houſe, where all homeward and outward bound ſhips are ſearched. Weſterwick formerly ſtood two Swediſh miles higher up in the country, on the ſpot where the market-town of Gammelly now ſtands. It has a good harbour, a commodious quay, and a cloth manufacture; and carries a briſk trade in ſhip-timber, and all ſorts of naval ſtores: ſixty-eight miles N. Calmar. *Long.* 16. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 45. N.

Weſtfield, a river of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, which runs into the Connecticut, four miles S. Springfeld.

Weſtgate Bay, a bay of the river Thames, on the north coaſt of the county of Kent, ſitu ed to the weſt of Margate.

Weſtham, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: four miles NW. Richmond.

Weſthofen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatina e of the Rhine: five miles NNW. Worms, and twenty NNW. Manheim.

Weſthofen, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, four leagues W. Straſburg, and three SSE. Savern.

Weſthoven, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: four miles SW. Schwiert.

Weſtmaes, a town of the iſland of Beyerland: four miles SE. Beyerland.

Weſtman, or *Weſtmonia*, an iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Iceland. *Long.* 20. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 20. N.

Weſtmannland, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Dalecarlia, on the eaſt by Upland, on the ſouth by Sudermanland, Nericia, and the Mälar Lake, and on the weſt by Warmeland; about 110 miles in length, and eighty in breadth where wideſt. The ſoil is fertile, and conſiſts moſtly of arable lands, with meadows, paſtures, and very fine woods in proportion; and it is reckoned the moſt famous province in the kingdom for mines. The iron trade carried on by the inhabitants of Weſtmannland, is the moſt conſiderable in all Sweden: the quantity of iron exported annually from Weſterahs, Arboga, and Kioping is very large. The ſouth part of the province chiefly conſiſts of arable and meadow lands, and ſupplies the inhabitants of the mine-diſtricts with corn; and the northern parts abound in mine-works, and fine woods. Weſtmannland is well watered both with rivers and lakes, which yield a vaſt plenty of fiſh; and the Mälar lake is a great advantage to its commerce, as it opens a paſſage, from this province to Stockholm. The chief ſubſiſtance of the inhabitants is derived from agriculture and the mines, breeding of cattle and fiſhing: the wood, hammer-mills, &c. alſo employ a great many hands.

Weſtmeath, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded on the north by Cavan, on the north-eaſt and eaſt by Meath, on the ſouth by King's County, and on the weſt by Roſcommon, and north-weſt by Longford; about thirty-three miles from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, and twenty-four broad from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt. It contains ſixty-two pariſhes, about 13,700 houſes, and 69,000 inhabitants. No part of this country is encumbered with mountains, but conſiderable tracts of land are rendered unproductive, by large lakes and bogs; yet the convenience of turf for fuel, is in ſome degree a compenſation. The ſoil is in general light, but in ſome parts rich and fe and though there is a greater proportion of graſs-land, yet more corn is raiſed than for the conſumption of the inhabitants. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Inny and Broſna. Ten members are returned to the Iriſh parliament, viz. for the county for the town of Athlone, Kilbeggan, and Mullingar, and the village of Fowre, two.

Weſtminſter, a city of England, on the north bank of the Thames, and ſo united to London, as to appear one city. It is ſaid to take its name from the abby or minſter, ſituated to the weſt of St. Paul's, or the city of London. In early times, this now part of the great metropolis of the kingdom was a little, mean, unhealthy place, with nothing worthy notice but its monaſtery or abby, ſituated in a marſhy iſland, called *Thorny*, ſurrounded on one ſide by the Thames and on the others by a branch of the river, called *Long-ditch*. In this ſituation was the abby, minſter, or monaſtery founded; for the convenience of which a few houſes were probably firſt erected and theſe, at length, grew into a ſmall town. In ancient books, called the town of Weſtminſter. It was thus, for many ages, entirely diſtinct from London, and there was a large ſpace between them. The Strand was the road which led from London to that town, and it was open on either ſide to the Thames and to the fields. In the year 1385, we find that this road was paved as far as the Savoy; and many years after Sir Robert Cecil building a houſe at Ivy-bridge, his intereſt brought the pavement of the road to be extended farther, and many of the houſes of the nobility were erected in the Strand. Weſtminſter had its moſt diſtinguiſhed privileges to Henry VIII; for, in the 37th year of his reign, an act was paſſed to authorize him, by his letters-patent or proclamations, to make an honour, a title of diſtinction, which he was impowered by the ſame act to confer upon Kingſton-upon-Hull, St. Oſith's in Eſſex, and Donnington in Berkſhire: and after the diſſolution of the monaſtery, he convert d it into a biſhopric, in the year 1541, with a dean and twelve prebendaries, and appointed the whole county of Middleſex, except Fulham, which was found to belong to the biſhopric of London, as its dioceſe; upon this occaſion Weſtminſter became a city, for the making of which, according to the lord chief juſtice Coke, nothing more is required than the appellation of a cathedral ſee; it had many years before been the ſeat of the royal palace, the high court of parliament, and of our law tribunals; and

of our ſovereigns had been crowned, and their ſepulchres in the abby church, the ancient palace, being almoſt deſtroyed by fire, the laſt mentioned prince had his palace of Whitehall, which he erected of Cardinal Wolſey; he alſo built the palace of St James, and incloſed that ſpot of ground, which he converted into a park, for the accommodation of both palaces; and this was no ſooner finiſhed, than he erected the ſtately gate near the banqueting houſe, and added to it a magnificent gallery for the accommodation of the royal family, the nobility and gentry to ſit in, in order to ſee the juſtings and other military exerciſes in the tilt-yard; and ſoon after the ſame prince erected a tennis-court, bowling-pit, and places for bowling. From this time the buildings began to extend every way, but the palace was burned down ſoon after. It never had but one biſhop, the ſee being tranſlated to Norwich, by Edward VI, in the year 1550; though, by courteſy, it has ſtill retained the title of biſhop. It contains two parithes, St. Margaret's and St. John's, and ſeven others within the liberties, viz. St. Martin's-in-the-fields, St. James's, St. Ann's, St. Clement's Danes, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. George's, Hanover Square, and St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, with the precinct of the Savoy; both of which contains ſo great a number of inhabitants that a moiety of them could not attend divine ſervice, if there were not ſo many chapels of eaſe and other places of worſhip. The government of the city and liberties are under the juriſdiction of the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, in civil as well as eccleſiaſtical affairs, and their authority extends to the precinct of St. Martin's-le-Grand, Newgate-ſtreet, in the city of London, and in ſome places in Eſſex, that are exempted from the juriſdiction of the biſhop of London and the archbiſhop of Canterbury; but the management of the civil affairs has, ever ſince the reformation, been in the hands laymen, elected from time to time, and confirmed by the dean and chapter. Of theſe magiſtrates, the principal is the high ſteward, who is uſually a nobleman: this great officer is choſen by the dean and chapter; his poſt is not unlike that of chancellor of an univerſity, for he holds it during life; but, upon his reſignation or reſignation, a chapter is called for the election of another, in which the laſt ſits as high ſteward, till the election is over. The next great officer is the deputy ſteward, who is choſen by the high ſteward, and confirmed by the dean and chapter. This officer, who alſo holds his office during life, ſupplies the place of a ſheriff, for he keeps the court-leet with the other magiſtrates, and is always chairman at the quarter-ſeſſions. The high-bailiff, who is the next in rank, is nominated by the dean, and confirmed by the high ſteward; he likewiſe holds his office for life, and has the chief management in the election of members of parliament for Weſtminſter, and all the other bailiffs are ſubordinate to him. He ſummons juries, and, in the court-leet, ſits next to the deputy ſteward. To him all fines, forfeitures, and ſtrays belong, which renders his place very beneficial; but it is commonly executed by a deputy, well verſed in the laws. There are alſo ſixteen burgeſſes and their aſſiſtants, whoſe office, in all reſpects, reſembles that of aldermens' deputies of the city of London, each having his proper ward under his juriſdiction; and out of theſe are elected two head burgeſſes; one for the city, and the other for the liberties, who take place in the court-leet next to the head bailiff. There is alſo a high conſtable who is alſo choſen by the court-leet, and has all the other conſtables under his direction. Thus the government of Weſtminſter has but a little reſemblance to that of an opulent and noble city; it being much more like that of a little country borough, ſince its repreſentatives are choſen by its houſeholders, and it has not the power of making freemen, has no trading companies, nor any other courts, beſides thoſe of the leet, the ſeſſions, and a court of requeſts. Two members are returned to the Britiſh parliament.

Weſtminſter Hall, an iſland in the Straits of Magellan, ſituated to the north-eaſt of Cape Piliar.

Weſtmoreland, a county of United America, in the State of Virginia.

Weſtmoreland, a county of United America, in the State of Pennſylvania.

Weſtmoreland, a county of England, bounded on the north and north-weſt by Cumberland, on the eaſt by Yorkſhire, and, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by Lancaſhire; about forty miles in length, and twenty-four in breadth; is divided into four wards, which contain eleven towns, thirty-two pariſhes, and about 20,000 houſes. The air is cold, but wholeſome; the hills are generally barren and moory, chiefly affording paſture for ſheep; the vallies are fertile in corn. Camden ſuppoſes the name to be derived from its lying entirely among high mountains, and, for the greater part, waſte; deſerts, tracts capable of little improvement from cultivation, being called in the north of England, *Mores*; and Weſtmoreland meaning nothing more, with us, than a waſte country to the weſt. But his judicious continuator thinks Mr. Camden's deſcription of the country an-

swers only to that part from Lancaster through the barony of Kendal to Workington in Cumberland, which is a mountainous tract. Whereas the barony of Westmoreland, commonly called, from its low situation, the Bottom of Westmoreland, is a large, open, champaign country, not less than twenty miles long, and about fourteen broad, affording great plenty of arable land and corn. Nor do Mores in the north parts signify wild barren mountains, but generally commons or pasture, in opposition to fells or mountains; so that in Kendal barony, where there are most mountains, there are few or no mores, their commons being generally called fells: and in the bottom of Westmoreland there are few mountains (except that ridge which binds the country like a rampire or bulwark); but many more that have ridges that still appear and show to have been formerly ploughed, having probably been deserted for situations more favourable to agriculture. Dr. Burn, correcting Mr. Camden's etymology, denies that the name of this county was derived from moors, it being universally written in old records Westmerland: he does not seem to have been aware, that it might imply the land or county of the western mere or boundary between England and Scotland. Though mountains, or, as they are called in the language of the country, fells, compose a large part of it, they are not altogether unprofitable. They feed large flocks of sheep, produce plenty of grouse, or moor-game, abound with rivulets, which water the vallies beneath, and yield a great fund of minerals, lead and coal, copper and oker, and *silverband* fell silver; and, in the western fells, is found fine blue slate, which supplies several parts of the kingdom, not to mention the spars and imitations of diamonds, coralloids, fossils, and marble. The rivers of this county are but small, and only three that can properly be called rivers carry their name to the sea, Eden, Lure, and Ken. In the hollows among the mountains are found divers large lakes, having small rivulets running through them, which preserve the water clear, the lakes having commonly a pebbly or rocky bottom; all which bodies of water abound with divers species of fish, as trout, eel, bass, perch, tench, roach, pike, char, and divers others. The towns are Appleby, Ambleside, Brough, Burton, Kirkby Lonsdale, Kirkby Stephen, Milthorp, Orton, Sedbergh, and Shap. Four members are returned to the British parliament, viz. for the county and the town of Appleby, two each.

Weston, a town of the United States of America, in Massachusetts: twelve miles W. Boston.

Westphalia, a circle of Germany, bounded on the north by the Dutch States, on the west by the Netherlands, and elsewhere by the circles of the Rhine, Upper and Lower. The ancient Saxons were divided into Westphalians, Angrians, and Eastphalians. The people inhabiting between the Weser and the Rhine, were called *Westphalians*, and the tract of country inhabited by them, has from thence been called *Westphalia*. The duchy of that name, in the electoral circle of the Rhine, constituted a part of this country; but the circle of Westphalia comprises also under it, other countries which never belonged to the above-mentioned Westphalia. And thus we must carefully distinguish from each other the three denominations, which are the circle of Westphalia, Westphalia [illegible] and the duchy of that name. Formerly, the only certain states were reckoned in this circle, which at present no longer belong to it, as Utrecht, Guelderland, Zutphen, the bishopric and city of Cambray; but in other respects, also, the ancient and the modern lists of the countries of the Westphalian circle differ greatly from each. The following appear to be states of the Westphalian circle, viz. The bishoprics of Paderborn, Munster, Liege and Osnabruck; the duchy of Verden; the principality of Minden; the abbies of Corvey, Stablo, Werden, Cornelis Munster, Essen, Thorn, and Hervorden; the duchy of Cleves, with the county of Mark: the duchies of Juliers, Berg, Nassau Siegen, and Nassau Dillenburg: the principalities of East Friesland and Meurs; the counties of Sayn, Wied, Runkel, Schauenburg, Oldenburg, Dannenhorst, Lippe, Bentheim, Tecklenburg, Hoya, Virnenburg, Diepholz, Spiegelberg, Rittberg, Pyrmont, Gronsfeld, Reckheim: the signories of Anholt, and Winnenburg, the county of Holzapfel; the signories of Witten, Blankenheim, Geroldsteim, Gemen, Gymborn and Neustadt, Wickerath, Mylendonk, and Reichenstein; the county of Kerpen and Lommersum; the signories of Schleiden, and the county of Hallermund, to which in the matricula are reckoned moreover to belong the signories of Dyck, Severn, Kniphausen, Keyl, Meuhernick, Eyss, Schlenacken, Wylre, Reinold, Dreyz, and Schonau, together with the cities of Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Dortmund. The summoning princes, and directors of the circle, are the bishop of Munster, and with him alternately the directors of Brandenburg and Palatine, as duchy of Cleves and Juliers, both of whom in this directory enjoy together but one voice. The diets of the circle are usually appointed at Cologne. The archives belonging to it are kept at Dusseldorf. The contribution of this circle in men and mo-

the aids of the empire, has been hitherto de equal to the contributions of the circles Upper and Lower Saxony, Burgundy, and ria, and rated at ſomewhat more than e ninth, but leſs than the tenth part of the ne ſum granted by the empire. With eſt to religion, this circle is one of the ed. Indeed the Catholic ſtates are to minate two, and the Proteſtant alſo like number of aſſeſſors, to aſſiſt at the perial and chamber-court of the empire.

Weſtphalia (Ducby of), a country of Germany, bounded on the north by the biſhopric of Munſter and county of Lippe, on the eaſt by Paderborn, Waldeck and Heſſe, on the ſouth by Witgenſtein, Naſſau, and Berg, and on the weſt by Berg and Mark, about forty miles in extent, from north to ſouth, and thirty-two from eaſt to weſt. According to its natural ſituation, this county is divided into three parts. The firſt of theſe, called the *Hellwege*, is low, and produces plenty of corn and other neceſſaries, with a ſufficient breed of cattle and ſalt-ſprings. The ſecond is the *Haarſtrank*, which ſtands ſomewhat higher, between the *Hellwege* and the *Suderland*, and has indeed a good, but not ſo fruitful a ſoil as the *Hellwege*. The third is the *Sunderland*, commonly called the *Surland*, or *Saurland*, which conſiſts of hills and vales. This is indeed, is neither of great, nor even a ſufficient fertility in corn, but, on the other hand, it has fine woods and meadows, together with a good breed of cattle, game and fiſh, in particular trout, as alſo, plenty of iron-ore, calamy, lead, copper, ſilver, and gold. The principal rivers are the Ruhr, the Lenne, the Dimel, and the Lippe. The duchy of Weſtphalia contains in it thirty-three towns. Henry, duke of Bavaria and Saxony, being put under the ban by the emperor Frederick I, in the year 1180, the emperor made a donation of the duchy of Weſtphalia, as alſo of a part of the duchy of Angern, which belonged to the former, to the archbiſhopric of Cologn, and inveſted therewith the archbiſhop Philip; concerning which donation, in the ſame year, a record, or inſtrument, was executed at Gelnhauſen, and the ſaid donation confirmed afterwards, in the year 1209, by the emperor Otho IV, as alſo in the year 1204, by the emperor Philip. In the year 1368, Godfrey, the laſt duke of Arenſberg, and his conſort Anne, ceded the county of Arenſberg to the archbiſhopric of Cologne; and, in the year 1371, the emperor Charles IV inveſted the archbiſhop Frederick therewith. The county was afterwards added to the ſhare of the duchy of Engern. The archbiſhops and electors of Cologn governed this duchy, till the year 1442, by marſhals, but at preſent, it is under the direction of an electoral bailiff: Brilon is the capital.

Weſtport, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, at the mouth of a ſmall river, whoſe mouth forms a fine bay within Clew-Bay: eight miles W. Caſtlebar. *Long.* 9. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 48. N.

Weſtra, one of the Orkney Iſlands, about eight miles long, and from one to three broad; nine miles NNE. from the Iſland of Pamona. There are two ſloops of ſeventy or eighty tons' burthen, belonging to this iſland, chiefly employed in carrying kelp to market. There is a good harbour on the north-weſt coaſt, but only capable of admitting ſmall veſſels. The number of inhabitants is about 1300. *Long.* 0. 20. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 69. 8. N.

Weſtritz, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which runs into the Laffrity, near Furſtenfeld.

Weta, a river of the duchy of Courland, which runs into the Baltic, a little below Windaw.

Weterfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate, on the Regen: twenty-one miles NE. Ratiſbon, and ſix W. Cham.

Wetherby, or *Weatherby*, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Thurſday: thirteen miles W. York, and 191 N. London.

Wettenhauſen, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, founded in the 10th century. Its aſſeſſment is twenty florins, and tax to the chamber of Wetzlar, fifty-four rixdollars eight kruitzers and a half: twenty miles W. Augſburg, and eighteen E. Ulm.

Wetter, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: ſix miles SW. Schwiert.

Wetter, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: ſix miles NW. Marburg, and thirty-four SW. Caſſel. *Long.* 26. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

Wetter, a river of Germany, which riſes in the county of Solms, and runs into the Nidda at Aſſenheim.

Wetter Lake, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland, ſixty-five miles long, and from ten to ſixteen wide. This lake has but one outlet by the river Motala, though above forty little ſtreams diſcharge themſelves into it. This lake lies much higher than either the Baltic, or the North Sea, and is deep and clear, but very boiſterous in winter. It is ſuppoſed certainly to prognoſticate the approach of ſtormy weather.

Wetteraw, or *Wetteravia*, a country of Germany, ſituated between the county of Heſſe and the river Maine, which takes its name from the river Wetter. It contains the counties of Siegen, Schuamburg, Dillenburg, Dietz, Hadamar, Weilburg, Idſtein, Hanau,

Hanau, Solms, Weſterburg, Iſenburg, Sayn, Witgenſtein, Hohenſtein, Cronberg and Waldeck, the lordſhips of Wied, and the Imperial towns of Wetzlar, Friedberg, and Gelnhauſen: the northern part is called *Weſterwald*.

Wetteringen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: ſeven miles SW. Rheine.

Wetting, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and d city of Magdeburg, on the Saale, the principal place of a bailiwick, which was formerly a county, in the year 1288 granted to the cathedral of Magdeburg. In the neighbourhood are ſome coal-mines: 34 miles S. Magdeburg.

Wettingen, a town of Swiſſerland, and principal place of a bailiwick, in the county of Baden, on the Limmat, with a celebrated wooden bridge of one arch over the river, executed by the ſame perſon who built the bridge over the Rhine, at Schaffhauſen: one mile S. Baden.

Wetz, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Lahn, near Wetzlar.

Wetz, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunfels: five miles S. Wetzlar.

Wetzlar, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ſituated on the Lahn. The Roman Catholics, the Lutherans, and the Calviniſts have each a church. In the town-houſe are held the meetings of the Imperial chamber, which in the year 1693, were removed hither from Spire. In the 1714, a motion was made for its removal from Wetzlar to ſome other place, but was over-ruled; and in the year 1751 the chamber itſelf repreſented to the Diet at Ratiſbon, the impoſſibility of its continuance here, and at the ſame time ſignified that Franckfort on the Maine was, of all others, the moſt proper and commodious place for its reſidence; notwithſtanding which, this alſo has produced no alteration. Wetzlar was an Imperial town ſo early as the days of the emperor Frederick I, and has ever ſince continued ſuch in the diet. Its aſſeſſment in the matricula of the empire is thirty-two florins; but it no longer pays any thing to the chamber. Near Wetzlar ſtands the caſtle of Carlſmund, or Talſchmitt. Heſſe-Darmſtadt, as a protector of the city, keeps a company of ſoldiers here, and has a repreſentative in the council; the magiſtrates are chiefly Lutherans: 45 miles E. Coblentz, and 32 NNE. Mentz. *Long.* 26. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Wevelsburg, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn. In the year 1646, this town was laid waſte by the Swedes, but afterwards repaired: eight miles S. Paderborn.

Wever, a river of England, in the co. of Cheſter, which runs into the Dee, l. miles N. Cheſter.

Wever, a river of England, in the co. of Devon, which runs into the Colm. near Bradninch.

Wevery, a river of Wales, in the co. of Brecknock, which runs into the W. near Bealt.

Wewer, or *Wever*, a town of Germ. in the circle of Weſtphalia, and bish. of Paderborn: 2 miles SSW. Paderb.

Wewurtze, a river of Pruſſian Li. which runs into the Minnie, three m. Proeculs.

Wexel, a mountain of Germany the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles NW. berg.

Wexford, a county of Ireland, in the p. vince of Leinſter, bounded on the nor. Wicklow, on the eaſt and ſouth by the on the weſt by Waterford and K. and on the north-weſt by Carlow. T. county cannot be called hilly or mount. except on the borders of Carlow and K. low; yet it contains a large pro. coarſe cold land, and ſtiff clay: ſome however, are of a lighter ſoil, and adapted to cultivation. The principal r. are the Barrow, which ſeparates this c. from Kilkenny, and the Stancy. Eig. members are returned to the Iriſh par. ment, viz. by the county, the towns of W. ford, Bannow, Clonmines, Enns-co. Feathard, Newborough or Gorey, New-R. and Taghmon, two each.

Wexford, a ſeaport town of Ireland, county of the ſame name, with a large beautiful harbour, in St. George's Chan. but the water is not deep enough to l. large veſſels: much woollen cloth is ma. factured in the town and neighbour. Wexford is the county town, and ſends members to the Iriſh parliament. T. number of ſouls is above 9000: twenty-miles WNW. Waterford, and forty Dublin. *Long.* 6. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

Wexio, a town of Sweden, in the p. vince of Smaland, ſituated on the Be. Lake. The ſee of a biſhop, and reſid. of the provincial governor. In the y. 1570, it was burned by the Danes: for. ſix miles NNW. Carlſcrona. *Long.* 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 52. N.

Wey, a river of England, in the co. of Surry, which runs into the Thame. Weybridge. This river is made navig. to Guildford and Godalmin, and a cana. lately been made from it to Baſingſtoke, Hampſhire.

Wey, a river of England, in the count. Dorſet, which runs into the ſea, at Wey. mouth.

Weyber, a lake of Germany, in the

circle of Swabia: three miles WNW. Kempten.

Weybridge, a town of England, in the county of Surry, ſituated at the conflux of the Wey and the Thames: nine miles SW. Kingſton, and twenty SW. London.

Weyda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt, on the Eſter: eleven miles ENE. Neuſtadt, and ſeventy WSW. Dreſden.

Weyda, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Eſter, two miles N. Weyda.

Weiden, ſee *Weiden*.

Weydenau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau: eight miles SW. Neiſſe, and ſixteen SSE. Munſterberg.

Weydenen, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: three miles WSW. Pilkallen.

Weyer, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: one mile NE. Gmunden.

Weyer, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Styria: ſix miles S. Pruck.

Weyeren, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles W. Gmunden.

Weyers, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: eight miles ESE. Fulda.

Weyersheim, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. In the year 1793, a numerous body of Imperial troops took their quarters in this place and neighbourhood, and left above 500 men expoſed to the air, who died of diſeaſe and famine: ſix leagues S. Haguenau, and three N. Strafburg.

Weyer, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles W. Bavarian Schoven.

Weyhill, a village of England, in the county of Hants, celebrated for its great annual fair held here for the ſale of ſheep, hops, &c. three miles W. Andover, and ſixty-eight miles W. London.

Weyl, or *Wyl*, a town of Swiſſerland, belonging to the abby of St. Gal, and principal place of a bailiwick: fourteen miles N. Conſtance, and fourteen W. St. Gal.

Weymouth, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Dorſet, ſituated at the mouth of the Wey, which ſeparates it from Melcomb Regis, and the communication between the towns is by means of a draw-bridge, which is opened for the admiſſion of veſſels. It is a well-frequented port, and is defended by two caſtles, Sandford and Portland. The harbour is a tide-harbour, but the road has a good anchorage in four or five fathoms. The merchants principally trade to Portugal and Newfoundland. The public aſſembly-rooms were begun in the year 1777, by ſubſcription, and a few years promiſed unfavourably; but for ſome years paſt it has become one of the moſt faſhionable places of reſort for ſea-bathing in the kingdom, and has been honoured with ſeveral viſits of the royal family. Weymouth ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament; the markets are on Wedneſday and Friday: nine miles S. Dorcheſter, and 129 WSW. London. *Lat.* 50. 33. N.

Weymouth, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: five miles S. Boſton.

Weymouth Bay, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, to the north-weſt of Cape Weymouth.

Weys, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, a little to the eaſt of Ips, in the archduchy of Auſtria.

Weze, a river of Germany, which runs into the Meuſe at Liege.

Whale Bank, a fiſhing bank, twenty leagues long, and ſeven wide; thirty leagues S. Cape Mary, on the coaſt of Newfoundland.

Whale Cove, a bay of the Atlantic, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Manan, near the coaſt of Main.

Whale Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea. *Long.* 134. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 69. 14. N.

Wharfe, or *Werfe*, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Ouſe, ſeven miles below York.

Whatoga, a town of the United States of America, in the Tennaſee government: forty miles S. Knoxville.

Wheeler, a river of Wales, in the county of Denbigh, which runs into the Clyde, 2½ miles N. Denbigh.

Wheelock, a river of England, in the county of Cheſter, which runs into the Dane.

Wheelwright Gut, a creek on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's.

Wheldy-abad-Lake, a lake of North America: *Long.* 103. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 40. N.

Whidah, a kingdom of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt: extending about ten miles along the coaſt, and about ſeven miles into the land. Europeans who have been in Whidah, ſpeak of the country with rapture, and extol it as one of the moſt beautiful in the world. The trees are ſtraight, tall, and diſpoſed in the moſt regular order, which preſent to the eye fine long groves and avenues, clear of all bruſh-wood and weeds. The verdure of the meadows, the richneſs of the fields, clothed with three different kinds of corn, beans, roots, and fruits, and the multitude of houſes, form a moſt delightful proſpect. A perpetual ſpring and autumn ſucceed each other; for no ſooner has the huſbandman cut his corn, than he again ploughs and ſows the ground; yet is it not worn out; the next crop puts forth with the ſame vigour as the former, as if nature here were inexhauſtible. Certain

tain it is, the kingdom of Whidah is so populous, that one single village contains as many inhabitants as several entire kingdoms on the coast of Guinea; and yet they stand so close, that one is amazed how the most fertile land on earth can supply the number of people contained in so small a compass. One may compare the whole kingdom to a great city, divided by gardens, lawns, and groves, instead of streets, the villages in Whidah not being a musket-shot distant from each other. Some are the king's, some the viceroy's villages, and others are built and peopled by particular private families. The former are the largest and best built; but the latter the best cultivated, if there be any difference in a country so uniformly rich and beautiful. Notwithstanding the small extent of this kingdom, it is divided into twenty-six provinces, which take their names from the capital towns. Those small states are distributed among the chief lords of the kingdom, and become hereditary in their families. The king of Whidah, who is only their chief, presides particularly in the province of Sabi, or Xabier, which is the principal province of the kingdom, as the city of the same name is the capital of the whole. *Bujis*, which the French by corruption, call *Bauges*, pass frequently for money at their fairs in the country: this is is a small white shell, of the size and shape of an olive. In the kingdom of Whidah and Ardra, these bujis serve equally for dress and money, for ornament and use. They pierce each shell with an iron made for that purpose; forty of them they string upon a cord, which they call *scuze*, and the Portuguese *toquos*. Five of these strings compose what the Portuguese call a *gallinha*, and the Negroes a *fore*. By these the exchange of gold-dust is rated, and the price of slaves determined. The Europeans, the nobility of Whidah, and all the rich negroes, are carried, when they go abroad, in hammocks or palanquins on the shoulders of slaves. The natives of Whidah are in general tall, well made, straight, and robust. Their complexion is black, but not so glossy as that of the people on the Gold Coast, and still less than those of Senegal, and the river Gambia. They excel all other negroes in industry and vigilance. Idleness is the favourite vice of the Africans in general; here, on the contrary, both sexes are so laborious and diligent, that they never desist till they have finished their undertaking; carrying the same spirit of perseverance into every action of their life: besides agriculture, from which none but the king and a few persons of the first distinction are exempted, they employ themselves in several kinds of manufactures: they spin cotton-yarn, weave fine cotton cloths, make [illegible] basses, wooden vessels, plates, and [illegible] likewise assagayes, and smiths'-work [illegible] greater perfection, than any other people [illegible] the coast. Whilst the men are thus employed, the women brew pito, and [illegible] provisions, which, with their [illegible] merchandize, they carry for sale to [illegible] as to religion, Bosman is of opinion, that [illegible] piety of this country is founded upon [illegible] other principles, than those of interest [illegible] superstition. In the latter they exceed [illegible] other nations; for allowing (says he) [illegible] ancient heathens, to value themselves [illegible] thirty thousand deities, I dare venture [illegible] affirm, that the natives of Whidah [illegible] lay just claim to four times that number. However, he believes, that they have [illegible] idea of the one true God, to whom [illegible] attribute omnipotence and ubiquity. One [illegible] their principal fetiches, or deities, is [illegible] snake, which they invoke in extreme [illegible] dry, or barren seasons, on all occasions [illegible] ing to their government, civil policy, [illegible] cattle; in a word, on all the great difficulties and occurrences of life. This snake has a large round head, beautiful, [illegible] eyes, a short pointed tongue, resembling [illegible] dart; its pace slow and solemn, except when it seizes on its prey, then quick and rapid; its tail sharp and short; its skin of an elegant smoothness, adorned with beautiful [illegible] upon a light-grey ground. It is amazingly tame and familiar, permitting itself to [illegible] approached, and even handled: they [illegible] a mortal antipathy to all venomous serpents. They attack them wherever they find them, as if they had pleasure in delivering mankind from their poison. The Europeans find no difficulty in familiarizing themselves to these inoffensive animals, with which they play without any dread or apprehension of danger. There is no fear of mistaking them for the poisonous serpents, the colour and size sufficiently distinguishing them. The negroes entertain a notion that the first progenitor of this race of snakes is still [illegible] and growing to an enormous bulk. When the English first settled in Whidah, the captain having unshipped his goods on shore, the sailors found at night one of those snakes in their magazine, which they ignorantly killed, and threw upon the bank, without dreaming of any bad consequences. The Negroes, who soon discovered the sacrilege, and had it confirmed by the acknowledgment of the English, were not long in avenging the horrid impiety, by a method no less horrible. All the inhabitants of the province assembled; they attacked the English, massacred them all to a man, and consumed their bodies and goods in the fire they had set to the warehouse. Animals of all kinds are punished with death, for [illegible]

a ſnake. In 1697, a hog having had the preſumption to deſtroy one of theſe deities, an order was iſſued for a general ſlaughter of ſwine throughout the kingdom, and the extinction of the whole race, was hardly prevented by the interpoſition of the king.

Whitby, an iſland on the South coaſt of Ireland, of a triangular form, about ſeven miles in circumference, in the north part of Bantry Bay: two miles W. Bantry.

Whitby, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of York, ſituated at the mouth of the Eſk, on the German Sea. It is a tide-haven, and almoſt dry at low water. The harbour is convenient, and in the reign of Queen Anne the pier was rebuilt, and repaired by act of parliament. Above 100 veſſels of 100 tons, or more, belong to this port; and ſome of the beſt and ſtrongeſt veſſels employed in the coal trade, are built here: ſeveral veſſels are employed in the Greenland fiſhery. In the neighbourhood are ſome large alum-works. In the month of December, 1787, an eſplanade, 300 yards in length, on which a row of houſes had been built, gave way, and moſt of the houſes were removed. When all the alum-works at Whitby were worked, near 6000 tons were annually made, at preſent about 3000, of which four or five hundred are ſent to foreign markets. The other exports are, coals from Sunderland and Newcaſtle, canvas, butter, cheeſe, hams, bacon, and fiſh. The market on Saturday: forty-ſix miles NNE. York, and 243 N. London. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Whitchurch, a town of England, in the county of Hants, with a weekly market on Friday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 25 miles E. Saliſbury, and 58 WSW. London.

Whitchurch, a town of England, in the county of Salop, with a weekly market on Saturday: twenty miles N. Shrewſbury, and 152 NW. London.

White Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 56. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

White Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Kerguelen's Land, ſituated to the ſouth of Point Clarke.

White Cliff, a cliff on the eaſt coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, forming the North boundary of Sandown Bay.

White Flag Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher: 1½ mile S. Sandy Point.

White Head, a cape of Ireland, on the coaſt of Antrim, at the north ſide of the entrance into Belfaſt Lough, a little to the north of Black Head.

White Hills, mountains of the United States, in New Hampſhire, 9000 feet above the level of the ſea: 110 miles N. Boſton.

White Horſes, cliffs on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica: twenty miles ESE. Kingſton.

White Houſe Bay, a bay on the Weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, a little to the north of Guana Point.

White Iſland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand, north of Cape Run-away.

White Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 61. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 55. N.

White Mountains, mountains of United America, in the State of New Hampſhire, peculiarly applied to the higheſt part of a ridge, which extends north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt: the whole circumference at leaſt fifty miles. The height of theſe mountains, above an adjacent meadow is reckoned, from obſervation made by the rev. Mr. Cutler, of Ipſwich, in 1784, to be about 5500 feet, and the meadow 3500 feet above the level of the ſea. The ſnow and ice cover them nine or ten months in the year, during which time they exhibit that bright appearance from which they are denominated the White Mountains. From this ſummit in clear weather, is exhibited a view, extending ſixty or ſeventy miles in every direction: although they are more than ſeventy miles within land, they are ſeen many leagues off at ſea, and appear like an exceedingly bright cloud in the horizon. Theſe immenſe heights being copiouſly repleniſhed with water, afford a variety of caſcades. Three of the largeſt rivers in New England, receive a great part of their waters from theſe mountains. Amanooſuck and Iſrael Rivers, two principal branches of Connecticut, fall from their weſtern ſides. Peabody River, a branch of the Amariſcogen, falls from the north-eaſt ſide, and almoſt the whole of the Saco deſcends from the ſouthern ſide. The higheſt ſummit of theſe mountains is in about *Lat.* 44. N.

White Plains, a place of United America, in the State of New York, where the Americans were defeated by the Britiſh troops, under the command of general Howe, in the year 1776: thirty miles N. New York.

White River, a river of the United States of America, in Vermont, which runs into the Connecticut, four miles E. Norwich.

White River, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, four miles W. Morant Bay.

White Sea, a large gulf of the North Frozen Sea, on the north coaſt of Ruſſia, bounded on the north-eaſt and ſouth by the government of Archangel, and on the weſt by the government of Olonets. *Long.* 49. to 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 30. to 67. 20. N.

White Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Eſk, in the county of Forfar.

Whitehaven, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Cumberland, ſituated on a bay of the Iriſh Sea. This town in the year 1566, had only ſix houſes. It has a good artificial harbour, with a long pier. The coal-mines here are the moſt extraordinary in the world, being ſunk to the depth of 230 fathoms, and extended under the ſea. Here are copperas-works, which yield conſiderable profit. Its chief trade is furniſhing Ireland, and part of Scotland, with ſalt and coal, as it did the latter alſo, with ſalt and ſugars before the union. Here are ſeveral officers of the cuſtoms, it being the moſt conſiderable port in England, next to Newcaſtle, for the coal-trade, inſomuch, that in time of war, or after croſs winds, it is common to ſee 200 ſail of ſhips go off from hence at once for Dublin, laden with coals, beſides thoſe bound with goods to Cheſter, Briſtol, and other ports. The ſhipping and trade here, is ſo much increaſed lately by acts of parliament for improving its harbour, and repairing the roads to it, that it now contains 16,000 inhabitants, and employs near 300 ſhips. It has a market on Thurſday: forty miles SW. Carliſle, and 303 NNW. London.

Whitehead, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main. *Long.* 67. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 43. N.

Whiteborn, a town of Scotland, in the county of Wigton. This is a town of great antiquity, having been a Roman ſtation, and the capital of a Britiſh people, called *Novantes*; and is ſaid, to have been the firſt biſhop's ſee in Scotland. It is now a royal burgh, governed by a provoſt, bailies, and counſellors; the number of inhabitants is about 1890, of which 756 live in the town, the remainder in the country part of this pariſh: eight miles S. Wigton.

Whiteborn, a ſmall ſland of Scotland, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the county of Wigton. *Long.* 1. 14. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 54. 46. N.

Whitekirk, a town of Scotland, in the county of Haddington: four miles SE. North Berwick.

Whitelick, a town of the United States of America, in Kentucky: thirteen miles E. Stamford.

Whiteſand Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of England, in the county of Cornwall, a little to the north of the Land's End.

Whiteſand Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Wales: one mile NW. St. David's.

Whitewood Iſland, an iſland of Canada, in Lake Huron. *Long.* 84. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 27. N.

Whitewood Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 93. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. N.

Whitfield, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: forty miles W. Newbern.

Whiting Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, a little to the eaſt of Youghal Bay.

Whitſun Iſland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, about ten miles in circumference, ſurrounded by breakers. *Long.* 137. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 26. S.

Whitſun, or *Whitſuntide*, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean: thirty miles in length, and eight in breadth. *Long.* 168. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 44 S.

Whitſunday's Paſſage, a ſtrait between Cumberland Iſland, and the coaſt of New Holland.

Whittlebury Foreſt, a foreſt of England, in the ſouth part of Northamptonſhire, about nine miles long, and three broad.

Whittleſey Mere, a lake of England, in the county of Huntingdon, formed by a ſtream of the river Nen, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of Peterborough.

Wholdyachuck, a lake of North America. *Long.* 109. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

Wiampa, or *Winiſa*, or *Sinpa*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, in the diſtrict of Agouna.

Wiblingen, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, with a Benedictine abbey for men, near the conflux of the Iler with the Danube: three miles SSW. Ulm.

Wiburg, ſee *Viborg*.

Wiby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia: eighteen miles SW. Orebro.

Wiccakaw, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: twenty-two miles NNW. Oakfuſkee.

Wiebra, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes three miles N. Waldenburg, and runs into the Pleiſe two miles N. Borna.

Wichtrach, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne: twelve miles SSE. Berne.

Wick, a ſeaport town of Scotland, in the county of Caithneſs, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which forms a bay in the Northern Ocean. The coaſt of this part conſiſts principally of high rocks, diverſified by various creeks, where fiſhing-boats harbour. The fiſhermen, on this part of the coaſt, to get to their boats, deſcend a huge precipice by winding ſteps in the face of the rock, by which ſome lives have been loſt. To ſecure their boats from being dashed againſt the rocks, particularly in ſtorms and ſtream tides, the fiſhermen hang up their yauls by ropes, on hooks fixed in the rocks above the level of the water, where they are ſafely ſuſpended, till the weather is fit for going to ſea; underneath theſe rocks are many coves, extending up a conſiderable

...ay, and accessible only by water in boats. ...these hideous caverns, as visitors advance, ...light of the sun is gradually excluded, ...at last, they are involved in utter dark-...ess, and recourse must be had to torches, ...re they reach the strand. Along the ...ng sides of the coves, many cormorants ...and rest; and the report of a gun fired ...em resounds with a most tremendous ...e. In the season for seal-catching, ...men, as silently as possible, land in ...at the head of the coves, on the beach, ...e they find numbers of seals, which ...kill with blodgeons, for their oil. Along ...part of the coast of this parish where ...ach is flat and level, the sea, particu-...y in winter and spring, after a storm, ...ws in great quantities of sea-ware, ...afford abundance of manure, for the ... The ware is sometimes put into large ...ps, and allowed to rot; it then becomes ...y strong manure, dissolving into a fat ...aceous substance, producing myriads of ...culæ; sometimes it is mixed up in ...ils, with cods heads, herring gar-..., and brine; some of it is cut at ebb ..., with corn hooks from the stones, and ...t into kelp. As about half the coast of ...arish is steep and rocky, the quantity ...lp made in it is inconsiderable, not ex-...g at an average, from 40 to 50 tons. ...fisheries along the shore of this parish, ...an object of considerable importance. ...e coast is of great extent, and abounds ...a vast variety of fish, which, besides ...are annually exported, furnish the in-...nts with a liberal supply, during every ...of the year, of salmon, trout, herring, ...many other sorts. The number of in-...nts is about 1000. It is a royal ..., and with five others, sends one mem-... the British parliament: thirteen miles ...uncansby Head, and sixteen SE. Thurso. ...o. 13. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 21. N.

...*k*, a river of Scotland, which runs ...e Northern Ocean, at Wick, in the ... of Caithness.

...*erad*, a town of Germany, in the cir-... Westphalia, which gives name to a ...ip, surrounded by the duchy of Juliers; ...rdship is assessed at sixteen florins: three ... NE. Erkelens, and twelve N. Juliers.

...*kham Market*, a town of England, in ...e county of Suffolk: 12 miles NE. Ips-..., and 81 NNE. London.

...*cklow*, a county of Ireland, in the pro-... of Leinster, bounded on the north by ...n, on the east by the Irish Sea, on the ...by Wexford, and on the west by Kil-... and Carlow; about thirty-two miles ...n north to south, and from fifteen to ...y-six in breadth, from east to west. It ...ns fifty-eight parishes, about 11,550 ...es, and 58,000 inhabitants. Great part of this country is mountainous, with a mixture of rocks and bogs, so as to be ill adapted for cultivation: it is well wooded, and some of the vallies are fertile. The rivers Liffey and Slaney, with some others, have their sources in this county. Ten members are returned to the Irish parliament, viz. by the county, the town of Wicklow, and the boroughs of Baltinglass, Blessington, and Carysfort, which last is not even a village.

Wicklow, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of that name, situated on a small harbour in the Irish Sea. This town is chiefly celebrated for its ale. It sends two members to the Irish parliament: forty-one miles N. Wexford, and twenty-two S. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 59. N.

Wickware, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, with a weekly market on Monday: twenty-three miles S. Gloucester, and 111 W. London.

Wicomico, a river of the United States of America, in Maryland, which runs into the Potomack, sixteen miles below Tobacco Point.

Wiczeniecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: sixty miles NW. Kaminiec.

Widdau, a river of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which joins the Rodau, at Rotenburg, in the county of Verden.

Wide Mouth Bay, a bay of England, on the north-west coast of Cornwall. *Long.* 5. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 46. N.

Widerdriess, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: two miles S. Windisch Gratz.

Widminnen, a town of Prussia: fourteen miles NW. Lick.

Wied, a county of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, situated to the north of Treves, in the year 1560, divided into two parts: the Lower County, or New Wied, or Wied New Wied; and the Upper County, or Wied Runkel. Both have seats in the college of Westphalia counts. Their assessment in the matricula, is ninety-six florins monthly, and to the chamber term, each pays thirty-two rixdollars forty kruitzers.

Wied (New), see *New Wied*.

Wied, or *Old Wied*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of New Wied: nine miles N. Coblentz.

Wiedenbruck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Osnabruck: thirty-two miles SSE. Osnabruck. *Long.* 25. 36 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Wiedersberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: eight miles WSW. Oelsnitz.

Wiegstædtel, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau: seven miles SW. Graz, and seven SSW. Troppau.

Wiebe, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: twenty-ſix miles NNE. Erfurt, and 19 N. Weimar.

Wieldeman, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Harz Foreſt: nine miles W. Goſlar.

Wieliczca, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, celebrated for its ſalt-mines, which produce a great revenue to the Emperor, to whoſe lot, it fell in the year 1773. The inhabitants reſide chiefly in the mines, and the church is under-ground: eight miles S. Cracow.

Wielona, a town of Samogitia, twenty miles S. Roſienne.

Wielun, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia. This town was deſtroyed by the Swedes in the year 1656, but has been ſince rebuilt: ſixteen miles S. Siradia.

Wiennerhorbeg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles W. Brugg, and nine SE. Vienna.

Wiennerwald, or *The Foreſt of Vienna*, the ſouth part of the archduchy of Auſtria, bordering on Hungary.

Wieperz, or *Wieprz*, a river of Poland, which runs into the Viſtula, near Stericza, in the palatinate of Sandomirz.

Wieringen, ſee *Vieringen*.

Wiernitz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles N. Korn-Neuburg.

Wieſe, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau: 1½ mile NE. Weydenau.

Wieſenbache, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Weiſſnitz: 4 miles N. Dippoldiſwalda.

Wieſenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgeburg: five miles S. Zwickau.

Wieſenſteig, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated between the territories of Ulm, and the duchy of Wurtemberg, about eight miles long, and nearly as much in breadth. It deſcended from the dukes of Teck to the counts of Helfenſtein, and has given name to a peculiar line. On the failure of the counts of this houſe, in the year 1627, in the perſon of count Rudolph, one-third of this lordſhip devolved to the houſe of Furſtenberg, but the other two-thirds were purchaſed by the elector of Bavaria, of the two elder daughters of the laſt count; to this the dukes of Wurtemberg indeed would not give their conſent, and, in the year 1704, took poſſeſſion of the lordſhip, but by virtue of the peace of Baden, concluded in the year 1714, were obliged to reſtore it to the elector of Bavaria. It is aſſeſſed by the Imperial matricula, at twenty-four florins, and to a chamber-term pays ten rixdollars ſeventy-three kruitzers.

Wieſenſteig, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name: twenty-five miles E. Stuttgart, and ſixteen NW. Ulm.

Wieſenthal (Ober), or *Neuſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: eleven miles SE. Schwartzenberg.

Wieſenthal (Unter), a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Erzgeburg: ten miles SE. Schwartzenberg.

Wieſentheid, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, ſituated between the biſhopric of Wurzburg, the county of Caſtell, and the marggraviate of Anſpach. It takes its name from a citadel belonging to the counts of Schonburg. It pays four florins for a Roman month.

Wieſterburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Halberſtadt: ſeven miles NE. Oſterwick.

Wietliſbach, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne: twenty miles N. Berne, and five NE. Soleure.

Wietmarſen, or *Wittmarſchen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim: 4 miles N. Northen.

Wigan, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, conſiderable for its manufacture of checks, linen, and cotton. The ſpecies of coal called *Cannel*, is found in great plenty in the neighbourhood. It is ſo ſoft before it is brought out into the air, that they make ſnuff-boxes, and other toys of it. In this neighbourhood Arthur is ſaid to have routed the Saxons; and in the year 1650, there was an engagement here, between the forces of king Charles I. and thoſe of the parliament, wherein the latter were victorious, the earl of Derby, who commanded the former, being then taken priſoner, and afterwards beheaded. Wigan is ſituated on a ſmall ſtream called *Dargle*, which is made navigable to the River Ribble, and joins to a canal from Liverpool. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Monday and Friday: 39 miles S. Lancaſter, and 197 NNW. London.

Wight, an iſland in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt, and forming a part of the county of Hants. Its form, an irregular ſquare, or as it has been fancifully compared, like a bird with expanded wings; about 21 miles in length, and 13 in breadth, containing five towns, 30 pariſhes, and about 18,000 inhabitants. It is nearly divided into two parts, by the river Medina, which riſes near the ſouth coaſt, and runs into the ſea, on the north ſide of the iſland, near Cowes; and a ridge of hills traverſes the iſland from eaſt to weſt; to the north of

which the land is chiefly meadow and pas-
ture, to the south chiefly arable land; the
is themselves affording pasture for a great
number of sheep. The south coast is bound-
d with steep rocks of chalk and free-stone,
d on the west are those rocks called the
Vedles. The air is healthy, and the inha-
ts are in general long-lived, the soil is
ile, and the production of corn in one
r is said to be equal to the consumption
ight; consequently, considerable quanti-
are sent to different ports of England;
co pipe-clay is found, and large quan-
s exported, as likewise of a fine white
, used in the manufacture of glass.
island was known to the Romans by
name of *Vectis*, or *Vecta*; and by Britons
e *Guith*. Vespasian is said to have brought
der the subjection of the Romans. In
th century, it was reduced by Cerdic,
saxon, who drove away, or slaughtered
remaining British inhabitants. In the
1066, it was invaded by Tosti, brother
ng Harold, with a piratical fleet of
ngs, who laid the inhabitants under
ribution. It was afterwards conquered
William Fitz Osborn, Marshal to William
Conqueror, who was the first lord of the
d. In the year 1377, it was ravaged by
French, who made a second attempt in
year 1403, but were then beaten off.
Osborn's son being banished, Henry I,
d the island to Rivers, earl of Devon,
n the reign of Edward I, it was fur-
d to the crown. Henry Beauchamp,
Warwick, was by Henry VI crown-
ing of Wight, but this new and ex-
dinary title died with him. It has a
nor and lieutenant-governor appointed
e crown. The principal towns are
ort, New-town, Yarmouth, Cowes,
de. The three first are boroughs,
d each two members to the British
ent.

Wigaudt, a town of Bohemia, in the cir-
Konigingratz: six miles NE. Geyers-

Wigton, a town of England, in the county
mberland, with a weekly market on
y: eleven miles SW. Carlisle, and
NNW. London.

Wigton, a seaport town of Scotland, in a
y on the east coast of the county, to
it gives name. Two small manu-
es have lately been introduced into this
of woollen and cotton; the former
of plaids and flannel. The number
bitants in the town, is rather more
000, with the addition of about 320
country part of the parish: thirty-
es WSW. Dumfries, and thirty-five
r. *Long.* 1. 17. W. Edinburg. *Lat.*
. N.

Wigton Bay, a bay of the Irish Sea, on the south coast of Scotland, at the mouth of the river Cree, between the counties of Wigton and Kircudbright.

Wigtonshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the county of Ayr and the sea, on the east by the county of Kircudbright and Wigton Bay, and on the south and west by the Irish Sea; about thirty miles from north to south, and twenty-five from east to west; but much indented by Loch Ryan on the north, and Luce Bay on the south. This county is sometimes called *Upper Galloway*, or *West Galloway*. It is hilly, particularly in the north part, and better adapted for pasture than corn, and great numbers of cattle are bred here. The principal towns are Wigton and Stranrawer.

Wihr, or *Weyer*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: two leagues W. Colmar.

Wilburg, a citadel of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 8 miles ESE. Ips.

Wild Alben, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: seven miles NNW. Muertzenschlag.

Wildan, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the west side of the Muehr: twelve miles S. Graz.

Wildbad, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg, celebrated for its warm baths: thirty miles NE. Strasburg, and twenty-four W. Stuttgard. *Long.* 26. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 43. N.

Wildberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Nagold: three miles N. Nagold, and nineteen SW. Stuttgart. *Long.* 26. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

Wildbergen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 4 miles E. Wusterhausen.

Wilde, a river of Prussian Lithuania, which runs into the Russe.

Wildeman, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Grubenhagen, near which are some mines of silver and lead: six miles SW. Goslar, and twenty-four NNE. Grubenhagen.

Wildenberg, or *Wildenborg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg: ten miles E. Homberg.

Wildenbruch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: five miles S. Balm.

Wildenberg, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; ten miles W. Kirn.

Wildeneck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Carniola: ten miles SE. Stein.

Wildenfels, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: five miles SE. Zwickau.

Wildenschwert,

Wildenſchwert, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: nine miles E. Hohenmaut.

Wildenthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 7 miles SSW. Schwartzenberg.

Wilderſdorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Zeya: eight miles WNW. Ziſterſtorf.

Wildeſhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, with a diſtrict formerly belonging to the archbiſhopric and duchy of Bremen, at preſent belonging to the duchy of Brunſwick, and not annexed to the duchy of Bremen. It is ſituated on the Hunte, and contains about 312 houſes. The inhabitants are partly Roman Catholics; in the bailiwick are thirty villages: twenty miles SSW. Bremen, and ſeventy-four SW. Hamburg. *Long.* 25. 46. E Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 52. N.

Wildfaubach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, ſix miles below Dreſden.

Wildſee, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles E. Neumarck.

Wildſhut, a town and caſtle of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: five miles NNW. Lauffen, and four SSE. Dittmaning.

Wildungen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck: ſeven miles SSE. Waldeck, and eighty-two E. Cologn. *Long.* 26. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

Wilferſdorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles W. Brugg, and ſeventeen SE. Vienna.

Wilhemſhof, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Bernburg, near Hartzgerode.

Wilhelmſpurg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles S. St. Polten.

Wilhelmſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: ſeven miles SW. Juliers.

Wilhelmſtbal, or *Neuſtadt*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glatz: fifteen miles SE. Glatz.

Wilia, a river of Lithuania, which runs into the Niemen, near Kowno, in the palatinate of Troki.

Wilingo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: 7 miles N. Helſingborg.

Wilkes, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia.

Wilkesborough, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania, on the Suſquehana: 84 miles NNW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 13. N.

Wilkomiers, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, on the Swienta, near its union with the Wilna: forty-four miles NNW. Wilna, and 224 NNE. Warſaw.

Will Cove, a creek on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, to the ſouth-weſt of Muddy Point.

Willach, ſee *Villach*.

Willafans, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ornans: 1 league SE. Ornans, and 3½ NW. Pontarlier.

Willbaſan, or *Willebadeſſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: eight miles S. Dringenberg.

Willel's Bay, a bay on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, about a mile to the ſouth-weſt of Dieppe Bay.

Willemſtadt, or *Williamſtadt*, a ſtrong town of Holland, ſituated upon the part of the Meuſe called *Buttervliet*, built in the year 1584, by William I, prince of Orange, from whom it receives its name. This fortreſs is one of the keys of Holland, and defended with ſeven baſtions and double foſſe; it has alſo a good harbour, but which it is ſometimes dangerous for veſſels to enter at certain times of the year. It was beſieged by the French in the beginning of the year 1793, but by the brave reſiſtance of the garriſon, aſſiſted by the Engliſh, and gun-boats, &c. the beſiegers were compelled to retire with great loſs: two miles SW. Dort, and 14 WNW. Breda. *Long.* 21. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 41. N.

Willenberg, or *Wildenberg*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: 12 miles S. Konigſberg.

Willering, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: 2 miles W. Lintz.

William's Port, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland: five miles S. Hagers-town.

Williamsburg, a county of United America in the State of South Carolina.

Williamsburg, a county of United America in the State of Virginia.

Williamsburg, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: fifty miles W. Richmond. *Long.* 76. 50. W. Green. *Lat.* 37. 13. N.

Willingbauſen, a village of Germany, the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, where the French were defeated by the Hanoverians, in the year 1761: 7 miles W. Lippſtadt.

Willis, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: thirty-three miles N. Burlington.

Willis, an iſland in the South Atlantic Ocean, near the north-weſt coaſt of South Georgia. *Long.* 38. 20. W. Green. *Lat.* 54. S.

Williſa, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Berne: fifteen miles W. Lucerne, twenty-one NE. Berne.

R...

Wilsbecke, a river of England, in the [illegible] of York, which runs into the Swale.

Willoughby, a town of England, in the [illegible] of Warwick, situated on a navigable [illegible], on the borders of Northampton-[illegible] fourteen miles SE. Coventry, and [illegible]-seven NW. London.

Willoughby Bay, a bay on the south-east [illegible] the island of Antigua. *Long.* 61. [illegible] W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

Wilstadt, a town of Sweden, in the pro[illegible] of Smaland: fifty miles W. Wexio.

Wilstadt, a town of Germany, in the cir[illegible] of the Upper Rhine, and county of [illegible] Lichtenberg: 7 miles SE. Strasburg, [illegible] twenty NW. Freudenstadt.

Wily, a river of England, in the county [illegible], which runs into the Avon, near [illegible]ry.

Wilska, a town of Lithuania, in the pa[illegible] of Wilna: sixty miles E. Wilna.

Wilmington, a town of the United States [illegible] America, in New York: fifty-three [illegible] N. New York.

Wilmington, a town of the United States [illegible] America, in Delaware: 22 miles SW. [illegible]phia. *Long.* 75. 34. W. Greenwich. [illegible] 39. 45. N.

Wilmington, a town of the United States [illegible] America, in North Carolina: seventy-[illegible] miles SSW. Newbern. *Long.* 78. 5. [illegible] Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 11. N.

Wilmington, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, [illegible] the coast of Georgia, at the south side [illegible] mouth of the Savanna. *Long.* 81. 6. [illegible] Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. N.

Wilna, a city and capital of the duchy of [illegible]ania, on the Wilia, founded in the [illegible] 1305. This city lies in a mountainous [illegible], on several little eminences. It is [illegible]ge, and has two considerable suburbs [illegible] *Antokolla* and *Rudaisska*. In the old [illegible] royal palace, is the arsenal, and the [illegible] where the court of justice is held; and [illegible] against it is the magnificent church be[illegible]g to the castle, which was built in the [illegible] 1386. The treasury belonging to this [illegible] is very rich; and it is also remark[illegible] for the elegant marble chapel of St. [illegible]ir, whose silver shrine is said to weigh [illegible] quintals. There are upwards of forty [illegible]es in this city, and among these are [illegible] Lutheran and one Calvinist church, a [illegible] synagogue, a Tartarian church, and [illegible]eck church; but all the rest are Popish [illegible]ches. Not to mention the devastation [illegible] Wilna formerly suffered from the [illegible]ns, in the years 1610, and 1655, and [illegible] fire in the year 1737, it was destroy[illegible] dreadful conflagration in the year 1748, [illegible] thirteen churches, the Jewish syna[illegible], twenty-five palaces, four hundred [illegible]xty-nine stone edifices, consisting of [illegible]te houses, hospitals, inns, baths, con[illegible], and mills, with one hundred and forty-six tradesmens' shops and dispensaries, besides a great number of granaries, and warehouses, were consumed to ashes. In the year 1749, another fire happened by lightening, which consumed six churches, the council-house, eight palaces, and two hundred and seventy-seven other stone buildings. The chapel of St. Casimir was also burned, and the loss sustained by the destruction of this edifice only, amounted to a vast sum. The churches have been since rebuilt at a very great expence, and some of them in a more elegant manner than before; but the city has not recovered its former grandeur. Wilna is the see of a bishop, founded in the year 1387. The university was founded in the year 1570. It gives name to a palatinate. In the year 1794, it was taken by the Russians, and with its territory annexed to that empire: 168 miles E. Konigsberg, and 216 NE. Warsaw.

Wilre, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Limburg: four miles E. Fauquemont.

Wils, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the borders of Swabia: five miles NNW. Reutten.

Wilscou, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which empties itself into a large lake, which communicates with the Rega: four miles S. Treptow, in the New Mark of Brandenburg.

Wilsdruf or *Wilsdorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meissen, nine miles W. Dresden, and nine S. Meissen. *Long.* 31. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

Wilselmaur, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 3 miles W. Brugg.

Wilsnach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Prignitz. This town was anciently famous, there being no less than three hosts worshiped at this place, which hosts, they say, in the year 1383, remained untouched in the church when it was burned down, and upon each of them was seen a drop of blood. To these hosts, numerous pilgrimages were made from the remotest countries; by which means this place rose from a village to a small town. At length the hosts were burned in the year 1552, by the Lutheran preacher, Joachim Ellefeldt: eight miles S. Perleberg, and 56 WNW. Berlin.

Wilson, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: fifteen miles SW. Queenborough.

Wilster, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, on the river of the same name: eight miles N. Gluckstadt, and 34 NW. Hamburg.

Wilsum, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Bentheim: eleven miles WNW. Nienhus.

Wilten, a town of Germany, in the Tyrolese, on the Inn, one league above Inspruck.

Wilton,

Wilton, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, on the Willy, formerly the chief town of the county: it was anciently called *Ellandune*. At this place, Egbert, king of the Weſt Saxons, fought a ſucceſsful battle, in the year 821, againſt Beorwvulf, the Mercian, but with ſo much ſlaughter on both ſides, that the river ran with the blood of the ſlain. Here likewiſe, in the year 872, Alfred fought the Danes, and was at firſt victorious, but ſoon after, by the uncertain fortune of war, worſted, and obliged to retreat. In the Saxon times, it was very populous, and king Edgar, according to the Chronicles, embelliſhed it with a nunnery, over which he appointed his daughter, Edith, abbeſs. But it appears to have been of older date, from the ancient charter of Edgar, in the year 974, in which we find this paſſage, "the houſe founded by my great grandfather, king Edward, in a famous place, well known among the inhabitants by the name of Wilton." Its monaſtery owed its origin to Wenxſtan, or Wulſtan, the famous earl or duke of Wiltſhire, who, about the year 773, repaired an old church of St. Mary here, for a college or chantry of ſecular prieſts. After his death, in the year 800, his relict, Alburga, ſiſter to king Egbert, changed it to a nunnery, which foundation is ſometimes aſcribed to her brother. Wilton, though much reduced, is ſtill the county town, a corporation, and borough; ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. Leland ſays, it had once twelve or more pariſh churches, which the learned continuator of Camden thinks is mere popular tradition. Wilton is one of the principal objects in a hiſtory of the arts and belles-lettres. The earl of Pembroke's magnificent houſe here was begun on the ſite of the nunnery, in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, after his advancement to that title by Edward VI, 1551. He dying in the year 1569, his ſon, Henry, finiſhed it, and died in the year 1630. Holbein and Inigo Jones planned the buildings. Here Sir Philip Sidney wrote his Arcadia, for his ſiſter, third wife of earl Henry. Vandyke drew many of the race. Thomas, the ſeventh earl, completed the collection of pictures, and aſſembled the throng of ſtatues; and a late earl, Henry, has ſhown, by a bridge deſigned by himſelf, that had Jones never lived, Wilton might have been a villa worthy of ancient Rome. The celebrated collection of antiques in this villa contains the whole collection of the cardinals Richlieu and Mazarine, and the greateſt part of the earl of Arundel's: three miles W. Saliſbury, and 85 WSW. London.

Wiltown, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: 21 miles WSW. Dorcheſter.

Wilperg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles W. Freyſtadt.

Wiltſhire, a county of England, bounded on the north by Glouceſterſhire, on the eaſt by Berkſhire and Hampſhire, on the ſouth by Hampſhire and Dorſetſhire, and on the weſt by Somerſetſhire and Glouceſterſhire, about 54 miles in length, and 34 in its greateſt breadth. It is divided into twenty-four hundreds, which contain one city (Saliſbury), twenty-four towns, and 304 pariſhes. There is a very ſtriking difference in the external appearance in the ſouth-eaſt and north-weſt ſides of this county, the former being compoſed of a broken maſs of chalk hills, which enter the county from Berkſhire, Hampſhire, and Dorſetſhire, and terminate in an irregular line of bold breaks and diſtinct maſſes, running from the north-eaſt to the ſouth-weſt ſide of the county; and the latter being chiefly compoſed of a rich tract of vale land, ſtretching north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt through the county, under the ſkirts of thoſe hills, but riſing gradually northward till it joins the high lands of Glouceſterſhire. In ſpeaking of this county, it is uſual to ſeparate it into two diſtricts, viz. "South Wiltſhire," and "North Wiltſhire." The line of the diviſion is generally made, by ſuppoſing an eaſt and weſt line paſſing through the county at or near Devizes, thereby leaving Marlborough Downs, in North Wiltſhire, but a gentleman of great knowledge and abilities, who tranſmitted the general view to the Board of Agriculture, from which this account is principally taken, thinks it will make a more natural diviſion to take an irregular line round the foot of the chalk hills, from their entrance into the north part of the county, from Berkſhire, to their ſouth-weſt termination at Maiden Bradley; thus comprehending the whole of Weſtbury Downs, with their interſecting vallies and ſurrounding edges, under the name of South Wiltſhire, or, perhaps, more properly South-East Wiltſhire, and calling the other part of the county North Wiltſhire, or more properly North-Weſt Wiltſhire: and as both the natural appearance, as well as the agricultural application of the two parts of the county, well warrant this diviſion into South-East and North-Weſt Wiltſhire, the former comprehending the chalk hills, uſually called *Wiltſhire Downs*, whoſe general application is to corn-husbandry and ſheep-walks; and the latter being remarkable for its rich paſture-land on the banks of the Lower Avon and the Thames, ſo famous for the feeding of cattle, and ſtill more for the production of one of the moſt excellent kinds of cheeſe this iſland can boaſt. The diſtrict uſually called *South Wiltſhire*, or more properly *South-East Wiltſhire*, is

prehending that part of the county called *Wiltſhire Downs*, is divided into two principal ſubdiviſions, called *Salisbury Plain*, and *Marlborough Downs*, and contains in all about 780 ſquare miles, or nearly 500,000 acres. The diſtant appearance of the whole is that of a large elevated plain, but the ſurface is broken into numberleſs inequalities, intерſected by ſeveral deep vallies, formed by brooks or rivulets, chiefly riſing within the diſtrict, and on which the villages, with very few exceptions, are ſituated. The ſoil of the diſtrict, though various, is in a certain degree uniform. The hills are chalk, with the uſual accompaniment of flint. The ſoil on the ſides of the hills from which the flints have been waſhed, is uſually a chalky loam, or rather a diſſolved chalk (provincially called white-land) the flatter parts are generally a flinty loam, and the centre of the vallies, next the rivulets, is uſually a bed of broken flints, covered with black earth waſhed from the hills above; in ſome of theſe, there are veins of pear, formed by the black earth, without any mixture of flints: and it neceſſarily follows, that thoſe parts near the ſource of the rivulets where the hills are the ſteepeſt, abound moſtly with the white-land ſoil, and thoſe near the junction of the rivulets, where the country is of courſe flatteſt, abound moſtly with the flinty loam. The ſides of the hills which have been the moſt waſhed, are the thineſt and weakeſt ſoil, and the level tops, which have been very little waſhed, or not waſhed at all, frequently the deepeſt and richeſt: but there are ſome very ſingular ſoil veins, running through a large portion of this diſtrict, and there are ſome inſtances of ſtrong clays and clayey loams on the hills. The climate of Wiltſhire Downs is well known for its coldneſs and keenneſs, to be almoſt proverbial. The ſoil of the north-weſt diſtrict, though not ſo uniform as that in Wilts, may, nevertheleſs, be reduced to a few leading features: the under-ſoil in a large proportion of it, viz. in a direction from Cirencester to Bradford, is a looſe irregular maſs of that kind of flat broken ſtones, called in Wiltſhire, corn-grate, the ſtones of which, in ſome places, thin enough for ſlates to cover houſes; in others, lying in large beds, fit for pavement, and in ſome, having the ſhape and qualities of free-ſtone; but, in general, lying in thoſe looſe, flat, broken pieces, ſo well adapted to the building the dry fence-walls in common uſe in Gloucesterſhire hills, and in many parts of this diſtrict, and lying uſually in horizontal beds, mixed with earth. The top ſoil of the rock, or rather maſs of ſtones, is chiefly a kind of reddiſh, calcareous loam, mixed with irregular, flat, broken ſtones, uſually called "ſtone brafh." The goodneſs of this ſoil varies very much, according to its comparative depth to the rock, and according to the abſence or preſence of an intervening vein of old, blue clay. This clay is of a marley appearance; but, in general, not ſufficiently calcareous to be valuable as manure, and its preſence is obvious to every traveller, by its natural and ſpontaneous production of oak trees; while its total abſence, or, at leaſt, its lying very deep, is as ſtrongly denoted by the ſpontaneous and plentiful production of beautiful elms. The north-weſt verge of the county may be truly called the Cotſwold part of Wiltſhire. Its external appearance, and internal component parts, are nearly the ſame with the Cotſwold hills of Gloucesterſhire, except where the vein of clay lies ſo near the ſurface, as to make it colder. This part is, on accounts of the thineſs and looſeneſs of its ſoil, uſually, and, in many inſtances neceſſarily, kept in an arable ſtate; while the adjoining land, viz. about Chippenham, and from thence ſouthward, through Melkſham and Trowbridge, which happens to have a great depth of ſoil, and has a pure warm rock, without the intervening vein of cold clay, is capable of grazing the largeſt oxen, and is, perhaps, one of the moſt fertile parts of the county, unleſs, poſſibly, the vein of gravel, next deſcribed, may be excepted. There is a vein of gravel, of a moſt excellent ſmall pebbly, ſhelly kind, and, in general, covered with a good depth of rich loam. There are two veins of ſand in this diſtrict. They are, in general, red, and of a ſharp, looſe, gravelly texture, and, of courſe, not ſo fertile as the tough, cloſe ſands of South Wiltſhire. The greateſt part of the reſidue of the ſoil of this diſtrict lies on a hard, cloſe rock, of a rough, irregular, ruſtic kind, of baſtard limeſtone, of very little uſe but for the roads. The ſoil over this kind of ſtone is various, but generally cold, owing to its retentive nature, and to the frequent intervention of a vein of clay. The climate of this diſtrict is various, and though, in general, milder than that of the high lands in the ſouth-eaſt diſtrict, is, nevertheleſs, cold, and, in general, unfavourable to the purpoſes of early ſpring vegetation, owing to the cold retentive nature of the under ſoil of great part of this diſtrict. The county of Wilts was once a well-wooded county, and till within the memory of man, wood made the principal part of the fuel in the farm-houſes and country villages. The general introduction of pit-coal has very much leſſened the conſumption of wood for fuel. And this has in ſome degree leſſened the attention to its preſervation. The ſorts of timber moſt natural to the county, are oak, aſh, and elm. The manufactures of the county are conſiderable, but the woollen is by far the moſt general; few towns are without a manufacture. The towns are Bedwin, Caln, Chippenham, Cricklade, Devizes, Downton,

Heyteſbury, Hindon, Ludgerſhal, Malmeſbury, Marlborough, Weſtbury, Wilton, Wotton-Baſſet, Auburn, Ambreſbury, Bradford, Corſham, Highworth, Melkſham, Mere, Swindon, Trowbridge, and Warminſter; of theſe the fourteen firſt are boroughs, and ſend each two members to the Britiſh parliament, as do likewiſe the county, the city of Saliſbury, and the deſerted borough of Old Sarum; thirty-four in the whole.

Wilz, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg: two leagues NW. Dicrich.

Wilzburg, a fort of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: twenty-three miles SE. Anſpach.

Wimes, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Omer: three leagues SSW. St. Omer.

Wimmerby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 62 miles N. Calmar.

Wimmis, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, on the Sibuen: eighteen miles S. Bern.

Wimpfen, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Neckar, near which it is joined by the Jaxt. This place conſiſts properly of two towns, the moſt conſiderable of which is called *Wimpffen-auf-dem-berg* or *Wimpffen on the Hill*, and the other *Wimpffen-in-thal* or *Wimpffen in the Vale*. In the former of theſe is a Lutheran pariſh church, and a grammar-ſchool, as alſo, a Roman Catholic hoſpital; but in the latter is a Roman Catholic abby, with a convent of monks. The magiſtracy here are wholly Lutherans. The Huns are ſaid to have ravaged this town; but an inſtrument of donation by king Henry VII, bearing date in the year 1228, ſhows it to have entirely recovered that calamity. On the failure of the dukes of Swabia, it gradually procured its freedom, and the emperors Charles IV and Wenceſlaus promiſed to maintain it in its immediate dependency on the empire. Its aſſeſſment to the matricula of the empire is twenty-two florins. To the chamber at Wetzlar its quota is fifty-one rixdollars ſeventy-five kruitzers and a half. In the years 1539, and 1540, an Imperial chamber was held here; and 1626 a ſharp action happened here, betwixt count Tilly, and the marggrave of Baden Durlach. In the years 1645 and 1688, it was taken by the French: eight miles N. Heilbronn, and twenty-eight ESE. Manheim. *Long.* 26. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 11. N.

Winander Mare, or *Winder Mere*, a lake of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, in which is an iſland, with a village. This is one of the largeſt lakes in England, being fifteen miles long, and near one broad, and from 90 to 200 feet deep, well furniſhed with fiſh of ſeveral ſorts, but eſpecially char. 17 miles SSE. Keſwick, and 270 NNW. London.

Winborn Minſter, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, ſituated on the river Stour, which takes its name from an ancient monaſtery, in which the Saxon king Etheldred was buried. The church is built in the form of a cathedral, and was formerly collegiate; it has a weekly market on Friday: ſeven miles N. Poll, and 102 SW. London.

Wincaunton, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. In this town was ſhed the firſt blood in the revolution of 1688, when the prince of Orange, paſſing through it in his way from Torbay, attacked a party of the king's dragoons, and put ſeveral to the ſword: thirty miles S. Bath, and 108 W. London.

Winchcombe, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, with a weekly market on Saturday. It was anciently a county or ſheriffdom by itſelf, till the grant of it, in the reign of king Etheldred, laid it to Glouceſter; and was a borough in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor. It had an abbey whoſe abbot was mitred, and ſat in parliament. The inhabitants planted tobacco here to very good account, till they were reſtrained in the 12th of Charles II, after which the town decayed: ſixteen miles NE. Glouceſter, and ninety-three W. London.

Winchelſea, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, and one of the Cinque Ports, ſaid to have been built in the reign of Edward I, about two miles from the place where a more ancient town of the ſame name had been ſwallowed up by the ſea. The new town was endowed with the ſame privileges as the old, namely thoſe of the Cinque Ports to which it belongs, as one of the ancient towns; but the ſea, which had before ſwallowed up the old town, left the new before it was finiſhed. It ſtill ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, though the electors are but few; the market and trade loſt, and little more than the ſhadow of a regular and handſome town remains. The ſtreets ſtand all at right-angles and are divided into thirty-two quarters, as they are called. The ſtone-work of three gates is yet ſtanding, and a number of arched vaults, formerly uſed for warehouſes, lately for a cambric manufacture, which did not ſucceed. The chancel of St. Thomas's church is now the only pariſh church in the town. On the level relinquiſhed by the ſea which is kept out by expenſive works, two miles north-weſt of the town, and half a mile weſt of the ſea, appears a caſtle, called *Camber*, built by Henry VIII, in the year 1539.

1539, or 1540, at the expence of 23,000l. It is circular, and faced with ſquare ſtones, on a plan of others built in the ſame reign, with one large round tower, ſerving as a keep, ſurrounded by an aſſemblage of ſmaller, of the ſame figure, connected by ſhort curtains: eight miles NE. Haſtings, and fifty-ſeven SW. London.

Winchelſea Iſland, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean: ten leagues SE. from Sir Charles Hardy's Iſland.

Winchendon, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: forty-eight miles NW. Boſton.

Winchester, a city of England, in the county of Hants, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river Alre, called, by Ptolemy and Antoninus, *Venta Belgarum*, and by the Britons, *Caer Gwent*. It was very conſiderable in the time of the Romans, and it is aſſerted that Conſtans the monk lived here, who was firſt appointed Cæſar, and afterwards emperor, by his father Conſtantine. Under the Saxon heptarchy, this city, though ravaged more than once, recovered itſelf, became the reſidence of the Saxon kings; and was erected into a biſhopric, in the year 660, the ſee being removed from Dorcheſter. During the Norman times, it enriched, and became the depoſitory of the archives, or public records. It ſuffered conſiderably in the wars between Stephen and the empreſs Matilda, the latter being beſieged in it by the former, and, to eſcape being taken, was carried out in a coffin. The caſtle is by tradition, aſcribed to king Arthur. In this caſtle William II, ſurnamed Rufus, was crowned. In the civil wars of the laſt century, it was taken from Charles I, by Sir William Waller, and was afterwards demoliſhed, except the old hall, a magnificent building, in which the aſſizes are held. In it alſo hangs Arthur's round table. Near the ſite of this caſtle (whoſe keep, with foundations of flint walls, ſtill remains) Charles II, in the year 1683, laid the foundation of a palace, of which only the ſhell was finiſhed. A cupola was deſigned, thirty feet above the roof, which would have been ſeen at ſea, and a ſtreet was to have led from the front to the cathedral. The length of the whole is 600 feet: a park of ten miles circumference was intended. The beſt materials have ſince been diſpoſed of, and the whole was converted into a priſon ſome years ſince. The cathedral is ſaid to have been founded on an ancient monaſtery; the preſent edifice was begun in the 11th century, by Biſhop Walkelin, who built the tower, choir, tranſepts, and probably the weſt end. Biſhop Edington undertook to repair the nave, but biſhop Wickham entirely rebuilt it, in the year 1394. The choir under the tower was finiſhed in the reign of Charles I; the altar-ſcreen is ſaid to be the nobleſt in England: the ſide walls, roof of the preſbytery, and its aiſles, were built by biſhop Fox, in the year 1525; the ſcreen at the entrance of the choir, was the work of Inigo Jones. Beſides thirteen Saxon kings, whoſe bones are as much diſperſed as their monuments, having been rumbled out of the cheſts, in which biſhop Fox lodged many of them, and reſtored without diſtinction after the reſtoration; here were buried the kings Lucius, Canute, Hardicanute, and William Rufus; queen Emma, and Richard, third ſon of the Conqueror. The tomb of Rufus in the choir was opened in the civil war, and a gold ring, ſet with rubies, found on his thumb, ſaid to be worth 500l.; his bones were put into one of biſhop Fox's cheſts. All that remains of the monaſtic buildings is the prior's hall, now made into different apartments for the deanery, and a piece of a prebendal-houſe. A noble college was founded here by William of Wickham, biſhop of the city, who laid the firſt ſtone, in the year 1387, and finiſhed it in the year 1393, with endowments for a warden, ſeventy ſcholars, ten fellows, &c. with exhibitions to New College Oxford, which was founded and endowed by the ſame benefactor. Through the intereſt of this biſhop, the ſtaple for wool was, by Edward III, fixed at Wincheſter, though afterwards removed to Calais; he procured ſeveral privileges for his ſee, particularly that the biſhops ſhould always be prelates of the Order of the Garter, and chancellors of the archbiſhops of Canterbury. The city of Wincheſter is about a mile and a half in circumference within the walls. It is governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, aldermen, recorder, &c. has two markets weekly, Wedneſday and Saturday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. About three quarters of a mile ſouth from the town, ſtands an hoſpital, called *St. Croſs*, founded in the year 1136, by biſhop Blois, for a maſter and penſioners; the income is ſaid to be very great: ſixty-one miles ESE. Bath, and ſixty-three SW. London.

Winchester, a town of the United States of America, in New Hampſhire: thirteen miles SE. Cheſterfield.

Winchester, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: twenty-two miles NW. Hartford.

Winchester, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: fifty-ſix miles WNW. Waſhington. *Long.* 78. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 15. N.

Wind, a river of the United States of America, in Connecticut, which runs into the Connecticut at Windſor.

Windall, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont: twenty-two miles SSW. Windſor.

Windaw, a ſeaport town of the duchy of Courland, near the mouth of the Weta, on the Baltic: eight miles NNW. Piltyn.

Windeck, a town of Flanders: three leagues SSE. Ghent.

Windeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 21 miles E. Bonn.

Windecken, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenburg: four miles N. Hanau, and nine ENE. Francfort on the Maine.

Windham, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut, on the Thames: 63 miles SW. Boſton, and 100 NE. New York.

Windham, or *Wymondham*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Friday. The chief trade of the place is making wooden-ware: nine miles WSW. Norwich, and 103 N. London.

Windham, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont.

Windiſch Feiſtritz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Pluſcka: 40 miles S. Graz, and 110 SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

Windiſch Gratz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, eighteen miles NNW. Cilley, and 112 SSW. Vienna.

Windiſch Landsberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 12 miles E. Cilley, and 12 S. Windiſch Feiſtritz.

Windiſch Matray, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: 54 miles SSW. Salzburg, and 40 ENE. Inſpruck. *Long.* 30. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 59. N.

Windiſh, a village of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, in which are found the ruins of the ancient city of *Vindoniſſa*, which the Romans made a place of arms to ſtop the eruption of the Germans, and is ſaid to have been the ſee of a biſhop. It was deſtroyed in the 7th century: 3 miles W. Baden.

Windiſhgarten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 16 miles SW. Bavarian Waldthoven, and 20 S. Steyr.

Winds, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 85 miles N. Colmar.

Winderſ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Paſſau: 10 miles W. Paſſau, and 2 E. Vilzhofen.

Windruſh, a river of England, in the county of Oxford, which runs into the Thames, five miles SSE. Witney.

Windsbach, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: 10 miles SE. Anſpach, and 20 SW. Nuremberg.

Windſheim, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. The inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans. Its aſſeſſment to the Roman month is twenty-nine florins, and tax to each chamber term, thirty-ſix rixdollars eight kruitzers: 28 miles SW. Wirtzburg, and 36 SSW. Bamberg. *Long.* 11. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 25. N.

Windſor, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont.

Windſor, a town of England, in the county of Berks, ſituated on the right bank of the Thames, which ſeparates it from Buckinghamſhire. Windſor is built on the ſide of a hill, and conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets. The caſtle is ſaid to have been built before the Conqueſt. This caſtle the Conqueror rebuilt, and Henry I repaired. In the treaty of peace between Henry II and Stephen it is called *Mota de Windſor*; and when Richard I went to the Holy Land, he left the government to the biſhops of Ely and Durham, the former taking up his reſidence in the Tower of London, the latter choſe this place, as the next ſtrongeſt hold in the kingdom. Eleanor, queen of Edward I took great delight in it, and was here delivered of four of her children. Her grandſon Edward III, his ſon William, and Henry VI, were alſo born here. It owes moſt of its preſent magnificence to the attachment of Edward III to the place of his birth. He built the royal palace, with the chapel, and St. George's-hall, the latter on the eaſt and ſouth ſide of the inner court, the tower on the keep, the chapel of St. George, and the apartments for the dean and canons, with all the walls, towers, and gates, as they now ſtand. St. George's Chapel was rebuilt by Edward IV and Henry VII added the ſtately fabric adjoining to the king's lodgings. The priory houſes were erected in form of a ſemicircle by Henry VIII, who alſo built the great gate to the outer court; as did Edward VI and Mary a curious fountain for ſupplying the whole caſtle with water from Blackmore Park, near Wingfield. Elizabeth made a terrace. Charles II gave the armory, beſides repairing and furniſhing the whole caſtle; and James II and William III further adorned the apartment with paintings. In ſome late repairs, the ditch has been filled up. The caſtle covers ſomewhat more than twelve acres, and is divided into two wards, called the outer and inner ward, or the tower. In the middle of the latter is an equeſtrian ſtatue of Charles II. St. George's hall, where the inſtallation dinners are held, is painted with the triumphs of Edward III and the Black Prince, by Verrio. As to the origin of the Order of the Garter, Polydore Vergil is the firſt that derived it from a lady's garter, which all ſucceeding hiſtorians have made common. Salisbury. The truth ſeems to be, that Edward III, having inſtituted a round table in imitation of king Arthur, and aſſembled

foreigners

reigners to a ſolemn juſt, and tournament, held here, in the year 1344, finding the king of France had copied his example. and that ſuch inſtitution was too general, and having given his own garter for a ſignal at the battle of Creſſy, ordained it afterwards the badge or ſymbol of a particular order. In reference to this, the motto ſeems to retort ſhame and defiance on him who ſhould dare to think ill of the enterpriſe which he had undertaken in ſupport of his claim to the crown of France. It was the age of mottos, and Aſhmole gives one or two more on this very prince's clothes. With this order have been honoured nine emperors of Germany, five kings of Denmark, three of Sweden, one of Portugal, two of Naples, one of Aragon, and five of France (thirty ſovereigns); ten electors of the empire, thirteen other ſovereign princes, ſix princes of Orange, ſixty many peers of France, Spain, &c. The firſt Scotchman admitted into the order was James earl of Douglas, by Edward IV; and the firſt Scotch king, James V, by Henry VIII. The officers belonging to the order are the prelate, biſhop of Wincheſter, the chancellor, biſhop of Saliſbury, the register, dean of Windſor, garter king at arms, and the black rod. At a meeting of the order, to fill up the vacant ſtalls, the chancellor collects the votes; for though the ſovereign properly elects, the knights have a liberty of nomination, except the perſon be a foreigner. Each knight may nominate nine perſons, out of whom the ſovereign chooſes one. Garter is then ſent out of the chapter to announce it to the perſon elected, and conduct him to the preſence of the ſovereign, either in perſon, or by deputy, inveſts him with the enſigns of the order of the garter, which are buckled round his left leg, and the George hung round his neck by a ſky coloured ribband. The habit and other ornaments are not put on till he is inſtalled in the chapel at Windſor. St. George's Chapel is a moſt beautiful Gothic building, and has within a few years undergone a complete repair; a beautiful painted window, by Mr. Picket, after a deſign of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, has been lately put up by his majeſty's direction. On each ſide are the ſtalls of the ſovereign and knights of the garter, with the arms over each ſtall. A new altar-piece, painted by Weſt, was put up in the year 1788. Windſor has been the principal country reſidence of our preſent king and royal family, in a palace purchaſed in the year 1779, of the duke of St. Alban's: it is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The market is on Saturday. Adjoining to the town are two royal parks, one, called the Little Park, about three miles in circumference; the other, called the Great Park, is ſaid to be twenty: both are well ſtocked with deer, and ſome part of the latter has been turned into a corn farm. Windſor is ſometimes called *New*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Old Windſor*, a village about a mile from it: 38 miles ESE. Oxford, and 22 W. London.

Windſor, a town of Nova Scotia: 25 miles NW. Halifax.

Windſor, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont: 92 miles NW. Boſton. *Long* 72. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 33. N.

Windſor, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut, on the weſt ſide of the Connecticut River: 3 miles N. Harford.

Windſor (Eaſt), a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut, on the eaſt ſide of the Connecticut, oppoſite Windſor.

Windſor (New), a town of the United States of America, in New York: 47 miles N. New York.

Windſor Foreſt, an extenſive tract of country, not leſs than 50 miles in circumference, with a large range of heath-land for deer. It includes ſeveral villages, and one town, Wokingham, where a court is held every 40 days in ſummer, to take cogniſance of all miſdemeanors and offences againſt the laws of the Foreſt.

Windtberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 4 miles SSE. Meldorp.

Windthaag, or *Windthag*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles E. Bavarian Waidthoven.

Windward Paſſage, a name given to a courſe from the ſouth-eaſt angle of the iſland of Jamaica, in the Weſt Indies, and extending from 160 leagues to the north ſide of Crooked Iſland, in the Bahamas. Ships have often ſailed through this channel, from the north part of it to the iſland of Cuba, or the Gulf of Mexico, notwithſtanding the common opinion, on account of the current which is againſt it, that they keep the Bahama ſhore on board, and that they meet the wind in ſummer for the moſt part of the channel eaſterly, which, with a counter current on ſhore, puſhes them eaſily through it.

Windward Point, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. *Long.* 62. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 23. N.

Winebago, a lake of North America. *Long.* 87. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

Winebagoes Caſtle, a ſettlement of North America, near Winebago Lake.

Winerſta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: eighteen miles NW. Linkoping.

Wing, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 40 miles E. Gothenberg.

Winger, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: two miles S. Kongſwinger.

Winingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the north ſide of the Moſelle: 5 miles W. Coblentz, and 7 S. Andernach.

Winkel.

Winkel, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: fourteen miles W. Mentz.

Winnenburg, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which gives name to a lordſhip within the archbiſhopric of Treves: one mile NW. Cocheim.

Winnenden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg. In the year 1693, this town was laid in aſhes by the French: twelve miles ENE. Stuttgart, and ſeven SE. Marpach. *Long.* 27. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 49. N.

Winnicza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. In the year 1650, the Coſacs were completely routed near this town: 32 miles NNW. Braclaw.

Winninge, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Lune, ſix miles NE. Lancaſter.

Winningen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Halberſtadt: four miles N. Aſcherſleben.

Winnipeg, a lake of North America, 240 miles in length, and from fifty to one hundred in breadth, though in ſome places hardly five. *Long.* 97. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 10. N.

Winnipeg (Little), a lake of North America, eighty miles long, and fifteen wide. *Long.* 100. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 10. N.

Winnipiſſiokee, a lake of the United States of America, in New Hampſhire, 80 miles N. Boſton.

Winnsbrough, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: 30 miles N. Columbia. *Long.* 81. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 28. N.

Winſchate, or *Winſchotten*, a town of Groningen, near which the Spaniards were defeated by Louis, brother to the prince of Orange, on the 24th of May, 1568. The Spaniards loſt 2500 men, all their baggage, and ſix pieces of cannon. This was the firſt battle fought on account of the revolution, and gave the prince a happy preſage of ſucceſs: nineteen miles E. Groningen, and twenty-five N. Covurden.

Winſder, a river of England, in the county of Norfolk, which runs into the Yare, 12 miles WNW. Norwich.

Winſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, on the Aller: 6 miles below Zell.

Winſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, on an iſland formed by the Luhe: 12 miles SE. Hamburg, and 22 NW. Luneburg.

Winſlow, a town of England, in the county of Berks, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 7 miles SE. Buckingham, and 50 NW. London.

Winſter, a town of England, in the county of Derby, ſituated among rich lead-[illegible] 26 miles N. Derby, and 152 N. Lon[illegible]

Winſter, a river of England, in the [illegible] of Lancaſter, which runs into the Ken, [illegible] mouth.

Wintenau, a town of Germany, in [illegible] duchy of Stiria: two miles S. Marburg.

Winterberg, a town of Germany, in [illegible] circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy Weſtphalia: 37 miles S. Paderborn, and [illegible] E. Cologn. *Long.* 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* [illegible] 4. N.

Winterberg, or *Winberg*, a town of Bo[illegible]mia, in the circle of Prachatitz: ten m[illegible] W. Prachatitz, and twenty-ſix NW. Cru[illegible]

Winterburg, a town, with a caſtle, of Ge[illegible]many, in the circle of the Upper Rh[illegible] and county of Sponheim: ten miles WNW. Creutznach, and forty N. Deux Ponts.

Winteringham, a town of England, in [illegible] county of Lincoln, near the Humber: th[illegible] three miles N. Lincoln, and 166 N. Lo[illegible]

Winterthur, a town of Swiſſerland, in [illegible] canton of Zurich. This was formerly an [illegible]rial town. In the year 1467, it was mort[illegible] to the canton of Zurich, and by ſubſeq[illegible] treaties entirely ceded, ſince which Wi[illegible] thur has acknowleged Zurich for its ſo[illegible] reign. It is governed, however, by a m[illegible] ſtracy and policy of its own. In all c[illegible] reſpecting the burghers, appeals may be [illegible] ried from the town-court to the court [illegible] magiſtracy, and no farther; but if either [illegible] the parties be a foreigner, an appeal [illegible] from the council to Zurich. A bailiff f[illegible] this latter place likewiſe reſides here, [illegible] without any authority over the town, exc[illegible] ing that of aſſiſting at the ceremony o[illegible] annual homage paid to Zurich by the bur[illegible] ers on St. Alban's day. In caſe of a w[illegible] Winterthur furniſhes Zurich with 2[illegible] either burghers or dependents, but t[illegible] under its own colours. The earthen-[illegible] made here, particularly the white, ty[illegible] with its painted ſtoves, are in great re[illegible] for their beauty and durableneſs: 14 [illegible] NE. Zurich, and 21 NW. Conſtance.

Winterton, a town of England, in the co[illegible]ty of Norfolk, near the coaſt; the mar[illegible] diſcontinued: ſeven miles N. Yarmouth.

Winterton Neſs, a cape on the eaſt co[illegible] the county of Norfolk, on which is a [illegible] houſe: ten miles N. Yarmouth.

Wintbag, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] duchy of Auſtria: 6 miles NE. Frey[illegible]

Winton, a county of United Ameri[illegible] the ſtate of South Carolina.

Wintzenberg, a town of Sileſia, in the p[illegible] cipality of Neiſſe: five miles SE. Gret[illegible]

Wintzenheim, a town of France, in [illegible] department of the Upper Rhine: 1 le[illegible] W. Colmar, and 2¼ N. Ruffach.

Wintzig, a town of Sileſia, in the pr[illegible]

...y of Wohlau: nine miles ENE. Stei-... and 8 N. Wohlau.

...rweiler, a town of Germany, in the ...rcle of the Upper Rhine, and county of ...enſtein: 24 miles NE. Deux Ponts, and ...SE. Lautereck.

...gab, a county of United America, in ...e ſtate of South Carolina.

...rzer, a town of Germany, in Lower ...ria, on the Danube: nine miles SSE. ...ndorf, and two E. Oſterhofen.

...grodek, a town of Poland, in the pala...ate of Volhynia: 14 miles ESE. Kre...ck.

...pach, a town of Germany, in the duchy ...Carniola: five miles S. Hydria.

...pe, a town of Pruſſia, in the province ...mland: 28 miles NE. Konigſberg.

...pe, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into ...e Curiſh Haffe, 10 miles ENE. Labiau.

...ppelſpach, a town of Germany, in the ...y of Stiria: 17 miles SW. Voitsberg.

...pper, a river of Germany, in the circle ...Weſtphalia, which runs into the county ...Mark, about ſixmiles SSW. Lunſchede, ...ſe by Wipperfurt, Elberfeld, Solengen, ...nd runs into the Rhine, between Cologn ...Zons.

...pper, a river of Germany, in the circle ...the Lower Rhine, which riſes two miles ...Dingelſtadt, and runs into the Unſtrutt, ...miles NE. from Kindelbrucken.

...pperfurt, a town of Germany, in the ... of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 27 ...s SE. Duſſeldorf. *Long.* 24. 51. E. ... *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

...ngen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the ...of Friburg: 12 miles SSW. Friburg.

...ra, a town of Germany, in the circle ...per Saxony, and county of Mansfield, ...Wipper: 10 miles WNW. Eizleben, ...10 E. Nordhauſen. *Long.* 28. 53. E. ... *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

...ſen, a town of Germany, in the circle ...per Saxony, and Old Mark of Branden... on the left ſide of the Elbe: 12 miles ...ndal, and 13 S. Perleberg.

...rral, or *Wireball*, a ſtrip of land in the ...y of Cheſter, extending from the city ...heſter to the ſea, between the rivers Dee ...Merſey.

...re, one of the ſmaller Orkney Iſlands, ...rated from Rowſa by a ſtrait, called *Wire ...*, about ½ of a mile in breadth.

...re, ſee *Wyre*.

...redy, a town of Sweden, in the province ...maland: 16 miles NE. Jonkioping.

...reſta, a town of Sweden, in the province ...maland: twenty-five miles SW. Wexio.

...rkowenes, a town of Poland, in the pa...te of Kiov: 44 miles WNW. Bialacer...

...rkſworth, a town of England, in the ...y of Derby, ſituated in the midſt of mountains, abounding in lead-ore, with furnaces for melting it. Here is a ſtrong medicinal water, and moſt of the ſtreams or ſprings in theſe parts paſs through, and are tainted by lead-mines. It is a large market-town, with a handſome church, a free-ſchool, and alms-houſe. Here the Barmoot court is held by a maſter and twenty-four jurors, who determine diſputes relative to the mines. There is evidence that the Wirkſworth mines were wrought early in the eighth century by the Saxons, when Eadburga, daughter of Adulf, king of the Eaſt Angles, and abbeſs of Repton, in this county, ſent St. Guthlac a leaden coffin and ſhroud, in which he was buried; and, in 835, Kenwara, another abbeſs, gave lead here to the amount of 300 ſhillings to Chriſt-church at Canterbury. The king claims the thirteenth penny on the mines round Wirkſworth, for which the owners compound at 1000l. per annum, and the tythe is ſaid to have produced as much formerly; the market is on Tueſday: 13 miles N. Derby, and 106 N. London.

Wirſrum, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 46 miles NNW. Calmar.

Wirſtbergbotzen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildersheim: eight miles S. Hildersheim.

Wiſbaden, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck Uſingen. This town was known to the Romans, and the *Heidniſche Maur*, or *Heathen Wall*, which runs through the preſent town of Wiſbaden, appears to be a work of that nation; and a part of the boundaries of this town are derived from the lined trenches thrown up by Druſus, oppoſite to Mentz, for the covering of the Rhine. In the days of the kings of the Franks, in this town was a royal court. In the year 1318, it held out a vigorous ſiege againſt the combined forces of the emperor Louis of Bavaria, and Baldwin archbiſhop of Treves, who were obliged to decamp from before it. In the year 1547, it was burned down; and it ſuffered greatly in the wars of the 17th century, particularly in the year 1644: 5 miles NW. Mentz, and 30 SW. Wetzlar. *Long.* 25. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 3. N.

Wisberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: 8 miles E. Culmbach.

Wisbich, or *Wisbeach*, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge, with a weekly market on Saturday. William the Conqueror built a caſtle here, which, in the reign of Elizabeth, was made a priſon for Romiſh prieſts and Jeſuits. Its ſituation is among the fens, on a river navigable for barges. In the years 1236, 1613, and 1614, the ſea broke in, and inundated the whole town.

town. It is a well-built town, and a place of conſiderable trade, eſpecially in corn and ſeed-oil: 17 miles SW. Lynn, and 19 N. London.

Wisby, a town of Sweden, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Gothland. This is a very ancient ſtaple, and in former times one of the Hanſe Towns. When Wineta, a place of great trade, in the iſland of Uſedom, near the coaſt of Pomerania, was deſtroyed by an inundation, ſeveral of its wealthieſt inhabitants removed to Wiſby. It was likewiſe frequented by Swedes, Goths, Danes, Normans, French, Engliſh, Saxons, Livonians, Spaniards, Ruſſians, Greeks, and other nations. The maritime laws of Wisby were famous in all parts, and adopted along the coaſt of the Baltic. The wall of Wisby, and the towers, with which it is flanked, were built in the year 1289. This town continued in a flouriſhing condition till the year 1361, when the Danes almoſt totally deſtroyed it. The harbour is ſafe and commodious, but not very large. *Long*. 18. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 57. 38. N.

Wiſcaſſet, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

Wiſchbach, or *Iſchbach*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles S. Muertzenſchlag.

Wiſchkowa, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz: five miles NNE. Saatz.

Wiſchiten, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 70 miles W. Troki.

Wiſdim, a town of Bohemia, in the circle Boleſlaw: fourteen miles WNW. Jung Buntzel.

Wiſell, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria; four miles NE. Rein.

Wiſen, a river of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, which runs into the Rhine near Bâle.

Wiſent, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, near Forcheim, in the biſhopric of Bamberg.

Wiſeppe, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Stenay: 1 league S. Stenay, and 1½ N. Dun.

Wiſſlarda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 22 miles N. Carliſcrona.

Wiſhart's Iſland, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean: *Long*. 150. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 2. 20. S.

Wiſk, or *Wirſk*, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Swale.

Wiſka, a river of Sweden, which runs into the ſea, three miles S. Waro, in the province of Weſt Gothland.

Wiſkau, or *Wiſkow*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: eighteen miles SSW. Olmutz, and ſixty-two SE. Chrudim.

Wiſlauff, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Rems N. Schorndorff, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Wiſlitza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. In the year 1711 this place was taken by the Ruſſians, ſacked and pillaged: 48 miles WSW. Sandomirz.

Wiſloch, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine. In the year 1689, this town was ſet on fire by the French: 14 miles E. Spire, and 18 SE. Manheim. *Long*. 16. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 13. N.

Wiſmar, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and north part of the duchy of Mecklenburg, ſituated in a bay of the Baltic, with a good harbour; it is well fortified, and defended by a citadel. This is one of the beſt and largeſt places in the country; as, beſides ſix churches, it has alſo a particular conſiſtory of its own, and a grammar-ſchool, under the direction of eight maſters, and is the ſeat of a Swediſh court of juſtice, erected in the year 1653, both for the diſtrict, and Swediſh Auter Pomerania. This court conſiſts of a preſident, a vice-preſident, and four aſſeſſors. It was formerly a Hanſe town, and poſſeſſed of the privilege of coining: the firſt of which is not known with any degree of certainty. In the year 1238, it was enlarged; and in the year 1266, obtained the Lubeck right. In the year 1261, it was annexed to the duchy of Schwerin; in the year 1632 the Imperialiſts got poſſeſſion of it; but the year 1632, were driven out by the Swedes, to whom it was abſolutely ceded, at the peace of Weſtphalia, in 1648. In the year 1675 the Danes took it, but in 1680 reſtored it; whereupon, between the years 1681 and 1711, its fortifications were increaſed. At the end of the year 1711, it was bombarded by the Danes. In the year 1715, it was blockaded; and in 1716, taken by the northern confederates, who, from the year of the year 1717 to 1718, blew up and razed the fortifications. In the year 1759 the Pruſſians raiſed large contributions here. 33 miles E. Lubeck, and 32 WSW. Roſtock. *Long*. 29. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 50. N.

Wiſmath, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 14 miles S. Eberſdorf.

Wiſnum, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: twenty-five miles ESE. Carlſtadt.

Wiſſant, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais: 3½ miles N. Boulogne, and 3½ SW. Calais.

Wiſſemburg, or *Weiſſemburg*, or *Landau Weiſſemburg*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the Lauter, at the foot of the Voſges. In this town was a princely prove[illegible]

biſhopric of Spire, from which the biſhop was aſſeſſed eighty florins. This town was formerly imperial, and was ceded to France by the peace of Ryſwick. The fortifications were deſtroyed by Louis XIV; but ſtrong lines of defence are fixed from this town to the Rhine, a little to the eaſt of Lauterburg, on the ſouth ſide of the Lauter. In the year 1744, the Auſtrians were driven from theſe lines: in the year 1793, they were paſſed, and the town itſelf, by the Pruſſians, but ſoon after regained by the French: nine leagues N. Straſburg, and four SSW. Landau. *Long.* 25. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 2. N.

Wiſt, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: ſix miles SSE. Linkioping.

Wiſte, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: ten miles SW. Bremen.

Wiſton, a town of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, with a weekly market on Saturday: eight miles E. Haverfordweſt, and 235 W. London.

Witzogrod, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia: 52 miles NW. Warſaw.

Witch Iſland, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands: ſix miles E. St. John.

Witchenau, a town of Luſatia: thirteen miles NNW., Budiſſen, and thirty NE. Dreſden.

Witgenſtein, a county of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ſituated between the principalities of Heſſe Darmſtadt, Naſſau Dienburg, and the duchy of Weſtphalia; about eighteen miles long, and twelve broad. Some parts are mountainous and woody, and contain mines of ſilver, copper, and iron; the paſtures are good, but the arable land inconſiderable. The principal rivers are the Lahn and the Eder. It is united to the county of Sayn, and that princely houſe is divided into two branches, Sayn Witgenſtein Hohenſtein of Witgenſtein, and Sayn Witgenſtein Berleburg, each of which has a diſtinct vote in the Imperial college, and in the diet of the Upper Rhine. The matricula aſſeſſment is twenty eight florins. The county takes its name from a ſeat, the reſidence of the counts, which is ſituated on a mountain, one mile N. Laaſphe.

Witham, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, with a good weekly market on Tueſday, with a medicinal ſpring: 14 miles SW. Colcheſter, and 38 NE. London.

Witham, a river of England, in the county of Lincoln, which riſes in the ſouth part of Lincolnſhire, on the borders of Leiceſterſhire, paſſes by Grantham to Lincoln, where it becomes navigable: from thence it runs by Tatterſall, Boſton, &c. and runs into the German Sea, five miles below Boſton, in what are called *The Waſhes*.

Withlage, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: eleven miles ENE. Vorden.

Witlab, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: 2½ miles SE. Verden.

Witlowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ſixteen miles NNE. Gitſchin.

Witmanſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: ſeven miles W. Lingen.

Witney, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, with a conſiderable manufacture of rugs and blankets. The town contains about 570 houſes, and 4200 inhabitants: the market is on Thurſday: ten miles WNW. Oxford, and 64 WNW. London.

Witry, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reims: two leagues NE. Reims.

Witſio, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: twenty-eight miles NNW. Chriſtianſtadt.

Wittelm, a ſmall iſland of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, in Steinhuder Lake, with a fort: three miles N. Hagenburg.

Wittelohe, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: ten miles SE. Verden.

Wittem, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which gives name to a lordſhip, wholly ſurrounded by the duchy of Limburg. It is aſſeſſed in the matricula at fourteen florins, and to the chamber of Wetzlar pays four rixdollars: ſix miles E. Aix-la-Chapelle.

Witten, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: ſeven miles SE. Bockum.

Witten See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: ten miles SSE. Bremen.

Wittenbergen, a town of Sweden, in the duchy of Holſtein: eight miles SW. Lutkenborg.

Wittenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a circle, or diſtrict, in the electorate of Saxony, ſituated on the ſide of the Elbe, over which is a ferry; it is the head town of the electoral circle, the ſeat of an aulic judicature, of the aſſize, as alſo a conſiſtory, together with that of the general ſuperintendency of the electoral circle, a ſpiritual inſpection, the circle-amt, and a famous univerſity, founded in the year 1502, at which, in 1517, the Reformation took its riſe, by means of Martin Luther. This town is not large, but fortified. The old citadel here was formerly the electoral reſidence: near it ſtands an arſenal. In the large round tower are kept the common archives of the elec-

toral and princely houses. The university library is kept in what was formerly an Augustine cloister. The first founder of the town of Wittenberg, was Bernhard, duke of Saxony. In the year 1547, it was taken by the emperor Charles V; in the year 1756, it was possessed by the Prussians, who also broke down a bastion of the fortifications: 14 miles E. Dessau, and 38 SE. Magdeburg. *Long.* 30. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Wittenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lauenburg, on the Elbe: eight miles W. Lauenburg.

Wittenbergen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and mark of Prignitz: six miles SSW. Perleberg, and sixty NW. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 2. N.

Wittenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: 17 miles W. Schwerin.

Wittenhusen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: five miles W. Oldeburg.

Wittgenau, or *Trsebon*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, on the river Lausnicz: twelve miles E. Budweiss.

Wittichsthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: seven miles S. Schwarzenberg.

Wittingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell: 27 miles E. Zell.

Wittlesee Mere, a lake of England, in the county of Huntingdon: four miles S. Peterborough.

Wittlich, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 16 miles NE. Treves, and 38 SW. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Wittmund, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of East Friesland, on the Harle: 7 miles SE. Esens, and 25 NE. Emden.

Witton, a town of the United States of America, in New Hampshire: thirty miles E. Chesterfield.

Wittorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Verden: ten miles SSE. Rotenberg.

Wittstock, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and mark of Prignitz: 47 miles NNW. Berlin, and 43 N. Brandenburg. *Long.* 30. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

Witzelstorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles SE. Hoffmarckt.

Witzenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and bishopric of Hildesheim: six miles SE. Alfeld.

Witzenhausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hesse Rhinfels: 13 miles E. Cassel, and 32 WNW. Mullhausen. *Long.* 27. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Wivelscombe, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, with a weekly market on Tuesday, on the river Tone. A considerable woollen-manufacture has, for more than two centuries, been carried on in this town, and still flourishes. The goods mostly made are blankettings, knap-coatings, kerseys, and other coarse cloths; shrouds, ermine, and baize. Many of these are sent to London, Bristol, and Exeter, for home consumption, and for exportation to Spain and Guernsey: 11 miles W. Taunton, and 154 W. London.

Wivenhoe, a village of England, in the county of Essex, situated on the river Colne; it is the harbour of Colchester, and here is a custom-house. The oysters, called Colchester oysters, are barrelled in this place.

Wize, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the Wever.

Winza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia: 88 miles NE. Warsaw.

Wladislaw, or *Inowroslaw*, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, on the Vistula. The see of the bishop of Cujavia, removed from Kruschwitz in the year 1173: 84 miles NW. Warsaw, and 84 S. Dantzig.

Wlodzimierz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, on the Bog. The see of a Greek bishop, united to the church of Rome: 40 miles WSW. Luckow, and 124 SE. Warsaw.

Woahoo, or *Oahoo*, one of the Sandwich Islands; as far as could be judged from the appearance of the north-east and north-west parts, it is much the finest island of the whole group. Nothing can exceed the verdure of the hills, the variety of wood and lawn, and rich cultivated vallies, which the whole face of the country displayed. The road is formed by the north and west extremities. Should the ground-tackling of a ship be weak, and the wind blow strong from the north, to which quarter the road is entirely open, this circumstance might be attended with some danger; but with good cables there would be little risk, as the ground from the anchoring-place, which is opposite to the vally through which the river [illegible] the north point, is a fine sand. This island is supposed to contain 60,200 inhabitants. *Long.* of the anchoring-place 202. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 43. N.

Wobbel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Lippe: [illegible] miles ENE. Horn.

Woburn, a town of England, in the county of Bedford, with a weekly market on [illegible]

Nea

Near it was a celebrated abby, founded in the twelfth century; the last abbot of which was hanged at Woburn, in the year 1547. This abby is now the seat of the duke of Bedford: nine miles NW. Dunstable, and [illegible]-two NW. London.

Woburn, a town of the United States of America, in Massachusetts: fifteen miles NW. Boston.

Wodnian, or *Wodnany*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz: ten miles S. Pilek, and fifty-eight S. Prague.

Wohel, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Mihel: four leagues [illegible] St. Mihel, and five SE. Verdun.

Worden, or *Worden*, a town of Holland, [illegible] by Godfrey de Rhenen, the twenty-[illegible] bishop of Utrecht, on the river Rhine, [illegible] the year 1160, to keep the citizens of Utrecht in subjection, and maintain his authority. It had a castle, which was formerly supposed to be impregnable; but, when the French took the city, in 1672, they entirely demolished it, before that time [illegible] to decay. This city had its own parcel [illegible] till the year 1296, when Herman [illegible] forfeited it, having been con[illegible] of being a party in the murder of [illegible] V, comte of Holland, who was assassinated by a gentleman, named Gerard de [illegible], whose wife he had ravished. It was afterwards sold by Philip II, king of [illegible], to Eric, duke of Brunswick, from [illegible] it came, in the year 1581, under the [illegible] of the States-General. In the [illegible] 1672, the French having made them[illegible] masters of this place, the Dutch came [illegible] it, under the prince of Orange and [illegible] comte de Zuylestein. The comte de [illegible], who commanded in the city, began [illegible] much pressed, when the duke of [illegible]mburg arrived, with 9000 men. He [illegible] the morass by a way which was sup[illegible] to be inaccessible, forced the entrench[illegible], and put the enemy to flight. The [illegible] lost 2000 men, killed and wounded, [illegible] the former of whom was the comte [illegible]lestein, and the French about 1000: [illegible] miles W. Utrecht, and fifteen S. [illegible]rdam.

[illegible]ggt, a river of Germany, which runs [illegible] the Ager, near Voglabruck, in the arch[illegible] of Austria.

[illegible]gshaud, a town of Germany, in the [illegible]chy of Austria: 7 miles SW. Aigen.

[illegible], a principality of Silesia, bounded [illegible] north by the principalities of Glogau, [illegible] east by Poland and the principality of [illegible], on the south by the principalities of [illegible]aw and Lignitz, and on the west by the [illegible]cipaliteis of Lignitz and Glogau, situated [illegible] both sides of the Oder. The soil is in the parts dry, in others marshy, or over run with woods and bushes, though several tracts also yield good corn.

Wholau, a town of Silesia, and capital of a principality, on all sides surrounded with marshes, which are a kind of natural defence. It has two suburbs, a Roman Catholic and a Lutheran church. In the year 1640, it was taken by the Swedes; in the year 1642, surprised by the Imperialists, but soon retaken by the Swedes; and in 1644, recovered by the Imperialists: 20 miles NW. Breslau, and 29 SE. Gros Glogau.

Wohra, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Werra, two miles NW. Eschwegen, in the principality of Hesse.

Wohrd, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg, near Nuremberg.

Woitsbach, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw: eight miles E. Krottau.

Woitsberg, see *Voitsberg*.

Woking, a town of England, in the county of Surry: eight miles N. Guildford, and twenty-seven SW. London.

Wokingham, or *Oakingham*, a town of England, in the county of Berks, with a weekly market on Tuesday. The church, with a small part of the town and parish, is situated in Wiltshire. Here is a small manufacture of denims, and mills for throwing silk. Wokingham is the only town in Windsor forest, and here all the forest courts are held. The number of inhabitants is about 1200: seven miles ESE. Reading, and thirty-two W. London.

Wokschitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: two miles W. Gitschin.

Wolbeck, or *Waldbeck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster: seven miles SSE. Munster. *Long.* 25. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

Wolborz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia: 48 miles S. Siradia.

Wolckenstein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, belonging to the archbishopric of Salzburg: six miles WNW. Rottenmann.

Wolckersdorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on the Rusbach: eight miles ENE. Korn Neuburg.

Woldegge, or *Woldeck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: thirteen miles SE. New Brandenburg.

Woldenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: nine miles NE. Friedburg, and ninety-two ENE. Berlin. *Long.* 33. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 58. N.

Wolf Island, an island in the North Atlantic Ocean, near the east coast of Labrador.

Long. 55. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 55. N.

Wolf Island, an island at the north-east end of Lake Ontario. *Long.* 76. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. N.

Wolf Island, an island in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the south coast of Labrador. *Long.* 60. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

Wolf Rock, a rock near the east coast of Labrador, and not far from the island, called *Wolf Island*.

Wolf Rock, a rock at the entrance of the English Channel: ten miles S. from the Land's End, and eighteen W. from the Lizard Point. *Long.* 5. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 58. N.

Wolfdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: seven miles N. Kamnitz.

Wolfenbuttel, a principality of Germany, which constitutes a part of the duchy of Brunswick, divided into two parts by the principality of Halberstadt, and the diocese of Hildesheim. The north part is surrounded on the north by the principality of Luneburg and the marquisate of Brandenburg, on the east by the duchy of Magdeburg, on the south by the principality of Halberstadt, and on the west by the diocese of Hildesheim. The south part is bounded on the north by the bishopric of Hildesheim and the principality of Calenberg, on the east by the diocese of Hildesheim and the Harz Forest, on the south by the principality of Grubenhagen and Calenberg, and on the west by the territories of the abby of Corvey and Calenberg. The eastern half contains under it a part of the Harz Forest, the mines and salt-works which the prince holds in common with the elector of Brunswick Luneburg. In the western half of this southern part is a part of the forest of Sollinger, consisting of oak and beech, with a chain of mountains, covered with woods. Thus the southern part of the principality consists chiefly of hills and woods, with little arable land; but, on the other hand, has a great plenty of timber, iron, and glass-houses, the manufactures of which are greatly admired, particularly those of looking-glass, with a fine porcelaine manufacture, and the very rich mine and salt-works in the Harz Forest. The north part of the principality is more level, and produces abundance of grain, flax, and hemp, together with various kinds of pulse and fruit. Their grasiery here turns to very good account, besides which it has a salt-work. The culture of silk is now followed, and premiums are assigned by the prince for the encouragement of it. The Weser, the Leine, the Inner See, and the Ocker, are the principal rivers. In this principality are eighteen towns, 386 villages, and seventeen sees and convents. The established religion here is Lutheranism. The country of Brunswick was anciently under lords of its own, who possessed it as their absolute and hereditary property, and derived their lineage from Ludolphus, duke of Saxony; [illegible] consequently, by his grandmother Hal[illegible] Gisela, from duke Wittkind, whose d[illegible]ter she was. From king Henry I. [illegible] to this Ludolphus, was descended his [illegible] Henry, duke of Bavaria, among whose [illegible] was count Bruno, on whom the emp[illegible] Otho conferred a tract of land in S[illegible] near Brunswick, namely, Melverode [illegible] Hohenwart. Count Bruno, his [illegible] enlarged Brunswick; and his son, [illegible] Ludolphus, on the demise of the emp[illegible] Henry II, was the first that obtained the [illegible] sovereignty over Brunswick and Tank[illegible]derode, and died in the year 1038. [illegible] son, Egbert I. became marggrave of T[illegible]ringia and Misnia; and his son, Egbert [illegible] likewise attained to those dignities. [illegible] last prince being killed in battle, in the [illegible] 1091, his sister, Gertrude, succeeded to [illegible] country of Brunswick, which country [illegible] brought to her second husband, Henry [illegible] Fat, count of Nordheim; and by [illegible] daughter, Richenza, it came to her hu[illegible] Lothario, count of Supplinburg, and a[illegible]wards emperor. By his daughter, Ger[illegible] it descended to her husband, Henry [illegible] Magnanimous, duke of Bavaria and Sax[illegible] and thus to the House of Welph[illegible]. [illegible] principality of Wolfenbuttel is possesse[illegible] vote among the princes, both in the co[illegible] of the princes of the empire, and likew[illegible] the diet of Lower Saxony, in each of w[illegible] by virtue of an agreement concluded in [illegible] year 1706, when the seniority lies [illegible] House of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, it [illegible]cedes those of the elector of Brunswick [illegible] Luneburg, for Zell, Grubenhagen, [illegible] Calenberg, but otherwise comes after [illegible] farther, the House of Wolfenbuttel, [illegible] senior, obtains the joint-directory of the [illegible]cle of Lower Saxony. The taxation of [illegible] principality, in the matricula of the [illegible] and circle, is 22½ horse, and 105 f[illegible] 1734 florins; and the tax to the Imp[illegible] chamber, 178 rixdollars 36 kruitzers [illegible] has the same right as the elector of Br[illegible]wick to dispute an assessor in the re[illegible] court.

Wolfenbuttel, a city of Germany, in [illegible] circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a [illegible]cipality of the same name, situated in [illegible] marshy soil, on the Ocker: it is well-[illegible] and fortified. In it is a château, a [illegible] time the residence of the dukes, in which [illegible] a noble library, containing 120,000 vol[illegible] of printed books and manuscripts. [illegible] principal church contains the sep[illegible] monument of the dukes. Wolfenbu[illegible] very probably owes its name to the [illegible] builder of the palace, called *Wolf*, or *Wolf*[illegible]

or *Wolfhard*. The Imperialists were in possession of it from the year 1626 to the year [illegible]. In the year 1757, it was taken by [illegible] French, who abandoned it the year following: 24 miles E. Hildesheim, and 45 [illegible] Magdeburg. *Long*. 28. 8. E. Ferro. [illegible] 52. 13. N.

[illegible]ferstorf, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neu[illegible]: four miles SW. Weyda.

[illegible]ferstorf, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neu[illegible]: six miles ENE. Weyda.

[illegible]ersdyck, a small island of Zealand, [illegible] the islands of North and South Be[illegible].

[illegible]ersheim, a town of Germany in the [illegible] of the Upper Rhine, and principality [illegible] Braunfels: twelve miles SSE. [illegible]ar, and sixteen SE. Braunfels.

[illegible]erstorff, a town of Germany, in the [illegible]chy of Austria: two miles SE. [illegible]

[illegible]erzhausen, a town of Germany, in [illegible] Bavaria: twelve miles NE. Weilhaim, [illegible]teen SSW. Munich.

[illegible]staal, a town of Germany, in the [illegible]chy of Austria: two miles E. Hain[illegible]

[illegible]ffach, a town of Germany, in the cir[illegible] of Swabia, and lordship of Furstenberg: [illegible] miles SSE. Hazlach, and twelve SSW. [illegible]denstatt. *Long*. 25. 22. E. Ferro. [illegible] 48. 13. N.

[illegible]ffeg, a town of Germany, in the arch[illegible] of Austria: five miles NW. Schwa[illegible]adt.

[illegible]ffegg, or *Wolffeck*, a château and vil[illegible] of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, [illegible] gives title of count to a noble family, [illegible] into several branches, viz. Wolffegg [illegible] Wolffegg Zeil Wurzach, Wolffegg [illegible]ffegg, and Wolffegg Waldsee: ten miles [illegible] Leutkirch, and eight E. Ravensperg.

[illegible]ffpassing, a town of Germany, in [illegible] archduchy of Austria: nine miles S. [illegible]

[illegible]ffshagen, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Upper Saxony, and mark of Prig[illegible]: six miles W. Pritzwalk.

[illegible]ffsbach, a river of Silesia, which runs [illegible] into the Bober, near Loewenberg.

[illegible]ffsberg, a town of Germany, in the [illegible]y of Carinthia, on the river Lavant, [illegible] a citadel: ten miles NNW. Lavamunt, [illegible]wenty-two ENE. Clagenfurt.

[illegible]ffsdorf, a town of Germany, in the cir[illegible] Upper Saxony, and circle of Neustadt: [illegible] miles SW. Weyda.

[illegible]ffshagen, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of the Upper Rhine, and principality [illegible] Hesse Cassel, on the Erpe: fifteen miles [illegible] Cassel, and ten N. Waldeck. *Long*. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 10. N.

Wolffpach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles E. Steyr.

Wolfstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: forty-three miles WNW. Manheim, and nineteen N. Deux Ponts.

Wolfgast, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania, on the Pena, about a league from the Baltic. It was anciently a considerable fortress, and residence of the dukes: thirty miles SE. Stralsund, and fifty NW. Stettin. *Long*. 31. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 3. N.

Wolin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: ten miles SSW. Brandenburg.

Wolkart, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 8 miles NE. Milstatt.

Wolkenmarck, see *Volkenmark*.

Wolkenstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg, with a citadel, situated on a rock, near the Zschopa; about half a league from the town, are some warm medicinal baths: thirteen miles SSE. Chemnitz, and thirty-six SW. Dresden. *Long*. 30. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 36. N.

Wolkenstein, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: three miles W. Lientz.

Wolkowysk, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: fifty-four miles WSW. Novogrodek.

Wollacomb Bay, a bay of England, on the west coast of Devonshire, situated to the north of Barnstable Bay.

Woller, or *Woollen*, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, on the river Till, near the Cheviot Hills, with a weekly market on Thursday: thirty-one miles N. Morpeth, and 328 N. London.

Wollerstorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: five miles WNW. Newstatt.

Wollien, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: ten miles ESE. Prenzlow.

Wollin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania, on the east coast of the island so called, separated from the continent of Pomerania, by the river Direnow, over which is a bridge, at which all travellers pay a toll. In this town is a seat and prefecturate. It stands on the side of the ancient city of Julin, which was formerly so famous for its commerce, though its origin is very obscure. The first mention of this city in history, occurs immediately after the time of Charlemagne, and in the eleventh century its prosperity was such, that Adam von Bremen speaks of it as the largest city, at that time in Europe. So early as the records of the twelfth century, it is called *Wolin*. In the year

year 1127, it was set on fire by lightening; and being built of wood, was entirely consumed. The Pomeranian bishopric, which had been erected there but two years before, was translated upon that to Usedom, but on the rebuilding of the city, was restored to it. In the year 1170, being taken by Woldemar I, king of Denmark, and Jasomar I, prince of Rugen, it was sacked and burned; and after retrieving this calamity, was in the year 1175, again set on fire, and utterly destroyed, insomuch, that, in the very same year the duke of Pomerania removed the bishopric to Cammin. It was indeed rebuilt again, but never recovered its former greatness: twenty-five miles N. Old Steffiny. *Long.* 32. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 47. N.

Wollin, an island formed at the mouth of the Oder, between the Baltic and the Frische Haff; the form of an irregular triangle, about thirty miles in circumference. This island is frequently in danger of being overflowed, and the sea-winds hurt it considerably, by throwing up drifts of sand. It produces excellent cattle, with plenty of game and fish, and one part of it, called the *Putter*, is remarkable for the great quantity of eels taken there. Besides the town of Wollin, it contains several villages.

Wollo, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coast.

Wolmerstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg. In the year 1642, this town was set on fire by the Imperial troops: ten miles N. Magdeburg.

Wolmsdorf, or *Wonsdorf*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland: twenty-four miles S.E. Konigsberg.

Wolmutz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eisenach: two miles S. Jena.

Wolnzach, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: six miles NNE. Pfaffenhofen, and twelve SE. Ingoldstadt.

Wolpa, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: fifty-four miles W. Novogrodek.

Wolpersdorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles SSE. Weikersdorf.

Wolstorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: five miles S. from Carlstadt.

Wolsingham, a town of England, in the county of Durham. The country round abounds in mines of lead and coal: thirteen miles W. Durham, and 295 N. London.

Wolta, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: two miles N. Trautenau.

Woltern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Verden: thirty miles E. Rotenburg.

Wolterſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: two miles SW. Zahna.

Woltin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: two miles SE. Greiffenhagen.

Wolxtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: two miles NW. Weikersdorf.

Wolverhampton, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, long celebrated for its manufacture of locks; and, of late years, of japanned goods. It has a weekly market on Wednesday: 14¼ miles SW. Lichfield, and 124 NW. London.

Wolvey, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Wednesday. It was at this place that Edward IV was surprised and taken prisoner by Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick: ten miles NE. Coventry, and 94 miles NW. London.

Womb, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skonen: twelve miles E. Lund.

Wombiellore, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic: 86 miles ESE. Seringapatam, and 108 SW. Pondicherry.

Womeldorf, a town of the United States of America, in Pennsylvania: fifteen miles W. Reading.

Wontamitta, a town of Hindostan, in the Myfore country: forty-five miles E. Chitaldroog, Balaram.

Woodbridge, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Wednesday, situated on the river Deben. Here is a very good haven, but has a difficult and uncertain bar, on which is not more than three or four feet depth at low water, and the sand often shifting. Ships ride always in readiness at the cliff; and from hence it is eight or nine miles up to the quay, and very safe and deep water. Ten miles ENE. Ipswich, and 76 NNE. London.

Woodbury, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: thirty miles SW. Hartford.

Woodbury, a town of the United States of America, in Jersey, on the east side of the Delaware: nine miles S. Philadelphia.

Wooden, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 52 miles N. Lublin.

Woodiour, a town of Hindostan, in the Coimbetore country: ten miles N. Dindigorum.

Wood's Bay, a bay on the coast of South America, in the Straits of Magellan, about five leagues W. Cape Froward.

Wood's Island, a small island near the north coast of the island of Jamaica. Long. 76. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 11. N.

Woodstock, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, anciently a royal seat. King Ethelred is said to have held a council

here, and enacted laws. King Henry I ...id to have walled the park round; and ...ard II built here a labyrinth, to ſecrete his ...reſs, the fair Roſamond Clifford. It is ... much more famous for the parliament- ...ry ſettlement of the honour and manor of ... town and hundred on the duke of Marl- ...ugh, and his deſcendants, as a reward ...ble victories, in the year 1704, over the ...ch and Bavarians, at Schellemberg, &c. ...ceularly at Blenheim; to perpetuate the ...mory of which battle, a ſtately palace, by ... name of *Blenheim-Houſe*, was erected ..., at the public charge. The duke's ...endants are obliged, by way of homage ... the tenure of it, to preſent a ſtandard to ... ſovereign, yearly, on the ſecond of ..., the day on which the battle at ...lim was fought. Woodſtock has a ... market on Tueſday, and ſends two ...bers to the Britiſh parliament: eight ... N. Oxford, and 62 NW. London.

...ſtock, a town of the United States of ...erica, in Connecticut: 57 miles SW. ...m. and 24 N. Norwich.

...dy Head, a high cape on the coaſt of ... Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. ... 37. 42. S.

...dy Iſland, an iſland in the Eaſtern ...an Sea. *Long.* 106. 5. E. Greenwich. ... 1. 46. N.

Woody Point, a cape on the weſt coaſt of ...th America. *Long.* 128. W. Green- ... *Lat.* 50. N.

...ley-woolley, a town of Africa, in the ...dom of Yani.

...oly, or *Ouly*, a kingdom of Africa, ...ted on the north ſide of the Gambia.

...olpit, a town of England, in the county ... Suffolk: eight miles E. Bury St. Ed- ..., and eighty NNE. London.

...wich, a town of England, in the ... of Kent, ſituated on the right bank ... Thames. It was formerly only a ... village, inhabited by a few fiſhermen; ... for upwards of two centuries, there has ... a royal dock-yard at this place, in ...ch are employed about the ſame number ... workmen as at Deptford; and it is, like ...ford, under the immediate direction ... the navy-board. This is ſaid to be the ...t ancient naval arſenal in England; or, ... learned Camden ſays, to have a right, ...ority, to have the title of *Mother Dock* ... the king's-yards. As a proof of it, he ...ons the ſhip *Harry Grâce de Dieu*, ...ng been built here as early as the third ...ry VIII, in the year 1539. On the ...rn, or lower part of the town, is the ... Park, in which are great quantities of ...on and mortars, of every ſize and dimen- ..., and ſo diſtinguiſhed is this arſenal, ...t there has been depoſited here, at one ..., between 7000 and 8000 pieces of ordnance, beſides mortars and ſhells almoſt innumerable. The ordnance forms a conſiderable part of the buſineſs tranſacted for government at this place. Under the military branch is the Warren, where artillery, of all kinds and dimenſions, are caſt, and frequently proved before the principal engineers and officers of the board of ordnance, at which many of the nobility and gentry often attend. The gunpowder, purchaſed by contract, is here proved, as to its ſtrength and goodneſs. Here is alſo a laboratory, where the matroſſes are employed in the compoſition of fire-works and cartridges, and in charging bombs, carcaſes, grenadoes, &c. for public ſervice. A royal academy is here eſtabliſhed, under the board of ordnance, for the inſtruction and qualifying of young gentlemen, intended as candidates for the office of engineer in the military branch of that office: theſe are called cadets, and are appointed by that board. They are taught in it the principles and art of fortification, and every branch of military ſcience relating thereto, with the French and Latin languages, writing, fencing, and drawing. They are under the immediate direction of a governor, lieutenant-governor, and maſters in each reſpective branch of literature. A part of the pariſh of Woolwich lies on the Eſſex ſhore. The cauſe of this diviſion cannot be aſcertained; but that the river might be diverted out of its ancient channel after a flood, is no improbable ſuppoſition. In the ſeventeenth of Edward II, a commiſſion of ſewers was iſſued for repairing a very great breach made by the overflowing of the Thames into the marſhes between Woolwich and Greenwich; but, if it was an inundation that occaſioned the ſeparation of the land abovementioned, there is ſufficient reaſon to conclude it was of an earlier date. Harris relates his having ſeen an old MS. which ſet the number of acres at 500, and noticed a few houſes, and a chapel of eaſe. At high-water, the Thames is about a mile broad at Woolwich, and the water briackiſh. As the channel lies direct eaſt and weſt for about three miles, the tide is ſtrong, and the river being free from ſhoals and ſands, and ſeven or eight fathoms deep, the largeſt ſhips may at all hours ride here with ſafety. Here is a market on Friday: ten miles E. London.

Worbis, or *Stadt Worbis*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld, on the Wipper: eight miles SSE. Duderſtadt, and 38 NE. Erfurt.

Worbis (Breiten), a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld: nine miles SE. Duderſtadt.

Worbis (Kirch), a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld: eight miles SSE. Duderſtadt.

Worbitz See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: twenty-eight miles NNE. Berlin, and near Joachimſthal.

Worſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Salm: 10 miles SSW. Mentz, and 14 E. Creutznach.

Worceſter, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland.

Worceſter, a city of England, capital of a county to which it gives name, and ſee of a biſhop, ſituated on the river Severn, over which a new bridge has been built within about thirty years. The judicious continuator of Camden thinks Worceſter had no ſhare in Roman tranſactions, but that it was called *Caer Guarongon* by the Britons. It was erected into a biſhopric, in the year 680. In the year 1041, it was ſacked and burned by Hardicanute the Dane, who put all the inhabitants to the ſword, except thoſe who ſaved themſelves in an iſland in the Severn, becauſe the citizens had killed the officer appointed to collect the tax called Danegelt: it however ſoon after recovered, and in Edward the Confeſſor's reign, had many burgeſſes, and a mint. In the year 1113, an accidental fire conſumed the caſtle, and much damaged the cathedral. In the wars which happened in the reign of Stephen, it was more than once ſet on fire, but chiefly ſuffered when taken by Stephen from the earl of Mellent. In the cathedral, is the tomb of king John, ſuppoſed to be oldeſt royal monument remaining in England; he was buried in the choir, between two biſhops. Near this city, in the year year 1651, a battle was fought between Charles II and Cromwell, which proved a deciſive blow to royalty. Charles, after beholding the ruin of his cauſe, and giving many proofs of perſonal valour, was obliged to have recourſe to flight. The duke of Hamilton, who made a deſperate reſiſtance, was mortally wounded, and the Scots were almoſt all either killed or taken. The priſoners, to the number of 8000, were ſold as ſlaves to the American planters. The principal manufacture of Worceſter is that of gloves, with one of elegant China-ware. Worceſter is large, populous, and well built. Beſides the cathedral, it contains nine pariſh churches, about 2000 houſes, and a public infirmary. It is a county itſelf, and by a charter of James I, is governed by a mayor, ſix aldermen, ſheriff, recorder, &c. Here are three markets weekly, on Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, and two members are returned to the Britiſh parliament: 59 miles N. Briſtol, and 120 WNW. London.

Worceſter, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 34 miles W. Boſton, and 135 NE. New York.

Worceſterſhire, a county of England, bounded on the north by Staffordſhire and Shropſhire, on the eaſt by Warwickſhire, on the ſouth by Glouceſterſhire, and on the weſt by Herefordſhire and Shropſhire. Its figure is very irregular; and it is remarkable for having ſeveral detached portions ſcattered about the neighbouring counties; a conſequence, probably, of its having no natural boundaries. Its meaſurements, on this account, can ſcarcely be ſtated, but the greateſt length may be about thirty miles, and breadth about twenty. It is divided into hundreds, which contain one city (Worceſter) ten towns, and 152 pariſhes: the number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 70,000. The principal rivers are the Severn, which paſſes through a rich vale in its whole length, the Teme, the Avon, the Stour, and the Arrow. Beſides the vale in which the Severn flows, is another, called *The Vale of Eveſham*, on the banks of the Avon, which flows in the ſouth-eaſtern parts of the county in its courſe to meet the Severn. Beſides the uſual objects of agriculture, great quantities of garden-ſtuff are here grown, and ſent to towns around, to a conſiderable diſtance. In this vale, fell Simon de Montfort, with many of his party, under the arms of prince Edward, ſon of Henry III, in the civil war againſt that king. The produce of Worceſterſhire, beſides the common crops of corn and cattle, are fine wool, hops, cyder and perry; the latter, eſpecially, is in great reputation. A large quantity of the very beſt ſalt is made from the brine-ſprings at Droitwich, and ſent to Briſtol and other parts. The Severn in this county and Glouceſterſhire abounds with lampreys, which here are much valued as a delicacy. In the Malvern Hills, a ſpring riſes of uncommon purity, which is much reſorted to in ſcorbutic and ſcorbutic caſes. After the Britons were driven out by the Saxons, they retired beyond the Severn, and defended their territories againſt the encroaching conquerors; ſo that this county, with the country through which that large river runs, was for a long time the frontiers between the two people, and, indeed, it has been ſuppoſed that moſt of the great cities on the banks of the Severn and Dee were built by the Romans or Saxons, or both, againſt the Britons. The towns are Bewdley, Droitwich, Dudley, Eveſham, Kidderminſter, Perſhore, Shipſton, Stourbridge, Tenbury and Upton: the city of Worceſter, and county, with the towns of Droitwich and Eveſham, each ſend two members to the Britiſh parliament, Bewdley returns one.

Worcum, a town of Holland, ſituated on the ſouth ſide the Wahal, firſt fortified with walls, in 1460, and defended with baſtions. This city belonged to the

of Horne; but Philip de Montmorency, count of Horne, having been beheaded at Bruſſels, in the year 1568, without leaving any children, his widow ſold it to the States-General for 90,000 florins: thirteen miles ENE. Dort, and ſixteen NNE. Breda.

Worcum, a ſeaport town of Friezeland, ſituated in a fertile country, but ſubject to inundations of the ſea, eſpecially when the wind blows from the eaſt. The harbour is blocked up with ſand, but it carries on a conſiderable trade by means of its canals: 18 miles SW. Lewarden. *Long.* 22. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. N.

Worden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, on the right ſide of the Elbe: ten miles NW. Guckſtadt.

Worden (Groſſen), a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: ten miles NNW. from Stade.

Wordernberg, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles SSE. Eiſenertz.

Wordingberg, a ſeaport of Denmark, ſituated on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Zealand, oppoſite the iſland of Falſter. In the year 1066, Waldemar I built a ſtrong caſtle here, which is now gone to decay. Waldemar III, who was exceedingly fond of this place, reſided here for the moſt part, and in defiance of the Hanſe towns, built the well-known tower, which, from a golden gooſe placed on the top of it, he called *Gans*, that is, *The Gooſe*. In this tower he purpoſed to confine the priſoners of the Hanſe towns that ſhould fall into the hands in the war he intended to carry on againſt them. As the old caſtle gradually fell to decay, prince George, who was brother to Chriſtian V, and married to Anne, queen of England, built here an entire new caſtle, which Frederick IV afterwards enlarged; but that edifice has been pulled down. The uſual paſſage to the iſlands, Falſter and Laaland, is from this place. In the year 1240, at a famous diet held here, the Old Juſtiſche Low-buck, or Codex Legum Jutticarum, was compiled and promulged: this body of laws is ſtill in force in South Jutland. In the year 1256, another diet was held here; and, in the year 1658, preliminaries for a peace between Denmark and Sweden were treated on in this town: 43 miles SW. Copenhagen, and 13 SSE. Neſtved. *Long.* 11. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 3. N.

Wore, ſee *Wyre*.

Workington, a village of England, in the county of Cumberland, ſituated near the coaſt of the Iriſh Sea. The harbour admits veſſels of conſiderable burthen, and large quantities of coals are exported; near 100 veſſels are employed: 7 miles N. Whitehaven, and 307 NNW. London. *Lat.* 54 35. N.

Worksborn, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the North Tine.

Worlitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: five miles E. Deſſau.

Worksop, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham, with a weekly market on Wedneſday, near a canal, which runs from Cheſterfield to the Trent: 18 miles S. Sheffield, and 146 N. London.

Worms, a bithopric of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ſurrounded by the Lower Palatinate, the county of Katzenelnbogen, and the electorate of Mentz; about ten miles in length along the borders of the Rhine. In ancient times, the Vangiones inhabited this diſtrict. In the middle ages, it was called *Wormbſveld*, *Wormatzfeld*, or *Wormſergau*, and one of the biſhops, named Victor, is ſaid to have aſſiſted at a council at Colegn, in the year 347. Of the ancient biſhops here, however, we have little certainty. The ſeries of the prelates of Worms, which may be moſt depended on, begins with Erembert, who was appointed biſhop thereof about the year 770. The biſhop of Worms is ſubject to the archbiſhopric of Mentz. In the circle of the Upper Rhine, he is the ſummoning prince and director. In the council of the princes of the empire, he exchanges place on the ſpiritual bench with the elector of Wurzburg. His matricular evaluation is two horſe and thirteen foot, or ſeventy-ſix florins, and to one chamber-term he gives fifty rix-dollars ſixty-four kruitzers.

Worms, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name, anciently the capital of the Vangiones. It is ſituated nearly in the centre of the dioceſe to which it gives name, not far from the Rhine, and near the place where the Eiſbach and Gieſſenbach fall into it. This city has undergone many misfortunes, for, to omit its fires, earthquakes, and other calamities, in the year 407, it was deſtroyed by the Vandals; in the years 451 and 938 by the Huns; in 891, by the Normans; and, in 1689, by the French. The magiſtracy here is Lutheran, and the city itſelf is accounted one of the free Lutheran imperial cities, with toleration and freedom of worſhip to the Catholics. The Calviniſts have alſo a church here. To the Catholics belong not only the cathedral, which, ſince its deſtruction by the French, has been rebuilt, but likewiſe four collegiate, and the like number of pariſh-churches in or near the city, a college, a gymnaſium, three convents, and three

three nunneries. The biſhop's palace here was built quite new, in th year 1719, at the expence of biſhop Francis Louis. The kings of the Franes appointed counts and dukes over it. From time immemorial it has been termed a free imperial city, and is ſo ſtyled in ſome records of the emperor Charles IV, bearing date in the years 1355 and 1356, and in the regiſter of the cities of 1386, and was alſo acknowledged ſuch in the year 1479, in the diet at Nurenberg; and by the emperor Maximilian I, in formal inſtruments of the years 1507 and 1508. Its matricular aſſeſſment to the empire is ſeventy-five florins, and to the chamber at Wetzlar it pays 118 florins 34 kruitzers. In the years 1495, 1521, 1545, and 1578, diets were held here, and this was the place in which the reformation began, in the year 1525. In the year 1743, a treaty was concluded here betwixt his Britannic majeſty, the queen of Hungary, and the king of Sardinia. In the year 1792, Worms ſurrendered to a detachment of the French republican army, and was laid under a heavy contribution by Cuſtine, but evacuated after the loſs of Mentz. It was again taken in the year 1794: 25 miles S. Mentz, and 82 ESE. Treves. *Long.* 25. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 36. N.

Worms, ſee *Bormio*.

Worm's Head, or *Penrhyn Gwyr*, a rock on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, ſituated to the ſouth of Roſilly Bay.

Woroſdow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 26 miles NE. Braclaw.

Worp, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Wumme, ſeven miles NE. Bremen.

Worſborough, a village of England, in the county of York, with a medicinal ſpring: 3 miles S. Barneſley, and 171 N. London.

Worſe, a river of England, in the county of Salop, which runs into the Severn, near Bridgenorth.

Worſted, or *Wurſted*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Saturday. This place is remarkable for the invention or firſt twiſting of that ſort of woollen yarn or thread, which is from hence called *worſted*: 11¼ miles N. Norwich, and 120 NNE. London.

Worth, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 20 miles ESE. Darmſtadt.

Worth Barrow Bay, a bay of the Engliſh Channel, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Dorſet: eleven miles E. Weymouth.

Wortowa, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 14 miles S. Chrudim.

Woſchnick, or *Wozniczki*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: 14 miles NNE. Beuthen, and 43 E. Oppeln.

Woſtock, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: eleven miles S. Berlin.

Wotrally, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 5 miles N. Allumbaddy.

Wotton Baſſet, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, with a weekly market on Friday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 18 miles SW. Farringdon, and 89 W. London.

Wotton under Edge, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, with a weekly market on Friday, conſiderable for its woollen manufacture: 18 miles S. Glouceſter, and 108 W. London.

Wotyechow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 12 miles WSW. Lublin.

Wotzlerſdorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles W. Zuindorf.

Wounics, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 32 miles ESE. Cracow.

Woytz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 1¼ mile E. Ottmuchau.

Wra, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 48 miles WSW. Wexio.

Wragby, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Thurſday: eleven miles NE. Lincoln, and 144 N. London.

Wram, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: thirteen miles WSW. Chriſtianſtadt.

Wrbowalwol, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ſixteen miles SSW. Biczow.

Wrekin, a mountain of England, in the county of Salop, about five miles E. Shrewsbury.

Wreme, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: five miles NNW. Carelſtat.

Wrentham, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 23 miles SSW. Boſton.

Wreteſta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: 36 miles NW. Nykoping.

Wreſtorp, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia: 16 miles SW. Orebro.

Wrexham, a town of North Wales, in the county of Denbigh. This is the largeſt town in North Wales. It was formerly celebrated for making bucklers; at preſent there is a large cannon foundery, which ſupplies many parts of Europe with what Pennant calls *ratio ultima regum*. The markets are on Monday and Thurſday: 10 miles SSW. Cheſter, and 178 NW. London.

Wrington, a town of England, in

county of Somerſet, with a weekly market on Tueſday; containing about 163 houſes, and 950 inhabitants: 11 miles S. Briſtol, and 125 W. London.

Wurzen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on a branch of the Oder: fifteen miles NW. Cuſtrin, and thirty-three ENE. Berlin.

Wrotham or *Wortham*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 10¼ miles WNW. Maidſtone, and twenty-four SE. London.

Wroxeter, a town of England, in the county of Salop, ſituated on the Severn: five miles SE. Shrewſbury, and 155 NW. London.

Wulfen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: eight miles ENE. Oſnabruck.

Wulfrault, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: three miles NE. Medman.

Wulfsdorp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 11 miles NNW. Lubeck.

Wulfsfelde, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 12 miles NW. Lubeck.

Wulften, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: two miles SW. Oſnabruck.

Wulled, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: forty-ſix miles SE. Loheia.

Wullersdorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles SE. Gunterſtorff.

Wulpercde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Oſnaberſtat: four miles W. Oſterwick.

Wulzeſhofen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: one mile SW. Leab.

Wumme, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, which runs into the Wezer, about ſix miles W. Bremen.

Wunnenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn, which received its name from a victory which Charlemagne gained in the year 974 over the Saxons: fourteen miles S. Paderborn. *Long.* 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

Wunſchelberg, or *Hradeck*, a town of Sileſia, in the county of Glatz: ten miles NW. Glatz, and 20 S. Schweidnitz.

Wunſchuech, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles S. Graz.

Wunſiedel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth, on the Fichtelberg; near it are mines of ſilver and iron, and quarries of marble: twenty-four miles E. Bayreuth, and ſixteen E. Eger in Bohemia.

Wunſtorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, the chief place of a county which became extinct in the year 1533: ten miles WNW. Hanover.

Wurben, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz: four miles N. Schweidnitz.

Wurbenthal, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Troppau: thirteen miles W. Jagerndorf, and twenty-two NW. Troppau.

Wurglab, or *Gnergala*, ſee *Wergela*.

Wurmberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles NW. Pettau.

Wurmſee, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Bavaria: thirteen miles SW. Munich.

Wurtemberg (Duchy of), a principality of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, bounded on the north by the biſhopric of Spire, the palatinate of the Rhine, the county of Hohenlohe, and territories of the city of Hall, in Swabia, on the eaſt by the county of Limburg, the territories of the Imperial towns Gemund and Ulm, and the county of Oettingen, on the ſouth by Auſtrian Swabia, the territories of Furſtenberg, Zwifalten, Rothweil, and the Brifgau, and on the weſt by the marquiſates of Baden Baden, and Baden Durlach: about ſixty-four miles from north to ſouth, and about as much from eaſt to weſt. This dukedom conſiſts of a great number of counties and lordſhips, ſome of which were purchaſed, ſome devolved to it by marriage, and others were acquired by conqueſt. It is beyond diſpute the moſt conſiderable and fertile part of the circle of Swabia, and, may indeed, be ſaid, to be one of the beſt countries in all Germany. From its natural diſpoſition, the country conſiſts of three tracts, which are all remarkably different. Of theſe the loweſt and warmeſt is the north, called, *Unterland*, reaching from Heilbronn to Stuttgard. This duchy abounds ſo in grain, that it exports conſiderable qantities; but this grain is chiefly ſpelt; rye and wheat being much leſs cultivated here. Of all the other ſorts of grain, however, here is alſo a ſufficiency. Flax and hemp are alſo cultivated, and the former of theſe thrives beſt in the cold parts. The vallies, ſome of which are ſeven or eight miles in length, are covered as it were with foreſts of fruit-trees, of which there is no ſcarcity in the other parts of this country, cider and perry being the liquors drank in common by the country people, when wine happens to be dear. This duchy abounds likewiſe in very rich, palatable, and wholeſome wines, called by the general name of Neckar wines, though each has a particular title of its own, which it receives from the parts where it grows. The grapes alſo, which yield the beſt wines, bear the appellation of

the countries, whence the ſets were firſt brought, as the Chiavenna, Valteline, Tyroleſe, and Hungarian. The vineyards of the duchy of Wurtemberg have been greatly improved by ſhoots from France, Italy, Greece, Hungary, Cyprus, and even Schiras, in Perſia. The cultivation of ſilk was revived under duke Charles. The foreſts of this country are conſiderably leſſened. The conſumption of oak, in particular, has been very large. Moſt parts of the country abound in game, near Frudenſtadt, and near Konigſwart, are mines of ſilver and copper. Of minerals, the *Terra ſigillata*, which is reckoned preferable to that of Malta, and a fine clay for earthenware, as alſo porcelain, which is worked at Calw; fine variegated marbles, ſome of which are equal to thoſe of Italy, and remarkably tranſparent alabaſter, agate, cryſtalline pebbles, black amber, fine mill-ſtones, &c. Among the baths in Wurtemburg, the moſt celebrated is that of the Wildbad. The principal rivers are the Neckar, the Enz, and the Nagold. The number of inhabitants in this duchy, is known to preciſion, an exact enquiry being made every year, by the general ſuperintendants, and reported to the annual ſynod. In the year 1754, were numbered 477,115 ſouls, and they have hitherto been obſerved to increaſe. In the duchy are ſixty-eight cities and towns, with about 1200 boroughs, market-towns, villages, and hamlets. The eſtabliſhed religion of this country is Lutheraniſm, and though duke Charles Alexander embraced the Roman, yet in the years 1729, 1732, and 1733, he gave aſſurances to the States, in formal inſtruments, that no change or innovation ſhould be made in the Lutheran religion, in any part of the whole duchy, and that in all the churches and ſchools throughout the duchy, and the countries thereto belonging, no other religion than that of Lutheraniſm ſhould be taught; that no new Catholic churches, chapels, altars, or images, ſhould be erected or ſet up, nor any ſuch as were decayed or forſaken again uſed. The Calviniſts only are tolerated here, and their place of worſhip at Stuttgard is a private houſe. In this duchy are alſo ſome Waldenſes, who are either huſbandmen or farmers, and live in the Italian villages, as they are called, ſome few towns alone excepted; where they have eſtabliſhed manufactures of hats and ſtockings, and are allowed the public exerciſe of their religion. The toleration of the Jews here, was aboliſhed by an edict of duke Chriſtopher, that of two or three families at Stuttgard excepted, under the particular protection of the court. The origin of the princely houſe, is ſomewhat obſcure and uncertain. It is certain however, that there were counts of Wurtemberg at the beginning of the twelfth century. The Wurtemberg inheritance has frequently been divided, but the laſt union of it, was in the year 1442, between the counts Lewis and Ulrich. In the year 1473, the ſeveral counts of Wurtemberg, then living, entered into a compact, for eſtabliſhing the rights of primogeniture, and indiviſibility of the Wurtemberg territories. This compact was ratified in the year 1482, by the convention at Munſingen, as the fundamental law of Wurtemberg; and in the year 1484, received the ſanction of the emperor Frederick III. In the years 1485, 1486, and 1489, it was confirmed by new compacts, and particularly, in the year 1490, by the ſtates of the ſtates of the country, and the Swiſs confederacy. In the year 1495, the emperor Maximillian conferred on his ſucceſſor count Eberhard I, the title of duke and again ratified the indiviſibility of the country, and the right of primogeniture in it. By the convention of Prague, in the year 1599, the reverſion of the duchy of Wurtemberg was ceded to the houſe of Auſtria, who, by virtue of this cession aſſumed its title and arms; but the Auſtrian houſe of Wurtemberg maintains, that the reverſion became void in the year 1705, by the deceaſe of the emperor Charles VI. The dukes are hereditary ſtandard-bearers and alſo grand huntſmen of the empire; and, in alluſion to the laſt honour, duke Eberhard Louis, in the year 1702, founded the order of hunting; and in the year 1759 renewed and increaſed its ſtatutes, the reigning duke of Wurtemberg being always grand maſter. The aſſeſſment in the matricula of the empire is 1828 florins, for the imperial chamber at Wetzlar, this duchy pays nine hundred and fifty-three rix dollars fifty-three kruitzers and a half. Stuttgard is the capital; the caſtle of Wurtemberg, which gives name to the duchy, is ſituated 4 miles E. from Stuttgart.

Wurtzen, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: eight miles S. W. of

Wurway, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Vurney: three miles S. of Llanvilling, in the county of Montgomery.

Wurzach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Waldſee, on the Aitrach: twenty-ſix miles N. of Kempten, and 17 N. Wangen. *Lon.* 9. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 1. N.

Wurzbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the river Enz, near Culmbach, in the marggraviate of Baden.

Wurzburg, a princely biſhopric of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, bounded on the north by the county of Henneberg, the principality of Coburg, on the eaſt

[illegible]shopric of Bamberg, the marggraviate of [illegible]nspach, and the county of Castel; on the [illegible]th by the county of Hohenlohe, and on [illegible]e west by the mastership of Mergentheim, [illegible]unty of Wertheim, electorate of Mentz, [illegible]d the bishopric of Fulda; about eighty [illegible] in length, and sixty-four in breadth. [illegible]e bishopric of Wurzburg is fertile in [illegible]n, pastures, and divers sorts of fruits and [illegible]ts, as also in wine, the very best Fran[illegible]n vines growing in it. The prevailing [illegible]n is the Roman Catholic; but there [illegible] also Lutheran and Calvinist churches [illegible]in the ecclesiastical jurisdiction and ter[illegible]ry of Wurzburg, which, from time to [illegible]me, prefer to the diets of the empire [illegible]levous complaints of oppression and in[illegible]ice. In the sixteenth century, this [illegible]hopric abounded with Protestant inhabi[illegible]nts. Bishop Kilian came, about the year [illegible], for the first time, to Wurzburg, where [illegible] that time resided Gozbert, duke of Thu[illegible]ngia, whom he baptized in the year 687; [illegible]t the bishopric was not founded here till [illegible]e year 741. The bishops of Wurzburg began, towards the middle of the fifteenth [illegible]ntury, to style themselves dukes of [illegible]ankenland; and it is generally held that [illegible]hop Godfrey was the first who made use of that title, and succeeding bishops have [illegible]tained it. The bishops of Wurzburg [illegible]used a naked sword to be carried before [illegible]em. In the year 1752, pope Benedict XIV granted them the privileges of bearing [illegible]e archiepiscopal pall and cross; but in [illegible]her respects they are suffragans to the [illegible]bishops of Mentz. The Imperial ma[illegible]cular evaluation of this bishopric amounts [illegible]850 florins; to the chamber-term it pays [illegible] rixdollars. The episcopal revenues are [illegible]imated at 400,000 or 500,000 guldens. [illegible] prince and bishop maintains five regi[illegible]ents of foot and horse, military affairs [illegible]ng subject to the aulic council of war.

[illegible]urzburg, a city of Germany, in the [illegible]cle of Franconia, and capital of a bishopric [illegible] the same name, and residence of the [illegible]hop. It is situated on the Maine, well [illegible]tified, and defended by a fortress, situated [illegible] a rock without the town; in which for[illegible]ss is an episcopal palace, and a church, [illegible]posed to be the oldest in Franconia. The [illegible]n is divided into four quarters and four [illegible]urbs, in which are, a new episcopal [illegible]ace, built in the beginning of the present [illegible]ntury, a cathedral, several collegiate and [illegible]sh churches, colleges, abbies, and con[illegible]ents. The university was founded in the [illegible]ar 1403; and, after falling to decay, re[illegible]red again in the year 1582. The founda[illegible]n of the town is uncertain; it was an[illegible]ntly the residence of certain dukes of [illegible]uringia. In the year 1631, it was taken [illegible] the Swedes: 50 miles ESE. Frankfort on the Maine, and 66 ENE. Mentz. *Long.* 27. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

Wurzen, or *Wurtzen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipsic; the bailiwick of which extends over 76 villages, and 22 noble estates: anciently the see of a bishop, but in the year 1661, the estates of the foundation were annexed to the Leipsic circle. The town is situated on the Mulda; though not large in itself, is much increased by its fauxbourgs, which contain the citadel and cathedral. The beer brewed here is the chief article of trade, and is exported in great quantities: 14 miles E. Leipsic, and 44 NW. Dresden. *Long.* 30. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

Wusterhausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 11 miles SSE. Berlin.

Wusterhausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Dosse: 36 miles NW. Berlin, and 27 N. Brandenburg. *Long.* 30. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

Wustersdorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: nine miles SW. Laab.

Wustbal, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: four miles N. Rothenbach.

Wustro, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, on the Jetze and the Dumme: 40 miles SE. Luneburg, and 54 NE. Zell.

Wutach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which crosses the county of Stuhlingen, and runs into the Rhine: ten miles below Lauffenburg.

Wyandot, a town of North America, belonging to the United States: six miles S. Sandusky.

Wyck, a part of the city of Maestricht, on the east side of the Meuse, strongly fortified, see *Maestricht*.

Wyck, a small seaport of Russia, on the west coast of the island of Esel.

Wyck te Duerstede, a town of the state of Utrecht, supposed to be mentioned by Tacitus, by the name of *Batavodurum*, and said to have been built by Battus, prince of the Catti. It was granted, with its territory, to Rixfride, the seventh bishop of Utrecht, and his successor for the zeal he had shown in converting the infidels. Trithemus relates, that it was anciently three leagues in circumference, and had fifty-five parish churches, and that it had been destroyed by the Normans and Danes three several times: 13 miles SE. Utrecht, and 21 W. Arnheim.

Wycomb (High), or *Chipping Wycomb*, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, with a weekly market on Friday. Here was formerly a monastery of Black canons: it contains between three and four hundred houses,

houſes, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: twenty-five miles ESE. Oxford, and twenty-nine WNW. London.

Wydaw, a river of Denmark, which runs into the North Sea, near Tondern, in the duchy of Sleſwick.

Wye, a river of Wales, which riſes from Plimlimmon Mountain, in the ſouth part of the county of Montgomery, ſoon after which it croſſes a ſmall part of the county of Radnor, then taking a ſouth-eaſt courſe, after ſeparating the county of Radnor from the county of Brecknock, it enters Herefordſhire, paſſing by the town of Hay; and, after a courſe of a few miles north, it runs eaſt to Hereford, a few miles below which it is joined by the Lug; it then inclines to the ſouth, paſſes by Roſs and Monmouth, and ſeparating the county of Monmouth from the county of Glouceſter, it runs into the Severn, below Chepſtow. This river is navigable almoſt to Hay, and a canal is made to form a communication between it and the Severn, from Hereford to Glouceſter.

Wye, a town of England, in the county of Kent, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 12 miles SW. Canterbury, and 56 ESE. London.

Wye, a river of England, in the county of Derby, which runs into the Derwent, near Bakewell.

Wyenoke, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia.

Wyboniec, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: twenty miles NNE. Pinſk.

Wyk, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 65 miles NNW. Calmar.

Wyka, a town of Sweden, in the province of Darlecarlia: fourteen miles SE. Fahlun.

Wyl, ſee *Weyl*.

Wylſter, ſee *Wilſter*.

Wymoa Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Atooi, one of the Sandwich Iſlands. *Long.* 200. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 57. N.

Wymondham, ſee *Windham*.

Wynſbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles E. Schwannaſtatt.

Wynſter, ſee *Winſter*.

Wyre, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, nine miles W. Garſtang.

Wyre, a river of the duchy of Luxemburg, which joins the Semoy, one league E. from Chiny.

Wyſock, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſk: 44 miles SE. Pinſk.

Wyſokie, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſk: 16 miles N. Brzeſk.

Wyſzieze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſk: 8 miles NE. Brzeſk.

X.

XAL

Xabea, a ſeaport of Spain, in the province of Valencia, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean: thirty-eight miles NNE. Alicant, and fifty-four SSW. Valentia.

Xaca, ſee *Jaca*.

Xacre, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Candia: eighteen miles SE. Settia.

Xagua Bay, a large bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. This is one of the beſt ports in the Weſt Indies, and is five leagues in circumference, ſurrounded with mountains, which break off the force of the winds. *Long.* 81. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 10. N.

Xaintes (Santos), or *All Saints' Iſlands*, as having been diſcovered on that holyday, by the Spaniards. Three ſmall iſlands of the Weſt Indies, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of Guadalupe. The moſt weſterly of them is called *Terra de Bas*, or the *Low Iſland*, and the moſt eaſterly, *Terra de Haut*, or the High Iſland. The third, which lies exactly in the middle, between the other two, ſeems to be nothing more than a large barren rock, but is of uſe in aſſiſting to form a very good harbour. The iſland of Terra de Bas is but three leagues in circumference, but the other is larger. Theſe iſlands have commonly a freſh breeze, let the wind blow from what quarter it may; and on the Terra de Haut is a neat woodden church, with two very convenient creeks, both for anchorage and landing. They are about two leagues' diſtance from Guadalupe, and five from Marigalante. *Long.* 61. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 56. N.

Xalapa, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Tlaſcala, the ſee of a biſhop, and containing about 2000 inhabitants. This town is ſaid to give name to the purgative root, called, *jalap* or *xalap*: twenty-one leagues E. Puebla de los Angelos.

Xalisco, a province of North America, in the government of Mexico, and audience of Guadalajara. It is waſhed by the South Pacific Ocean, on the ſouth and weſt; bounded on the eaſt by Guadalajara Proper and Mechoacan, and ſeparated from Chiametlan, to the north, by a narrow ſlip of land belonging to Guadalajara, and running out into the ſea. It is not above fifty leagues in extent either way. It abounds with Indian wheat and ſilver-mines, but has very few cattle of any ſort. From this province is brought the oil of the infernal fig-tree, as the Spaniards call it, much uſed in medicine.

XEN

Xaliſco, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, which gives name to a province: three leagues NW. Compoſtella Nuova.

Xalon, a river of Spain, in Old Caſtile, which riſes in a mountain near Medina Celi, and runs into the Ebro, about two leagues above Saragoſſa.

Xamaca, a river of North America, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico: ſix leagues from Vera Cruz.

Xambrina, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: two miles SE. Tordeſillas.

Xanten, or *Santen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, near the Rhine: ſeven miles NE. Gueldres, and twelve SE. Cleves.

Xanton, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay-le-Comte: 1¼ league E. Fontenay-le-Comte, and 3¼ S. La Chataigneraye.

Xarama, a river of Spain, in New Caſtile, which riſes in the borders of Old Caſtile, and runs into the Tagus, a little below Aranjuez.

Xarayes, or *Laguna de Los*, a lake of South America, in Braſil, formed by the river Paraguay: about 36 leagues in length, and 7 in breadth.

Xativa, now *St. Félipe*, ſee *St. Félipe*.

Xavier, a town of Spain, in Navarre, the native place of the celebrated miſſionary of that name: one league E. Sangueſa.

Xauxa, ſee *Atun Xauxa*.

Xauxa, a river of South America, which riſes in the Andes, about twenty-five leagues N. from Atun Xauxa, and uniting with the Apurimac, forms the Ucayal.

Xauxava, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on a river, and at the foot of a mountain, both of the ſame name: five leagues N. from Morocco.

Xelva, ſee *Chelva*.

Xenil, a river of Spain, which riſes in Grenada,

Grenada, and joins the Guadalquiver, about a league below Ecija.

Xenoxua, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: thirty-six miles SE. Akrida.

Xeres, ſee *Chuluteca*.

Xeres de Badajos, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura: ten miles S. Badajos.

Xeres de los Caballeros, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura: 51 miles SW. Merida, and 72 NNW. Seville. *Long.* 9. 53. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 17. N.

Xeres de la Frontera, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the Guadalete; near which a battle was fought between the Moors and Goths, in the year 712, in which Roderic, the laſt king of the Goths, loſt his life. The environs are celebrated for that excellent wine, corruptly called, *Sherry*: 15 miles NNE. Cadiz, and 32 S. Seville. *Long.* 10. 30. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 41. N.

Xeres de la Frontera, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Zacatecas, with a garriſon of Spaniards to protect the mines.

Xeres de Guadiana, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, near the frontiers of Portugal: 74 miles W. Seville.

Xeres (Nova), a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela.

Xeriça, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: ſeven miles NW. Segorba.

Xerito, a ſmall river of Spain, in the province of Aragon, which runs into the Aragon.

Xeate, a river of Spain, in the province of Leon, which paſſes by Placentia, and runs into the Alagon.

Xertigny, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Epinal: 2½ leagues S. Epinal, and 1½ N. Plembieres.

Xerumenha, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo; twelve leagues E. Evora, and ſix SW. Badajos, in Spain. *Long.* 11. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

Xiametla, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan.

Xicoco, an iſland of Japan, about [illegible] leagues in length, and nearly as [illegible] breadth, divided into ſeveral pr[illegible] ſituated near the ſouth-weſt extrem[illegible] Niphon, from which it is ſeparated [illegible] ſtrait, full of ſmall iſlands, and to the [illegible] eaſt of Xino. It has ſeveral conven[illegible] harbours, and many towns within the country.

Xicona, ſee *Xxona*.

Xilca, ſee *Chilca*.

Xiloca, a river of Spain, which rises [illegible] the ſouth part of the province of Arag[illegible] ſeven miles NE from Albarracin, and at Calataiud, changes its name to Xalon.

Ximena, a town of Spain, in the prov[illegible] of Seville: twenty-four miles E. Med[illegible] Sidonia.

Ximenes, a town of Spain, in the pr[illegible] vince of Leon: ten miles S. Aſtorga.

Xino, an iſland of Japan, and ſecond ſize and eminence, ſituated to the ſouth [illegible] of Niphom, from which it is divided [illegible] narrow channel. Its circumference is ſ[illegible] poſed to be upwards of 300 miles exc[illegible] of the bays and creeks. It has conſid[illegible] numbers of cities and towns, with [illegible] good harbours,

Xquena, a town of Spain, in the pr[illegible] of Murcia: fifteen miles WNW. L[illegible]

Xvry le Franc, a town of France, department of the Moſelle, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of L[illegible] three leagues S. Longwy.

Xixona, a town of Spain, in the [illegible] vince of Valencia: thirteen mil[illegible] Alicant, and fifty-four S. Valencia. [illegible] 16. 5. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 32. N.

Xoabras, mountains of South Am[illegible] in the government Terra Firma, an[illegible] vince of Venezuela.

Xola, ſee *Soolo*.

Xucar, a river of Spain, which ri[illegible] New Caſtile, and runs into the ſea, [illegible] leagues to the ſouth of Valencia.

Xuli, a town of South America, viceroyalty of Peru, and juriſdic[illegible] Arequipa. *Lat.* 17. 30. S.

Xuqui, ſee *Juqui*.

Y.

YAG

Y, A town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 27 miles WNW. Koei-tcheou.

Y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 63 miles SE. Yen-tcheou.

Y, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 317 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 10. N.

Y, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 55 miles SW. Peking, and 30 N. Pao-ting. *Long.* 133. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 25. N.

Ya, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the borders of Thibet: 840 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 9. N.

Yabaque, one of the Bahama Iſlands, ſituated in *Lat.* 22. 30. N.

Yabargulſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: 120 miles E. Tobolſk.

Ya-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 65 miles W. Ngan-ki.

Yacita, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkütſk, on the borders of China: 3 miles SSW. Selenginſk.

Yacong Tala, a number of ſmall lakes of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, ſituated near each other. *Long.* 96. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

Yadi, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Obſkaia Gulf, *Long.* 90. 24. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 68. 25. N.

Yadi, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Obſkaia Gulf, *Long.* 90. 4. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 67. 25. N.

Yadkin, a river of the United States of America, in North Carolina, which runs into the Great Pedee, nine miles SW. Salem.

Yadrin, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan: 112 miles W. Kazan. *Long.* 53. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 34. N.

Yagarcboca, a lake of South America, in the juriſdiction of St. Miguel de Ibarra. It is famous for having been the ſepulchre of

YAL

the inhabitants of Otabalo: upon this place being taken by Huana Capac, the 12th ynca, who, inſtead of ſhowing any clemency to them on account of their magnanimity, being exaſperated at the noble reſiſtance which they made againſt his army, ordered them all to be beheaded, both thoſe who had quietly ſurrendered, as well as thoſe taken in arms, and their bodies to be thrown into the lake: ſo that from the waters of the lake being tinged of a bloody colour, it acquired its preſent name, which ſignifies "a lake of blood."

Yaguabs, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 22 miles S. Bayamo.

Yaguache, or *St. Jacinto de Yaguache*, a town of South America, and principal place of a lieutenantcy, in the province of Guayaquil.

Yabanga, a ſmall iſland in the Sea of Japan. *Long.* 149. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 8. N.

Yaitchnei, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Penzinſkoi Sea. *Long.* 178. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 30. N.

Yaiva, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kama, ſixteen miles S. Solikamſk, in the government of Perm.

Yake Dſake, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, about twelve leagues in circumference. *Long.* 108. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 40. N.

Yakimvar, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg, on the north-weſt coaſt of Lake Ladoga: 8 miles S. Serdopol.

Yakutſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena. This town is the capital of a province, to which it gives name; it contains between 500 and 600 houſes, and is defended by a wooden fort: 960 miles NE. Irkutſk. *Long.* 147. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 5. N.

Yale, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 56 miles SSE. Candi.

Yalepul, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, near the eaſt coaſt: 96 miles SE. Candi.

Yallah's Bay, a bay of the iſland of Jamaica, on the ſouth coaſt, ſituated to the eaſt of Yallah's Point.

Yallah's Point, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of

of the island of Jamaica: 12 miles SE. Kingston. *Long.* 76. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 53. N.

Yallah's River, a river of the island of Jamaica, which runs into the sea, a little to the east of Yallah's Point.

Yalmal, a cape on the east coast of Russia, in the Karskoe Sea. *Long.* 86. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. N.

Yalme, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the English Channel, seven miles SE. Plymouth.

Yalutorovsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the river Tobol: 108 miles SW. Tobolsk, and 520 WNW. Kolivan. *Long.* 84. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 8. N.

Yamamak, see *Jamama*.

Yamanchalinskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Ural: 20 miles N. Guriev.

Yamburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, on the Luga: 20 miles E. Narva. *Long.* 46. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 15. N.

Yamimka, a river of Russia, which rises in Lake Indrei, and runs into the Irtisch: 14 miles SSW. Kozlove.

Yamina, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of the river Gambia, with a capital of the same name.

Yamya Konda, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yani.

Yamschevskaia, a fort of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtisch. *Long.* 97. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Yanskaia, a gulf of Russia, in the Penzinskoi Sea, between Cape Piliatchin and the continent. *Long.* 172. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

Yamskoi, a town of Russia, near the Gulf of Yamskaia: 2500 miles E. Tobolsk, and 1664 ENE. Irkutsk. *Long.* 171. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 12. N.

Yamtama Konda, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tomani.

Yana, a river of Russia, which rises in a lake, situated in *Long.* [illegible] *Lat.* 63. 40. and running due north, empties itself in the Frozen Sea, *Long.* 149. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 71. 25. N.

Yandinskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Angara: 160 miles NNW. Irkutsk. *Long.* 121. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. [illegible] N.

Yanfong, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: 40 miles SSE. Ou-tchuen.

Yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-si, near the river Han: 30 miles ENE. Kan-tchong.

Yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 12 miles NNE. Tching-kiang.

Yang, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: 13 miles E. King-ki-tao.

Yang-ho, a river of China, which runs the San-cam-ho, *Long.* 130. 35. E. Ferro, *Lat.* 40. 23. N.

Yan-kang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: [illegible] miles SE. Kin-hoa.

Yang-tchuen, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: 35 miles WSW. King-ki-tao.

Yang-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: [illegible] miles SSE. Tien.

Yang-cong, a river of China, which runs into the Kincha River, near Lo-chou-tong.

Yang-kian, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: [illegible] miles E. Kao-tcheou.

Yang-kin, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: 15 miles SE. King-ki-tao.

Yang-li, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang-si: [illegible] miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 54. N.

Yang-ou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: [illegible] miles SSW. Oue-kiu.

Yang-sin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: [illegible] miles N. Vou-ting.

Yang-so, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-si: [illegible] miles NE. Ping-lo.

Yang-tchen, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of Tchuen: [illegible] miles SSW. King-ki-tao. *Long.* [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 19. N.

Yang-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, [illegible] on the bank of the Royal Canal, which extends from the Ta-kiang northwards [illegible] river Hoang-ho, or the Yellow River [illegible] carries on a great trade in all [illegible] Chinese works, and is rendered extremely populous, chiefly by the sale and [illegible] of the salt that is made on the sea [illegible] this jurisdiction and parts adjoining [illegible] which is afterwards carried along [illegible] canals made for this purpose, which [illegible] communication with the great [illegible] miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 26. N.

Yang-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: [illegible] miles SE. Koue-te.

Yang-tchun, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 47 miles ENE. Kao-tcheou.

Yang-te, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: 84 miles E. Han-tcheou.

Yang-tse, a river of China, which [illegible] the mountains of Thibet, and after [illegible]

the empire of China, from weſt to eaſt, empties itſelf into the ſea, 120 miles E. from Nan-king. This river changes its name almoſt in every province through which it paſſes. See *Kincha*.

Yang-tſi, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 30 miles S. King-ki-tao.

Yani, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated to the eaſt of Burſali, and divided into Upper and Lower, on the north ſide of the river Gambia.

Yanimarew, a town of Africa, in the Lower Yani.

Yan-ko, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chantong: twenty-five miles S. Tong-tchang.

Yanac, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: twenty-eight miles SW. Harachar.

Yan-tchin, or *Yan-tchin*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1147 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 1. N.

Yar-tuncou, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: twenty-five leagues ENE. Pa.

Yas, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 485 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 54. N.

Yao-ngan, or *Yao-gan*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan. The territory of this city is conſiderable, though it contains but two towns, one of the ſecond order, and the other of the third. It is intermixed with mountains, which are covered with fine forests and fruitful vallies, and produces abundance of muſk: near the city there is a well of ſalt water, from which they make very white ſalt: 1175 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 118. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 33. N.

Yao-tcheou, a town in Chineſe Tartary: 285 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 140. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 43. N.

Yao-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi, ſituated on the north ſide of the lake Po-yang. It has ſeven towns of the third rank in its juriſdiction: 670 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. N.

Yao-yam, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: ſeventeen miles NNE. Ching.

Yao-yam, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-che-li: ſeventeen miles SW. Ho-kien.

Yapizlaga, a province of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, of great extent, ſituated to the ſouth of the Vermejo river.

Yapoc, a river of South America, in the country of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Orange.

Yaranſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: ſeventy-two miles SW. Viatka. *Long.* 66. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 36. N.

Yare, a river of England, in the county of Norfolk, which riſes about five miles N. from New Buckenham, paſſes by the city of Norwich, and runs into the German Ocean at Yarmouth.

Yarecca, a place of Arabia Deſerta, near which the Turks were defeated by the Mamelukes: 3 leagues NE. Palmyra.

Yarenſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Vitchegda: ninety-two miles NE. Uſtiug. *Long.* 65. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. N.

Yarkan, or *Irken*, or *Yarkien*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Kaſhgar, or Little Bukharia, where the grand khan of the Eluth Tartars chiefly reſides. The town is large, and well built of bricks, dried in the ſun. The environs are fertile, and the palace of the khan large, but not handſome: ninety miles SE. Kaſchgar. *Long.* 96. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 13. N.

Yarmouth, or *Great Yarmouth*, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Norfolk, ſituated at the mouth of the Yare, ſuppoſed by Camden, to have riſen from the ruins of Garianonum; built by the Saxons at ſome diſtance from that town. In the reign of William I, it had ſeventy burgeſſes. It was ſurrounded with walls in the year 1340; and in a little time the inhabitants became ſo powerful at ſea, as frequently to attack their neighbours of Loweſtoff and the Cinque ports, with great loſs on both ſides. The royal authority was at laſt exerted to put a ſtop to this turbulent ſpirit; and a plague, which carried off 7000 people in one year, ſo humbled their ſpirit, that they applied themſelves to trade inſtead of warfare, and fitted out veſſels for the herring fiſhery; which now employs about 150 veſſels, of 40 to 50 tons; the fiſhing ſeaſon begins at Michaelmas, and continues to the end of October, during which time, all the veſſels that come to fiſh for the merchants of any part of England, are allowed to ſell their fiſh duty free, and fifty thouſand barrels of herrings are generally taken and cured in one year. The quay is handſome and convenient. The roads eaſt of the town, within the dangerous ſands and banks of the offing, are much frequented, though ſhips are frequently caſt away there: large ſums of money are expended yearly, to clear the harbour from the accumulating ſand and mud: the ſea coaſt is for two miles each way, nearly a level common, about 8 feet above high-water mark: the tides do not riſe above 6 feet. The harbour is convenient but will not admit large veſſels: 22 miles E. Norwich, and 123 NNE. London. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.

Yarmouth, a ſeaport town, on the north

coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, near the weſt end, where veſſels frequently anchor in ſeven fathoms water, about a mile from the ſhore, when the weather will not permit them to paſs by the Needles. It had at one time three churches, but is now a ſmall place. It is, however, defended by a caſtle with a garriſon; has a weekly market on Friday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: eleven miles W. Newport, and ninety-nine SW. London. *Lat.* 50. 39. N.

Yarmouth, a town on the weſt coaſt of Nova Scotia: thirty-five miles W. Shelburn.

Yarmouth, a town of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main: nine miles NE. Portland. *Long.* 70. 8. NW. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

Yarmuck, or *Yarun*, a town of Paleſtine, in the diſtrict of Saphet, on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Lake of Tiberias, chiefly inhabited by Chriſtians: twenty-four miles SE. Saphet.

Yarnalls, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: twenty miles E. Sunbury.

Yarovoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: fifty-two miles N. Tobolſk.

Yarrow, a river of Scotland, which riſes in a mountain called *Yarrow Cleugh*, in the county of Selkirk, forms two locks, St. Mary's, and Lows-its-in-couſe, and runs into the Tweed, about two miles below Selkirk.

Yarum, a town of England, in the county of York, on the river Tees: four miles SSW. Stockton, and 240 N. London.

Yaruqui, a plain four leagues NE. from the city of Quito. This ſpot was pitched upon, as the baſe of the whole operations for meaſuring the length of an arch of the meridian, by Ulloa, &c. Near it is a village of the ſame name.

Yaſaſchna, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Kitoi: ſixty-eight miles NW. Irkutſk.

Yaſaſchnaia, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kolima, at Verchnei Kovimſkoi.

Yaſchambou, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: ſixty-ſix leagues SW. Tauris.

Ya-tchi, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty-five miles SW. Outcheou.

Ya-tching, a town of China, in the province of Fo-kien: fifteen miles NE. Founhing.

Yathkied, a lake of North America. *Long.* 96. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 10. N.

Yavari, a river of South America, in the audience of Quieto.

Yaxley, a town of England, in the county of Huntingdon, with a weekly market on Tueſday: fifteen miles N. Huntingdon, and ſeventy-four N. London.

Yaxt, ſee *Yaxi*.

Yayos, or *Yanos*, a juriſdiction of South America, in the archbiſhopric of Lima: it begins about 16 leagues ſouth-eaſt from Lima, and extends about 25 leagues in length along the Andes. It abounds in fruit, maize, wheat, barley, &c. and the paſtures feed a great number of cattle, for the markets of Lima.

Yazou, a river of the United States of America, in Georgia, which runs into the Miſſiſippi. *Long.* 91. 10. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 32. 38. N.

Yazwa, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into Viſchera: eight miles E. Gerdin, in the government of Perm.

Ybague, a town of South America, in the kingdom of New Grenada.

Ybaiçabal, a river of Spain, which riſes in the ſouth part of the province of Biſcay, and runs into the ſea a little below Bilbao.

Yça, ſee *Iça*.

Yehan, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirteen miles S. Hetſin.

Y-chi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twelve miles NNE. Kiai.

Y-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: fifteen miles NW. Lu.

Ydala, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen: ten miles SSE. Kongſback.

Ydiaçabal, a river of Spain, which runs into the Orio, in the province of Guipuſcoa.

Ye, or *Wye*, a river of Holland, which paſſes by Amſterdam, and runs into the Zuyder See, about two leagues below.

Ye, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: forty-two miles SW. Hin-tcheou.

Yea-Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Nith, two miles E. Lochmaben.

Yecaty, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 20 miles N. Seringapatam.

Yedapady, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: eight miles N. Sankeridurgam.

Yedapilly, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: two miles NW. Venkatighery.

Yediacotta, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 15 miles N. Dindigul.

Yegue Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 418 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 142. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. N.

Yeldoor, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: twelve miles NE. Colar.

Yelfola, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: eighteen miles N. Santiago.

Yell Iſland, one of the Shetland Iſlands: twenty miles long, and about ſeven broad, but interſected by a number of bays, by the inhabitants called Voes, which afford good harbours. The principal part of the arable land is confined to the neighbourhood of the coaſt;

coaſt: the inland parts are mountainous, and covered with peat moſs: there is but little heath, but abundance of a rough ſort of graſs called *lubbo*, which grows naturally, and affords tolerable paſture for ſheep, horſes, and black cattle. Though the crops raiſed, are not ſufficient for above eight months' conſumption, yet the inhabitants, by the advantage of having plenty of fuel, and catching immenſe quantities of ſmall fiſh, live comfortably, and as well as the generality of the peaſants of Scotland. *Long.* 1. 50. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 56. N.

Yelbor, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: ſix miles NNW. Namcul.

Yellow River, a river of Ireland, in King's county, which runs into the Boyne, four miles S. Kinnegad.

Yellow River, ſee *Hoang*.

Yellow Sea, ſee *Leao-tong*.

Yemen, a province of Arabia, comprehending the fineſt and moſt fertile part of Arabia, is ſurrounded by the Red Sea, and by the provinces of Hadramaut, Nejed, and Hedjas. Yemen is naturally divided into two parts, differing greatly in ſoil and climate: that bordering on the Red Sea is a dry and ſandy plain, nearly two days' journey in breadth, and is ſcorched by the moſt torrid heats; the other, extending immediately beyond this, is a high-lying country, full of precipitous, yet fertile hills, and enjoying a much more temperate air. Yemen is, like the reſt of Arabia, parcelled out among a number of different ſovereigns, in unequal portions. Some of them are princes of conſiderable power; but many are petty ſchiechs, who are, however, perfectly independent: the moſt conſiderable of the princes is the imam, who reſides at Sana. There are ſeveral other independent ſtates, as Aden, Kaukeban, Kobail, or Haſchid-u-Kebil, Abu-Ariſch, a large diſtrict between Abu-Ariſch and Hedjas, inhabited by free Bedouins; Khaulan, Saban, comprehending the principality of Saade, Nedsjerau; Kachlan, Nehhm, Eaſt Khautan, Jafa, and ſeveral others. The ſame intermixture of fertile and barren territory, and the ſame proviſions, appear every where through the whole province: the imam, however, ſeems to be maſter of the richeſt, the moſt agreeable, and the moſt intereſting part of this part of country. It would not be eaſy to explain, diſtinctly, the extents and limits of each ſovereign's territories, as they are ſo intereſted by the domains of a number of petty princes. The general diviſion of Yemen into Tehama, the Lowlands, and Nedjat, the Highlands, obtains in the imam's dominions, as well as elſewhere. Upon this grand diviſion depends the ſubdiviſion of the kingdom of Sana into thirty governments, or countries. Tehama contains ſix of theſe governments, and the Highland country twenty-four: theſe ſmall governments are not all alike populous, or remarkable. There are in the territory of the imam many ſchiechs diſperſed among the mountains, who acknowledge not his authority, and are but in a very ſlight degree dependent upon him. From the expulſion of the Turks, in the year 1630, the reign of the imams began: their great anceſtor Khaſſem Abu Mahomed, was the chief author of that revolution. The throne of Yemen is hereditary; if generally approved of by the ſubjects, the eldeſt legitimate ſon of an imam is his rightful ſucceſſor. But in the deſpotic governments of the eaſt, indeed no order can be cloſely obſerved, becauſe there are no fundamental laws. The imam is an abſolute prince, and the more ſo by uniting in his own perſon ſupreme authority, both ſpiritual and temporal, over his ſubjects. His juriſdiction in eccleſiaſtical matters, however, extends not over the dominions of other ſovereigns of the ſame ſect: theſe ſtates have each a mufti, or cadi, for its ſpiritual uſe. Although the imam be abſolute, he is checked in the exerciſe of his authority by the ſupreme tribunal of Sana, of which he is only preſident: this tribunal, conſiſting of a certain number of kadis, poſſeſſes the ſole power of life and death. The imam may not order any of his ſubjects for execution, but ſuch as have been condemned in conſequence of a criminal proſecution before this court. The kadis are generally eſteemed to be perſons of incorruptible integrity, of blameleſs lives, and devoted to the faithful diſcharge of their duties: they are not changed here ſo often as in Turkey, but hold their offices uſually for life. Every petty diſtrict in the dominions of the imam has its governor, if not a prince, of one of the higher nobility; this governor is called wali and dola, or ſometimes emir, when he happens to be a perſon of low birth. In every little town, a ſub-dola, with a ſmall garriſon, conſiſting ſometimes of only five or ſix ſoldiers, reſides, to maintain order. The chief of a large village is a ſchiech; he of a ſmall one, a hakin. Every city in which a dola reſides, has alſo a kadi, dependent on the chief kadi of Sana; the kadi is ſole judge in civil and eccleſiaſtical affairs, nor may the dola interfere to contradict his ſentences, or render them inefficacious. The kadis in the provinces, no leſs than in the capital, are in high reputation for wiſdom and integrity. The manufactures of a people of ſo little induſtry, cannot but be very trifling: no ſabres are manufactured in Yemen, nor any edged weapon, except a kind of crooked knives, called jambea. The making of match firelocks has been attempted here within theſe few

few years; it ſucceeds but indifferently. It is only of late that glaſs-works have been eſtabliſhed at Mocha; ſome coarſe cloth is manufactured here, but not ſo much as is required for the uſe of the country: broad cloths are neither made nor worn here. The Engliſh brought ſome goods of this ſort to Mocha, but were obliged to carry them back to India unſold. A country which affords ſo few articles for ſale, cannot have a great trade. Coffee is almoſt the ſole article exported from Yemen; a valuable commodity, in exchange for which many of thoſe things which this country needs from abroad, may well be obtained. All the commerce of Yemen is carried on by Mocha, except only that ſome ſmall quantities of coffee are exported by Loheia and Hodeida.

Yen, a river of China, which runs into the Hoang, 17 miles SE. Yen-tchang.

Yen-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 22 miles SE. Tſing.

Yen-chi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 37 miles W. Ho-nan.

Yen-chin-tchang, a town of China, in the province of Chantong: forty-five miles ESE. Tci-nan.

Yenden, a river of England, in the county of Stafford which runs into the Churner.

Yenghi Iman, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Curdiſtan: ſeventy miles SE. Kerkuk.

Yengi, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 25 miles NE. Kang.

Yen-king, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 52 miles NNW. Peking. *Long.* 133. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 30. N.

Yen-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 25 miles N. Yo-tcheou.

Yen-kia, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty miles ENE. Hiu.

Yenne, a town of Savoy, near the Rhône: fourteen miles NW. Chambery.

Yen-ngan, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Yen: 390 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 44. N.

Yen-ping, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 820 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 135. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

Yen-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: thirty miles E. Yen-ngan.

Yen-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. Near this town are mines of copper, and trees that yield varniſh, which give a value to the cabinet-work ſo much eſteemed in Europe; when this varniſh is once dry, it never melts again, and will [illegible] water. The paper manufactured [illegible] place is in equal eſteem, and for which [illegible] have a great demand. Six towns of the third order are under its juriſdiction. [illegible] miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 137. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 38. N.

Yen-tcheou, a city of China, of the [illegible] rank, in the province of Chan-tong. Its territory depending upon this city is incloſed between two conſiderable rivers which abound with fiſh, and make it very fruitful. The country is very well cultivated, and the mountains are covered with woods, and the air mild and temperate. There are twenty-ſeven towns within the juriſdiction of this capital; four of the ſecond order, and twenty-three of the third. 267 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 132. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 44. N.

Yen-tchuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong, on the Tſin-kien river: 37 miles E. Yen-ngan.

Yen-tcoing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of King-nan: [illegible] miles ESE. Hoai-ngan.

Yen-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty-ſeven miles S. Hiu.

Yen-tcin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: [illegible] miles S. Tcin-tcheou.

Yen-tching, a town of China, in the province of Chan-tong, where a peculiar ſort of glaſs is manufactured, of ſo delicate a nature, that it will not endure the inclemencies of the air: 45 miles SE. Tci-nan.

Yen-ting, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: [illegible] miles NE. Tong-tchouen.

Yeou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: [illegible] ENE. Heng-tche.

Yeoverin Hall, a mountain of England, in the county of Northumberland, [illegible] 2020 feet in height, ſituated to the [illegible] Wooller.

Yeovil, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, ſituated on the Ivel, [illegible] taining many good houſes. Near the [illegible] is a pool, the water of which is green, [illegible] ſuppoſed to receive that tincture from [illegible] latent veins of vitriol; there is alſo a chalybeate ſpring, which is reckoned to [illegible] more ſteel than moſt others of the [illegible] The town abounds with fine ſprings, [illegible] the centre is a common pump, from which [illegible] great part of the inhabitants are [illegible] with water. In the year 1449, [illegible] in this town were deſtroyed by fire. [illegible] market here is kept on Friday, and [illegible] large, for corn, cattle, and pigs; for [illegible] cheeſe, butter, flax, and hemp: in the

£ articles, there is frequently from 600l. ... 1000l. returned on a market day. There ... formerly a large manufacture of woollen ...; but now the principal one is of leather ..., in which a great number of hands ... conſtantly employed: four miles S. Il... ter, and 123 WSW. London.

Yeu-ning, a town of China, of the ... rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: ... en miles WSW. Hoei-tcheou.

Yeu-tun-ouei, a town of Chineſe Tar... *Long.* 139. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Yeu-yu, one of the ſmall iſlands, in the ... neſe Archipelago: fixty-two miles SW. ... ao.

Yepes, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: ... enteen miles E. Toledo.

Yerco, a town of Aſia, in the country of ... bet: thirty leagues SE. Laſſa.

Yere, a river of France, in the depart... nt of the Lower Seine, which runs into ... Engliſh Channel, at Eu.

Yerg-bien, ſee *Yarkan*.

Yerville, a town of France, in the de... ment of the Lower Seine: four leagues ... E. Caudebec, and five NNW. Rouen.

Yezd, a town of Perſia, in the province of ..., on the borders of Segeſtan and Ker... n, ſituated in a fertile country: the en... s produce excellent pomegranates and ... es. The inhabitants are employed in ... manufacture of ſtuffs and carpets: 68 ... s E. Iſpahan, and 56 N. Sirgian.

Yil, a town of Perſia, in the province of ... an: fourteen leagues N. Lar.

Yeldecal, a town of Perſia, in the pro... e of Irac. In the environs is produced ... beſt wheat in Perſia, which is reſerved ... the uſe of the king: twenty-three ... es S. Iſpahan.

Yil, a town of Perſia, in the province of ... ſtan: ſix leagues N. Suſa.

Yi-tchi, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Se-tchuen: ten ... s NW. Kouang-ngan.

Yla, a river of Scotland, which runs ... the German Sea, ten miles N. Aberdeen.

Ylholm, a town of Scotland, in the county ... Roxburgh: ſixteen miles SSW. Berwick, ... thirty-two SE. Edinburgh.

Ylvering, a village of England, in the ... ty of Northumberland, near which the ... were defeated, in the year 1415, by ... bert Humphrevil and the earl of Weſt... land: ſix miles WNW. Wooller.

Ymare le Château, a town of France, in ... partment of the Loiret: two leagues ... Orhiviers.

Ymare, a town of France, in the depart... of the North Coaſts, and chief place of ... n. in the diſtrict of St. Brieuc: two ... SE. St. Brieuc.

Yming, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Ho-nan, on the ... Hoang: thirty miles E. Kai-ſong.

Ygea, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: twelve miles S. Calahorra.

Ygin, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 28 miles SSW. Haimen.

Ygualada, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: twenty-eight miles NW. Barcelona, and thirty NNE. Tarragona.

Y-bing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty-five miles S. Tchan-tcheou.

Y-bo, a river of China, which riſes in the province of Chan-tong, and runs into the Hoang, near Sou-tcheou, in the province of Kiang-nan.

Yian-chan, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty-eight miles E. Hetſin, or Etſin.

Yichkeniſh, one of the ſmaller Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland: 1 mile N. Benbecula.

Yixonton, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: ten miles E. Hartford. *Long.* 76. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 12. N.

Ylay, ſee *Ila*.

Yleang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: twenty miles NNE. Tching-kiang.

Y-lin, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 617 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 52. N.

Ylo, or *Ilo*, a ſeaport town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Moquegna, ſituated near the mouth of a freſh water river of the ſame name, which is dry from the beginning of October to January. *Lat.* 18. S.

Y-long, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twenty-two miles E. Pao-king.

Y-men, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: twenty-five miles SW. Gan-ning.

Yn-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty miles NE. Tchan-tcheou.

Yn-chan, a town of China of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty-five miles N. Te-ngang.

Yng, or *Yn*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi; *Long.* 130. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

Yngin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Quang-ſi: fifteen miles NW. Kouei-ling.

Yniesta, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty miles SE. Alarcon.

Y-ning, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-three miles ENE. Tſin-tcheou.

Yn-ping, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-eight miles SW. Koang-tcheou.

Yn-tcheng, a town of Aſia, in the king-

dom

dom of Corea: twenty-five miles E. Outchuen.

Yn-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty miles SSW. Te-ngan.

Ynte, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong, on the Pe river: forty-five miles S. Chao-tcheou.

Yn-yuei, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1300 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 116. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 58. N.

Yo-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty miles SW. Yun-hing.

Yo-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kian-nan: fifty miles SW. Liu-tcheou.

Yo-chin, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: ten miles NE. Han-tcheou.

Yoingt, or *Joingt*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: ſeven miles E. Roanne, and two WSW. Ville-franche.

Yoiſbach, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Queis, near Friedberg.

Yo-keou, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-eight miles S. Haimen.

Yo-kieou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: ſeventeen miles SW. Cheou.

Yolotou Hotien, a town of Thibet, in the country of Hami: eighty-five miles NNW. Hamj.

Yom-nim-kien Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary, on the eaſt coaſt of the Gulf of Leao-tong, 263 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 139. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. N.

Yom-ta-Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 648 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 147. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 55. N.

Yom-tchim, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty-two miles NE. Pao-ling.

Yom-tcim, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twelve miles NNE. Pa.

Yon, a river of France, in the department of the Vendée, which paſſes by La Roche ſur Yon.

Yong-fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: fifteen miles ENE. Kouang-ſin.

Yong-fou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: thirty miles SW. Fou-tcheou.

Yong-gin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: ſeventeen miles SSW. Tou-tcheou.

Yongbelabe, a river of the iſland of Madagaſcar, which runs into the ſea, on the weſt ſide of the iſland. *Long.* 64. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 30. S.

Yong-bing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Lai: twenty-five miles NE. Kouyang.

Yong-bo, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: fifteen miles NW. Si.

Yong-li, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty miles SE. Koang-tcheou.

Yong-ming, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty miles SSW. Tao.

Yong-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: ſixty-two miles ENE. Ting-tcheou.

Yong-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: ninety-ſeven miles NE. Hoei-tcheou.

Yong-ning, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan, on the borders of Thibet; a little to the eaſt of the town is a lake: 1095 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 118. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 50. N.

Yong-ngao, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the province of Quang-tong, twenty miles SSE. Macao.

Yong-ngan, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-tong, 1027 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. N.

Yong-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 50 miles NW. King-tcheou.

Yoag-nbing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi, fifty-five miles WNW. Ki-ngan.

Yong-nbing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan, forty-two miles SW. Ho-nan.

Yong-ning, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-tong, 977 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 2. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 6. N.

Yong-ning, or *Yung-ning*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 1027 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 55. N.

Yong-pe, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in province of Yun-nan: 1150 miles S. of Peking. *Long.* 118. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 42. N.

Yong-ping, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, on a river which runs into the Gulf of Leao-tong. This city is advantageouſly ſituate but its juriſdiction is not very extenſive: contains but one city of the ſecond order and five of the third. It is environned by ſea, by rivers, and by mountains, covered for the moſt part with fine trees: this makes the country leſs fertile, but the neighbouring bay ſupplies its want, with great plenty all the neceſſaries of life. Not far from

this city, ſtands a fort named *Chun-hai*, which is the key of the province of Leao-tongo. This fort is near the beginning of the great wall, which is built, for a league together, in a boggy marſh, from the bulwark in the ſea: 115 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 136. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 55. N.

Yong-fin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: forty-five miles WSW. Ki-ngan.

Yong-fing, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 113 miles E. Han-tcheou.

Yong-tchang, or *Yung-tchang*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan. This city is large and populous, and is built in the midſt of high mountains, on the borders of the province, in the neighbourhood of a ſavage people, whoſe genius and manners the inhabitants of this country partake of. The country produces gold, honey, wax, amber, and a vaſt quantity of fine ſilk. It has within its diſtricts, one town of the ſecond order, and two of the third: 270 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 116. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 6. N.

Yong-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 882 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 10. N.

Yong-tchouen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: thirty-ſeven miles WSW. Tchong-king.

Yong-ting, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: fifty-ſeven miles ENE. Tchang-tcheou.

Yong-tong, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: forty miles E. Het-ſin.

Yong-tſe, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: thirty-ſeven miles ESE. Hoai-king.

Yong-tſong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: thirty-two miles SSE. Tchi-huen.

Yong-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: thirty miles SE. Hoai-king.

Yonne, a river of France, which riſes about four miles ſouth from Chateau-Chinon, in the department of the Nyevre, paſſes by or near to Monceaux, Clamecy, Coulanges, Cravant, Auxerre, Joigny, Villeneuve, Sens, Pont-ſur-Yonne, &c. and joins the Seine at Montereau.

Yonne, a department of France, bounded on the north-eaſt by the department of the Aube, on the ſouth-eaſt by the department of the Côte-d'Or, on the ſouth by the department of the Nyevre, on the weſt by the department of the Loiret, and on the north-weſt by the department of the Seine and Marne; about ſeventy miles in length, and from thirty to forty in breadth. The river Yonne, from which it receives its name, flows it from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt. It is formed of the Auxerrois, heretofore a part of Burgundy. Auxerre is the capital.

Yo-ping, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: fifty-three miles SW. King-ki-tao.

Yo-ping, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty-eight miles SSE. Tſin.

York, a city of England, and ſee of an archbiſhop, ſituated on the river Ouſe, in the weſt-riding, near the centre of the county to which it gives name. It has always been conſidered as the capital of the north part of England, and the ſecond in rank. The origin of this city is not well known; certain it is, however, that it was the ſtation of the ſixth legion, called Victrix, which Adrian brought out of Germany, and a Roman colony. The emperor Conſtantius Chlorus, is ſaid to have died here, and his ſon, Conſtantine the Great, being in England at the time of his father's death, to have been proclaimed emperor. This city, under the Saxon government, was for a conſiderable time in a very flouriſhing ſtate, till the Daniſh ſtorm, burſting on it from the north, waſted it in a dreadful manner with fire and ſword. And in the next century it felt greater and more terrible calamities in the Daniſh ravages. In the year 867, the walls had ſuffered ſo much from the aſſaults of war, that Oſbright and Ella, kings of Northumberland, purſuing the Danes, got the city without any difficulty; and being ſlain in a bloody battle in the middle of the city, left the victory to the Danes who had retired into it. Hence Malmſbury obſerves, that York was always firſt expoſed to the fury of the northern nations, received the barbarous ſhocks of the Danes, and groaned under repeated devaſtations: but, as the ſame author aſſerts, our Athelſtan wreſted it from the Danes, and levelled with the ground the ſtrong caſtle which they had erected there. It was not, however, altogether free from wars in ſucceeding years, that whole century being remarkable for the ruin of cities: but the Normans, as they put a ſtop to theſe calamities, ſo they almoſt utterly deſtroyed York; for the ſons of Swain arriving with a fleet of 240 Daniſh ſhips in the neighbourhood, the Norman garriſon that held two caſtles in the city, fearing leaſt the houſes in the ſuburbs might favour the enemy in filling up the ditch, ſet them on fire; but the wind blowing ſtrong, ſpread the flames over the whole city, ſo that it was all in a blaze, when the Danes broke in and made a dreadful maſſacre of the inhabitants, putting the Normans to the ſword, reſerving only William Mallet and Gilbert Gant, principal officers of diſtinction, to be decimated with the ſoldiers. For they ſet apart every tenth man of the Normans by lot for execution.

This ſo provoked William I, that he extirpated the inhabitants, as if they had taken part with the Danes, and burned the city a ſecond time, and, according to Malmſbury's account, ſo deſolated the neighbouring villages, and ſo exhauſted this fruitful province by his devaſtations, that the ground lay uncultivated for ſixty miles together. Peace ſucceeding theſe turbulent times, York recovered itſelf, though often devoted to deſtruction by the Scots and ſeditious. In the reign of Stephen, it ſuffered by an accidental fire, which conſumed the cathedral, St. Mary's abby, and other religious houſes, together, as is generally thought, with a well-furniſhed library, founded by archbiſhop Egelred. St. Mary's abby ſoon recovered its former magnificence by a new building, but the cathedral lay neglected till the time of Edward I, when John Roman, treaſurer of the church, laid the foundation of the new work, which his ſon John, William Melton, and John Thoreſby, all archbiſhops, gradually brought to perfection by the aſſiſtance of the neighbouring nobility. About the ſame time alſo, the citizens fortified the city with new walls, and a number of towers, thick ſet, and planned a body of excellent laws for their government. King Richard II made it a county, corporate by itſelf, and Richard III began the caſtle anew: and Henry VIII eſtabliſhed here a council or ſenate-houſe, not unlike the French parliaments, to try and determine the cauſes of this part of the kingdom, conſiſting of a preſident and council, whoſe numbers depended on the king's pleaſure, a ſecretary, and other officers. Before William the Conqueror burned York, authors do not ſcruple to compare it to Rome. It was the chief emporium in the north of England, and fifty years after the terrible fire in king Stephen's time, in the year 1186, this city had ſo raiſed its head, as to bear half-proportion to London. A woollen manufacture was held here to the reign of Henry VIII. But the navigation of the Ouſe was neglected till the reign of George I, when an act of parliament was obtained for its improvement, but not effectually carried into execution at that time. The walls of this ancient city are all entire, being repaired every year if there is occaſion. Thoſe on the ſouth and eaſt from Fiſhergate to the Red Tower, and thence to Walmgate, were rebuilt in the years 1487 and 1673; and in the former of theſe diviſions is a walk. The city is divided into four wards, Micklegate, Botham, Monk, and Walmgate, and has four principal gates, and ſix poſterns. The latter of theſe gates is ſuppoſed to derive its name by corruption from Watling-ſtreet. In the reign of Henry V, it had forty-four pariſh churches, beſides ſeventeen chapels, ſixteen hoſpitals, and nine religious houſes. At the reformation, theſe were reduced to little more than half the number of pariſh churches, eighteen of them being united to the reſt, three hoſpitals, and one or two chapels. Clifford's Tower, a round ſheil, is beautifully ſituated on an artificial mount, commanding an extenſive view over the river. It is ſaid to be as old as the Conqueſt, and might have been raiſed by the Conqueror, or, as its mount exactly correſponds with the old bank on the weſt ſide of the river, it may have been Roman work. It was uſed as a garriſon in the civil war, and till the year 1683, when the magazine blowing up, reduced it to its preſent form. The bridge over the Ouſe conſiſts of five arches, the middleſmoſt eighty-one feet, or twenty-ſeven yards wide, and ſeventeen high. It was built about the year 1566, after the old one had been broken down by a ſudden thaw. On its north ſide is an old chapel, with Saxon zigzag, probably built by the citizens, in the year 1268, in memory of certain Scots then ſlain in an affray on the bridge. It was turned into an exchange. The cathedral, alike venerable for ſize, ſtyle, and ornaments, was two centuries in building, from the year 1227, when archbiſhop Grey began the ſouth croſs, to 1426, when the grants of the dean and chapter call it *new built*. The whole length, from eaſt to weſt, is 524 feet, the breadth 109, length of the croſs-aiſle and the height of the lantern ſteeple 180. The eaſt window is ſaid hardly to have its equal for tracery, painting, and preſervation, and was the work of John Thornton, a glazier, of Coventry, in the year 1405. The archiepiſcopal ſee of York was inſtituted in form, though not in ſubſtance, by pope Gregory, in his letter to Auguſtine, in the year 602, but in ſubſtance by pope Honorius, who ſent to Paulinus, in the year 634. By a charter of Richard I, it was governed by a mayor, to which the title of lord was prefixed by Richard II. Other members of the corporation are aldermen, aſſiſtants, town-clerk, common-council, &c. The guild-hall was built in the year 1446; the lord-mayor's houſe in the year 1726; and an elegant aſſembly-room in the year 1736, from a deſign of the earl of Burlington. Many curioſities have not ſucceeded in York. It is a diſtrict ſituated to the ſouth and ſouth-weſt of the city is called *the Ainſty of York*. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. It has four markets weekly, Tueſday, Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday: 197 miles N. by W. of London, and 191 S. Edinburgh

York, a town of Canada, formerly called Toronto, ſituated on the north-weſt coaſt of Lake Ontario. *Long.* 79. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

York, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: ſeventy-two miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 58. N.

York, a river of the United States of America, in Virginia, formed by the union of the North Anna and South Anna, which runs into the Cheſapeak, near its mouth.

York, a town of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main: fifty miles NNE. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 7. N.

York, a river of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main, which runs into the ſea, a little below York.

York, a county of Virginia.

York Bay, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent: one mile and a half NW. from Kingſtown Bay.

York Iſland, a ſmall iſland, near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua: about half a mile NNE. from Frier's Head.

York Fort, a fortreſs at the mouth of Nelſon's River, in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 92. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 2. N.

York Iſlands, three ſmall iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean, near York Cape, on the north coaſt of New Holland.

York Point, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 73. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 39. S.

York Road, a bay in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 73. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 39. S.

York (New), a ſtate of United America, bounded on the north by the 45th degree of latitude, which ſeparates it from Canada, on the eaſt by Connecticut, Maſſachuſetts, and Vermont, on the ſouth-eaſt by the Atlantic, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt, by New Jerſey and Pennſylvania, and on the north-weſt by the river St. Lawrence, and the lakes Erie and Ontario: containing in the whole 44,000 ſquare miles, or about 28 millions of acres. The ſtate, to ſpeak generally, is interſected by ridges of mountains, running in a north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt direction. Beyond the Allegany Mountains, however, the country is a dead level, of a fine rich ſoil; covered, in its natural ſtate, with maple, beech, birch, cherry, black walnut, locuſt, hickory, and ſome mulberry trees. On the banks of lake Erie, are a few cheſtnut and oak ridges. Hemlock ſwamps, are interſperſed thinly through the country. All the creeks that empty into lake Erie, have falls, which afford many excellent mill-ſeats. Weſt of the Allegany Mountains, the country is broken into hills, with rich intervenient vallies; the hills are cloathed thick with timber, and when cleared, afford fine paſture; the vallies, when cultivated, produce wheat, hemp, flax, peas, graſs, oats, and Indian corn: beſides the trees already mentioned, there are, in various parts of the ſtate, the ſeveral kinds of oak, ſuch as white, red, yellow, black, and cheſtnut, oak; white, yellow, ſpruce, and pitch, pines; cedar, balſam, or fir-tree; butternut, poplar, white-wood, which in Pennſylvania is called poplar, and in Europe, the tulip-tree; ſugar and rock maple, the linden-tree, which, with the white-wood, grows on the low rich ground; the button-wood, or ſycamore, ſhrub cranberry, the fruit of which hangs in cluſters, like grapes, as large as cherries; this ſhrub, too, grows on low ground. Beſides theſe is the ſumach, which bears cluſters of red berries; the Indians chew the leaves inſtead of tobacco; the berries are uſed in dyes. Of the commodities produced from culture, wheat is the ſtaple, of which immenſe quantities are raiſed and exported. Indian corn, and peas, are likewiſe raiſed for exportation; and rye, oats, barley, &c. for home conſumption. In ſome parts of the ſtate, large daries are kept, which furniſh for the market, butter and cheeſe. The beſt lands in this ſtate, which lie along the Mohawk River, and weſt of the Allegany Mountains, are yet in a ſtate of nature, or are juſt beginning to be ſettled. This ſtate, agreeably to an act of their legiſlature, paſſed in March, 1788, is divided into 16 counties; which, by another act paſſed at the ſame time, were divided into townſhips. In the above-mentioned acts, the limits of the counties and townſhips are defined. Theſe townſhips, are corporations, inveſted with certain privileges. The act directs, that the freeholders in the ſeveral townſhips, ſhall aſſemble in town meetings, on the firſt Tueſday in April, annually, and chooſe their town-officers. The number of inhabitants in this ſtate, in 1786, was 238,897; of which 18,889 were negroes. In 1756, there were 83,233 whites, and 13,542 blacks; 96,775 in the whole. In 1771, there were 148,124 whites, and 19,883 blacks; total 168,007. The population for every ſquare mile, including the whole ſtate, is only five, ſo that this ſtate is but a ninth part as populous as Connecticut. But it is to be conſidered, that Connecticut has no waſte lands, and not half the ſtate of New York is ſettled. The ſtate of Connecticut, however, throughout, is at leaſt three times as thickly populated, as the ſettled parts of New York. This ſtate contains vaſt quantities of iron ore. There is a ſilver mine at Philipſburg, which produces virgin ſilver, ſpar, zink, or ſpelter, a ſemi-metal, magnez, uſed in glazings, peritus, of a golden hue; various kinds of copper ore, and lead and coal mines, are found in this ſtate. Alſo petrified wood, plaſter of Paris, iſing-

glaſs in ſheets, talcs, and cryſtal of various kinds and colours, aſbeſtos, and ſeveral other foſſils. A ſmall black ſtone had alſo been found, which vitrifies with a ſmall heat, and makes excellent glaſs. The principal rivers are, Hudſon, Onondago, Mohawks, Delaware, Suſquehanna, Allegany, Tyoga, &c. The conſtitution of this ſtate, provides for the free exerciſe of religious profeſſion and worſhip, without diſcrimination or preference, within the ſtate, for all mankind; provided the liberty for conſcience hereby granted ſhall not be ſo conſtrued as to excuſe acts of licentiouſneſs, or juſtify practices inconſiſtent with the peace and ſafety of the ſtate. The miniſters of every denomination in the ſtate, are ſupported by the voluntary contributions of the people, raiſed generally by ſubſcription, or by a tax upon the pews, except the Dutch churches in New York, Albany, Skenectady, and Kingſton, which have, except the two laſt, large eſtates confirmed by a charter. The epiſcopal church, alſo, in New York, poſſeſs a very large eſtate in and near the city. The ſupreme legiſlative powers of the ſtate, are veſted in two branches, a ſenate and aſſembly. The members of the ſenate, are elected by the freeholders of the ſtates, who poſſeſs freehold eſtates to the value of 100l. clear of debts. For the purpoſe of electing ſenators, the ſtate is divided into four great diſtricts, each of which chooſes a certain number. The ſenators are divided by lot into four claſſes, ſix in each claſs, and numbered, firſt, ſecond, third, and fourth. The ſeats of the firſt claſs, are vacated at the expiration of one year; the ſecond at the expiration of the next, &c. and their places filled by new elections. Thus a ſmall change is made in the ſenate every year; but three-fourths of the members remaining, preſerve a knowledge of the buſineſs of the former ſeſſion. A majority of the ſenate is neceſſary to do buſineſs; and each branch of the legiſlature, has a negative upon the other. The legiſlature can at any time alter this diviſion of the ſtate, for the choice of ſenators; and an increaſe of electors in any diſtrict, to the amount of one twenty-fourth of the electors in the whole ſtate, entitles the diſtrict to another ſenator. But the number of ſenators, can never exceed one hundred. The aſſembly of the ſtate, is compoſed of repreſentatives, from the ſeveral counties, choſen annually in May. By the conſtitution, however, it is ordered, that at the end of ſeven years, after the termination of the late war, a cenſus of the electors and inhabitants ſhall be taken, and the repreſentation apportioned, according to the number of electors in each county.

The ſupreme executive power of the ſtate is veſted in a governor (in whoſe abſence, a deputy-governor is appointed to ſerve) choſen once in three years, by the freemen of the ſtate. The lieutenant-governor is, by his office, preſident of the ſenate; and, upon an equal diviſion of votes, has a caſting vote; but has no voice on other occaſions. The governor has not a ſeat in the legiſlature; but, as a member of the council of reviſion, and council of appointment, he has a vaſt influence in the ſtate. Hudſon's River, was firſt diſcovered in 1608, by Henry Hudſon, an Engliſhman, who ſold his claim to the Dutch. In 1614, the States-General granted a patent to ſeveral merchants, for an excluſive trade on the river Hudſon. The ſame year this company built a fort on the weſt ſide of the river, near Albany, and named it Fort Orange. In 1614, captain Argall, under ſir Thomas Dale, governor of Virginia, viſited the Dutch on Hudſon's River, who being unable to reſiſt him, prudently ſubmitted, for the preſent, to the king of England, and, under him, to the government of Virginia. Determined upon the ſettlement of a colony, the States-General, in 1621, granted the country to the Weſt-India company; and, in the year 1629, Wouter Van Twiller arrived at Fort Amſterdam, and took upon himſelf the government. On Auguſt 27, 1664, governor Stuveſant ſurrendered the colony to colonel Nicolls, who had arrived in the bay a few days before, with three or four ſhips and about 300 ſoldiers, having a commiſſion from king Charles II, to reduce the place, which was then called *New Amſterdam*, but was changed to New York, as was Fort Orange to Albany, in honour of his royal highneſs James, duke of York and Albany. Very few of the inhabitants thought proper to remove out of the country; and their numerous deſcendants are ſtill in many parts of this ſtate and New Jerſey. In 1667, at the peace of Breda, New York was confirmed to the Engliſh, who, in exchange, ceded Surinam to the Dutch. The Engliſh kept peaceable poſſeſſion of the country until the year 1673, when the Dutch, with whom they were then at war, ſent a ſmall ſquadron, which arrived at Staten Iſland on the 30th of July. John Manning, a captain of an independent company, who had, at that time, the command of the fort, ſent a meſſenger down to the commodore, and treacherouſly made terms with him. On the ſame day the ſhips came up, moored under the fort, landed their men, and entered the garriſon, without giving or receiving a ſhot. All the magiſtrates and conſtables from Eaſt Jerſey, Long Iſland, Æſopus, and Albany, were ſummoned to New York, and the ma-

ar of them ſwore allegiance to the States-
neral and the prince of Orange. The
querors, however, did not long enjoy the
s of their ſucceſs, for, on the 9th of
ruary, the year following, a treaty of
e between England and Holland was
ed at Weſtminſter; by the ſixth article
which, this province was reſtored to the
gliſh, in whoſe hands it remained until
late revolution. While New York re-
ed in poſſeſſion of the Dutch, it was
d *New Belgium*, or *New Netherlands*, and
erned by an eſcout, burgomaſters, and
ns. From its ſurrender to the Eng-
in 1664 to 1683, the province was ruled
governors, appointed and commiſſioned
the duke of York, and their council,
rules and orders had the force of laws.
m the laſt-named period, the people were
ted to a ſhare of the legiſlative autho-
. The confederated cantons of Indians,
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ple driven by the Carolinians from the
tiers of Virginia, conſiſted of five nations,
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ton.

York (New), a city of America, and capi-
f a ſtate of the ſame name, ſituated at the
weſt point of an iſland, at the confluence of the Hudſon and Eaſt River. The principal part of the city lies on the eaſt ſide the iſland, although the buildings extend from one river to the other. The length of the city on Eaſt River is about two miles, but falls much ſhort of that diſtance on the banks of the Hudſon: its breadth, on an average, is nearly three-fourths of a mile, and its circumference may be four miles. The plan of this city is not perfectly regular, but is laid out agreeably to the ſituation of the ground. The principal ſtreets are cut parallel with the rivers: theſe are croſſed, though not at right angles, by ſtreets running from river to river: the width of the ſtreets is various. The houſes are generally built of brick, and the roofs red: there are remaining a few houſes built after the old Dutch manner, but the Engliſh taſte has prevailed almoſt a century. On the ſouth-weſt point of the land ſtands a fort, which is a ſquare, with four baſtions; within the walls of which the governors uſed formerly to reſide. Below the fort, near the water, there is a line of fortifications of conſiderable extent, deſigned to command the entrance into both rivers. It is queſtionable, whether any number of cannon would prevent ſhips from paſſing with a favourable wind and tide; and, indeed, whether New York is capable of defence, by land, againſt a powerful marine force. The city hall is a brick building, more ſtrong than elegant; it is three ſtories in height, with wings at each end. There are three houſes of public worſhip, belonging to the reformed Proteſtant Dutch church, four Preſbyterian, and three Epiſcopal churches, with nine places of worſhip for other Chriſtians, and a ſynagogue for the Jews. The government of the city (which was incorporated in 1696) is now in the hands of a mayor, aldermen, and common-council. The city is divided into ſeven wards, in each of which there is choſen annually, by the people, an alderman and aſſiſtant, who, together with the mayor and recorder, form the common-council: the mayor and recorder are appointed, annually, by the council of appointment. This city is eſteemed the moſt eligible ſituation for commerce in the United States; it almoſt neceſſarily commands the trade of one-half of New Jerſey, moſt of that of Connecticut, and part of that of Maſſachuſetts, beſides the whole fertile interior country, which is penetrated by one of the largeſt rivers in America. This city imports moſt of the goods conſumed between a line of thirty miles eaſt of Connecticut River, and twenty miles weſt of the Hudſon, which is 130 miles; and between the ocean and the confines of Canada, about 250 miles: a conſiderable portion of which is the beſt peopled of any part of the United States, and the whole territory contains at leaſt half a million of people. In times of peace, New York will command more commercial buſineſs than any town in the United States. In time of war it will be inſecure without a marine force; but a ſmall number of ſhips will be able to defend it from the moſt formidable attacks by ſea. A want of good water is a great inconvenience to the citizens, there being few wells in the city: moſt of the people are ſupplied every day with freſh water, conveyed to their doors in caſks, from a pump, which receives it from a ſpring almoſt a mile from the city. It is found, by a memorandum in one of the old regiſters, that the total number of inhabitants in the city, taken by order of the king, in the year 1697, was 4302. The number of inhabitants in the city and county of New York, in 1756, was 10,881; in 1771, 21,863; and in the year 1786, 23,614: 70 miles NNE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 74. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

Yorkſhire, a county of England, and by far the largeſt in the kingdom, is bounded on the north by Durham, from which it is ſeparated by the Tees, on the eaſt and north-eaſt by

by the German Sea, on the south by Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, on the south-west by Cheshire and Lancashire, and on the north-west by Westmoreland; about 80 miles from north to south, and 100 from east to west. It is divided into three ridings, called, from their respective situation, north, east, and west ridings, which are again subdivided into wapontakes; the north-riding containing twelve, the east seven, and the west twelve. The north-riding is bounded by the county of Durham on the north, the German Sea on the north-east, the east-riding on the south-east, the west-riding on the south, and the county of Westmoreland on the west. The length of the riding, from east to west, is eighty-three miles, the breadth from north to south, forty-seven miles, and it contains about 2048 square miles, or 1,311,187 acres. The whole riding may be divided into the following districts, viz. the Coast, Cleveland, the vale of York, with Howardian Hills, &c.; Ryedale, with East and West Marshes, and the Eastern and Western Moorlands. The district described by the term Coast, comprehends the land lying between the Eastern Moors and the Ocean. It is hilly, bold, and bleak; but in some of the vales, which are sheltered both from the westerly winds and the sea air, corn ripens well. The soils are a brownish clay, a clayey loam, a loam upon a strong clay, a lightish soil upon an alum shale, a loam upon a free-stone, or, as it is here called, a greet stone, and in some vallies west of Whitby, a deep rich loam. The hills along the coast abound with alum shale, and works for procuring this mineral are carried on in several parts of it; no other minerals have been found. The fertile district of Cleveland lies on the north-west side of the Eastern Moors; from these it is divided by a range of cliffs, from which, probably, it derives its name: it is lightly featured with hills, and has few fields, except near the sea, which have not a gentle slope. The climate of it, from its situation betwixt the Eastern Moorlands and the sea, and from lying open to the western winds, form an extensive, uncultivated, and mountainous country; is cold; but the soil, dry and stiff, by a long state of culture, and the frequent use of lime, bakes with the heat of the sun, and hastens harvest to the time of warmer climates: the soil is generally a fertile clay, with some clayey loam, and fine red sandy soil. The vale of York is extensive, and has the Moorlands on each side, except where it opens into Cleveland, or is separated from Ryedale by a range of hills; the soil and fertility are here extremely variable. The Howardian Hills runs from west to east, dividing the vale of York from Ryedale; this tract is high and bold; the climate, particularly of the west end, from its [illegible] the Moors and greater elevation, is [illegible] the corn, consequently, rather late in [illegible]ing. The soil, on the west end of [illegible] tract, is mostly a strong loam, upon a [illegible] mixed with cobble-stones; but on the southern side of these hills, a good [illegible] loamy soil prevails; some pits have [illegible] here sunk for coals, but the quantity [illegible] proved so ordinary, and the seams [illegible] not to encourage a farther search. The surface of the lower parts of Ryedale [illegible] flat, and a large proportion of it [illegible] flooded. The climate is mild and [illegible] able to the production of crops in an extraordinary degree. The soil, at the [illegible] the northern margin, consists chiefly [illegible] hazle loam upon a clay bottom; [illegible] of extraordinary fertility: some [illegible] and yellow loamy soil, of less fertility than the last, are in some places to be [illegible] The Eastern Moorlands are a wild [illegible] tensive tract of mountains, which [illegible] a space of about thirty miles by [illegible] upwards, penetrated by a number of [illegible] tile cultivated dales. The great [illegible] of these Moors, renders the climate extremely cold and bleak, which will always [illegible] to their improvement. The surface [illegible] some of the higher hills is entirely [illegible] with large free-stones; on others, [illegible] beds of peat (which in many places [illegible] very deep, frequently not to be [illegible] never without danger) extend themselves [illegible] a great distance. The minerals are [illegible] and alum: the first of but an ordinary [illegible] lity, and thin in the seam; the last [illegible] thickness and inexhaustible. The climate [illegible] colder than in the country surrounding [illegible] district, yet corn will ripen very well [illegible] sown in pretty good aspect. Most of the dales partake more or less of a black [illegible] earth upon a clay, a loam upon a [illegible] sandy soil in some places, intermixed [illegible] large greet-stones upon a shale, and a [illegible] loam upon a greet-rock. On the [illegible] part of the Moors we find, in some [illegible] on the hill sides, a rather stiff loam [illegible] lime-stone, and a deep sandy loam [illegible] whin-stone; and in the bottoms, [illegible] loam upon gravel, or free-stone. The Western Moorlands are a part of the [illegible] range of mountains which extend [illegible] from Staffordshire, through Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland, [illegible] Cumberland, into Scotland: that part of [illegible] which lies within the north-riding, [illegible] materially from the Eastern Moorlands. [illegible] stead of black heath, we find many of the mountains covered with a fine sweet grass, others with extensive tracts of bent, [illegible] produce heath, but it is mostly mixed [illegible] a large portion of grass bent, or rushes. [illegible] the lower part of these Moors is [illegible]

...my ſoil, in many places a ſtiff loam upon ...e lime-ſtone. The hills, covered with ...aſs, conſiſt, with ſcarce any exception, of ...me-ſtone. There are many lead mines ...pon theſe Moors, ſome of which have been, ...nd ſtill are, very valuable. Coals are alſo ..., but they are not good. The quan...ty of woodland in this part of the county ...eſtimated at 25,500 acres. Yorkſhire con...ains the city of York and nineteen towns, ...z. Aſkrigg, Bedale, Eaſingwould, Giſbo...ugh, Hawes, Helmſley-blackmoor, Kirby-...rſide, *Malton*, Maſham, Middleham, ...*allerton*, Pickering, Reethe, *Richmond*, ...*orough*, Stokeſley, *Thirſk*, Whitby, and ...arm, and about 450 villages. The prin...pal rivers are the Ouſe, Derwent, Swale, ...s, and Eſk. The eaſt-riding is bounded ...n the north by the river Derwent, which ...arates it from the north-riding, on the ...t by the German Ocean, on the ſouth by ...e Humber and Ouſe, and on the weſt by ...e weſt-riding. Almoſt every variety of ...s found here; that part adjoining the ...s much expoſed to the eaſterly winds, ...ch generally blow a conſiderable length ...me in the ſpring. The ſhore is for the ...t part low, except round Flamborough-...d, which is high; behind which lie ...at are called *The Yorkſhire Wolds*; a ...rict particularly adapted for the feeding ...p. Wood is ſcarce. The country is ...l watered by ſmall ſtreams which run ...ugh almoſt every village: the country, ...ading from the Ouſe to the Wolds, and ...thward to the Humber, is flat, and the ...amy, or clayey, with a ſpringy bottom. ...at part which is ſituated to the eaſt of ...e river Hull is called *Holderneſs*. The ...duce of wheat in this part of the county ...greater than the conſumption, as the ...nufactures are not extenſive; the exports ...iſt of grain, bacon, butter, horſes, cattle, ...ep, hogs, and potatoes, chiefly to London. ...e coals uſed in this riding are uſually im...ed from Newcaſtle, or ſupplied from the ...t-riding: the towns are *Beverley*, Brid...on, Cave, Driffield, *Headon*, Howden, ..., Hunmanby, Hornſea, Kilham, Patring...n, Pocklington, and Weighton. The ...t-riding is bounded on the north by the ...h-riding, on the eaſt by the Ouſe, on the ...th by the counties of Nottingham and ...ry, and on the weſt by Lancaſhire, ...ſhire, and Weſtmoreland. The weſt...g is ſituated nearly in the centre of the ...dom, and, though an inland diſtrict, is ...red by numerous rivers and navigable ...s; it is about ninety-five miles in ...th, and forty-eight in breadth. The ...e of the country is irregular; towards the ...and north it is mountainous, interſected ... vallies; the other parts are level. ...ſoil is various; the tracts near the

great towns are made rich by cultivation and manure, however barren they might otherwiſe have been. The principal rivers are, the Ouſe, the Don, the Calder, the Aire, and the Wharfe. The principal riches ariſing to this part of the county, ariſe from the extenſive woollen and other manufactures carried on in many of the towns, for which no places can be more conveniently ſituated, the raw materials being each way abundant, and coals, that neceſſary article, being plentiful and cheap; and conſiderable tracts of woodland, which ſupply oak and aſh to the manufacturing towns, and for exportation. This riding contains twenty-eight towns: *Aldborough*, Barneſley, Bawtry, *Boroughbridge*, Bradford, Doncaſter, Giſburn, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley, *Knareſborough*, Leeds, Otley, *Pontefract*, Ripley, *Ripon*, Rotherham, Selby, Settle, Sheffield, Sherburn, Skipton, Snaith, Tadcaſter, Thorn, Tickhill, Wakefield, and Wetherby. Thirty members are returned to the Britiſh parliament, viz. for the county, the city of York, and the thirteen borough towns printed in *Italic*.

Yo-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the provice of Hou-quang, ſituated on the Yang-tſe River, and on the Tongting Lake. This lake which reſembles a ſea, is remarkable for the greatneſs of its circuit, which is more than ſeventy leagues; for the quantity of its water, eſpecially in certain ſeaſons, in which the two great rivers of the province ſwelled with rains, diſcharge themſelves into it, paſſing out on the other ſide inſenſibly diminiſhed; and for the aſtoniſhing quantity of fine fiſh which are caught therein. The great number of barks and merchandizes which are brought thither, render it one of the richeſt cities in the empire; its diſtricts contains one town of the ſecond order, and ſeven of the third; ſome on the eaſt ſide of the lake, and others on the weſt. The country round is every where extremely fruitful, and full of different kinds of orange and lemon trees: 675 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 130. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 23. N.

You, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty miles ENE. Kin-hoa.

Youan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: twenty-five miles W. Keen-tchang.

Youghal, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay to which it gives name, at the mouth of the Blackwater River: near thirty-one miles SW. Waterford, and 25 E. Cork.

Youghiogeni, a river of the United States of America, which riſes in the north part of Virginia, and runs into the Allegany, at Pittſburg, in Pennſylvania.

Young Point, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. *Long.* 61. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 12. N.

Young's Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent: 1½ mile SE. from Kingſtown Bay.

Youngoule, a ſeaport town, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 64. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 30. S.

Youre, ſee *Ure*.

Yo-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twenty-ſeven miles NE. Pin-yang.

Ypres, or *Ipres*, a city of Flanders, ſituated on the river Yperlee, from whence it takes its name. Before the year 800, it was only a château, which was ſacked and ruined by the Normans. Baldwin III, comte of Flanders, repaired the château, and built a town, about the year 960, which was afterwards enlarged by Thierry, comte of Flanders, and Ferrand, the ſon of Sancho, king of Portugal, who had eſpouſed Jane, the daughter of Baldwin IX, eighteenth comte of Flanders. In the year 1128, it was taken by Louis VI, king of France; and more than half of it pillaged and burned. Philip Auguſtus, king of France, took it in the year 1213. In the year 1240, great part of it was burned by accident. In the year 1297, the Fauxbourgs were taken by the troops of Philip the Fair, king of France. In the year 1325, the inhabitants revolted with moſt part of the neighbouring towns againſt Louis de Nevers, comte of Flanders, and pulled down the old wall to build a new one, in which they incloſed the Fauxbourgs, which had become ſo extremely populous, from weavers and other tradeſpeople, that, in the year 1242, the number of perſons amounted to two hundred thouſand. In the 14th century the inhabitants of Ypres, for the moſt part weavers, were exceedingly troubleſome to their neighbours, being unwilling that any people ſhould carry on trade beſides themſelves. In the year 1383, the rebels of Ghent, aſſiſted by the Engliſh, under the command of the biſhop of Norwich, beſieged this town with great vigour for ſix weeks, but were compelled to retire; and the Engliſh being obliged to quit Flanders, Philip the Hardy, duke of Burgundy, having become maſter by a marriage with the heireſs of the late comte Louis, enlarged it, and ſurrounded it with walls. It was erected into a biſhopric, under the archbiſhop of Malines, by pope Paul IV, in the year 1559. The prince of Tienghein is lord of the town, which is governed by an advocate, twelve echevins, four or five council, and a greffier, whoſe juriſdiction extends over the city and precincts, which are of no great extent. The town-houſe is a very large building, forming a ſquare, and is ſaid to have been built by the Engliſh, ſix hundred [illegible] front; it has a very handſome [illegible] which are kept their public archives [illegible] the year 1342. Beſides the cathedral [illegible] ſeveral other churches, and ſome [illegible] houſes. The inhabitants carried on [illegible] ly a great trade in woollen cloth, [illegible] ſeverity of the duke of Alva, the [illegible] manufacturers were driven to England [illegible] which time, that branch of trade [illegible] At this time they carry on a conſiderable manufacture of linen, of excellent [illegible] Ypres has ſuſtained ſeveral remarkable ſieges. In 1577, it declared with the reſt of the country, againſt the Spaniards. In 1648, the prince of Condé took it for the French king, but it was retaken the next year by archduke Leopold, governor of the Low Countries. In 1658, it was taken by Mareſchal Turenne, and reſtored to Spain by the treaty of the Pyrenees. In 1667, Louis XIV took it in perſon, and added it to his dominions. By the treaty of Utrecht it was ceded to the houſe of Auſtria, as one of the Dutch barriers, in whoſe poſſeſſion it remained till 1744, when the French laid ſiege to it, and took it in a few days; but they reſtored it at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. On the 20th of June, 1794, the city ſurrendered to the French; on the 18th of November following, it was retaken by the Auſtrians; and on the 16th of July, 1794, it was again taken by the French. It was blockaded on the 5th of June, and the army of obſervation advantageouſly poſted, which general Clairfait attacked on the 13th, and was at firſt ſucceſsful in driving back the right wing: but the French ſoon recovered, and the Auſtrians were compelled to fall back, in their turn: the action was ſevere, and many men were killed. The battle not only decided the fate of Ypres, but likewiſe of all Weſt Flanders. The garriſon having learned the defeat of Clairfait, capitulated on the 19th. About between ſix and ſeven thouſand men were compelled to accept of the ſame terms. They ſurrendered all the cannon, ammunition, and baggage, laid down their arms, and were made priſoners of war. The châteleny of Ypres contains about thirty villages, and ſends deputies to the ſtates of Flanders: 5½ poſts S. Oſtend, and four NW. Liſle. *Long.* 20. [illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Yrume, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 100 miles NNE. Aden.

Yrouer, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonnerre, 4 leagues S. Tonnerre.

Yrſee Abby, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, founded in the year 1282. The territory includes the [illegible]

Yrſee and ſeven others. The aſſeſſment to the empire is forty-three florins, and to the chamber of Wetzlar the abbot pays eighty-one rixdollars 14½ kruitzers: three miles NW. Kaufbeuren, and 25 SW. Augſburg.

Yrſillac, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Landerneau: one league S. Landerneau, and four N. Chateaulin.

Yrun, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: two miles S. Fontarabia.

Yſon, a river of Wales, in the county of Brecknock, which runs into the Wye, at Builth.

Yſſe, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Dyle, two leagues S. Louvain.

Yſendyck, or *Iſendyck*, a town and fortreſs of Flanders, ſituated on the ſide or arm of the Scheldt, called the *Blie*; it was built near a town called *Gaſterneſſe*, ſwallowed up by an inundation of the ſea ſome centuries ago, whoſe inhabitants came to eſtabliſh themſelves at this place. The Dutch made themſelves maſters of it in the year 1604, and ſince that time it has been ſtrongly fortified, which is much aſſiſted by its ſituation, being ſurrounded by moraſſes, which they can lay under water at pleaſure: eight miles E. Sluys: and ſeventeen NW. Ghent. Long. 21. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

Yſi, ſee *Iſiy*.

Yſſel, ſee *Iſſel*.

Yſſingeaux, ſee *Iſſengeaux*.

Yſtad, or *Yelſtad*, a ſeaport town of Sweden, on the ſouth coaſt of the province of Schonen, from whence a packet ſails to Zealand. It was formerly well fortified, and contained two churches. The harbour is neither large nor ſafe: twenty-ſix miles S. Lund. *Long.* 13. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 22. N.

Yſtla, a town of North America, in the government and province of Mexico.

Yſtwith, ſee *Iſtwith*.

Y-tchang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-five miles WNW. Kang-tcheou.

Y-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty miles S. Tching.

Y-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: thirty miles S. Pin-yang.

Y-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty miles S. Siang-yang.

Y-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twelve miles SW. Yang-tcheou.

Y-tchuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: fifteen miles SSW. Ou-ſan.

Y-tchuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 55 miles N. King-ki-tao.

Yther, a river of Wales, in the county of Radnor, which runs into the Wye: three miles N. Bealt.

Y-ton, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Yang-tſe: forty miles W. King-tcheou.

Yu, a river of China, which riſes in the province of Ho-nan, twelve miles N. Pi-yang, and joins the Hoai, twenty miles ESE. Sin-tſai.

Yu, a river of China, which riſes about twenty-five miles weſt from Ngan-ſou, in the province of Kiang-ſi, and runs into the Kan-kiang, ſeven miles NNE. Lin-kiang.

Yu, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: thirty-five miles ESE. Hin.

Yu, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: eighty-ſeven miles W. Peking. *Long.* 132. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 52. N.

Yu, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 442 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 130. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 22. N.

Yu, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 377 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 131. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 16. N.

Yucatan, a province of North America, in the government of Mexico: it is a peninſula, ſurrounded on the weſt and north by the gulf of Mexico, between the Bay of Campeachy on the ſouth weſt, and that of Honduras on the ſouth-eaſt, having the little province of Tabaſco on the ſouth-weſt, and that of Vera Paz, in the audience of Guatimala on the ſouth, where it is joined on the continent by an iſthmus not 40 leagues broad. The climate is pretty warm in ſummer, which begins about April, and ends in September. It rarely rains here during the winter ſeaſon, though the weather is tolerably cool, except in January and February, which are almoſt as hot as in the middle of ſummer. It is, however, a very healthy country, eſpecially a large mountainous tract, extending from Salamanca on the weſt, to the eaſtern boundary, and where the natives live to a great age. The ſouth ſide of this ridge is ill peopled, and worſe cultivated, for want of water; but the north part is very populous, being rendered pleaſant by gentle breezes; though the ſun is very hot. The days and nights are nearly equal all the year. The ſoil, when properly cultivated, produces great quantities of corn, cotton, and indigo. All ſorts of cattle, wild beaſts, honey, wax, and fowl, are here in great plenty; and on the coaſts are found large pieces of amber: but as no mines

were ever diſcovered in this country, the Spaniards are not fond of making ſettlements here; ſo that it abounds moſtly with Indians, ſubject to the Spaniards, who employ them in making ſalt, in the bay of Campeachy. This peninſula has very few rivers, but wells without number; and whereſoever they dig up the land, abundance of ſhells are found, which, with the lowneſs of the country, and ſhallowneſs of the ſea about it, has induced many to think, that the greateſt part of it was once under water. The capital of Yucatan is Campeachy, in the bay of which, and of Honduras, the former lying on the weſt, and the latter on the eaſt ſide of this province, the Engliſh cut their logwood.

Yu-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 25 miles NE. Kouang-ſin.

Yue, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1105 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 22. N.

Yuen, a river of China, which runs into the lake Tong-ting, ſeventeen miles E. Tchang te.

Yuen, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 850 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 23. N.

Yuen-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 15 miles SW. Kouang-ſin.

Yuen-cie, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty-two miles S. Tching-ting.

Yuen-kiang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan, on the Ho-ti river: 1250 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 119. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 37. N.

Yuen-meou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: thirty-ſeven miles ENE. Yao-ngan.

Yuen-ou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty-ſeven miles SSW. Ouc-kiun.

Yuen-ſi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 22 miles WNW. Yuen-yang.

Yuen-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 750 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 131. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 50. N.

Yuen-yang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Han: 517 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 50. N.

Yverdun, or *Iffertan*, a town of Switzerland, in the Vaudois, and capital of a bailiwick in the canton of Berne, ſituated on the lake of Neufchâtel, otherwiſe called the lake of Yverdun, at the mouth of the river Orb, which divides into two branches, forming a good port, and an iſland, on which the town is ſituated. The two ſuburbs communicate with the town by bridges. It is ancient, and in the Theodoſian table called *Caſtrum Ebreduncenſe*, and *Ebrodunum*, which it is underſtood to have been in point of ſtrength. The Romans maintained here a *præfectus barcariorum*, and there ſtill remains a ſociety of boatmen, of ancient date, and numerous, who have a particular code of privileges, and laws of navigation. From the Romans it paſſed to the kings of Burgundy, and afterwards to the dukes of Zaringen. In the year 1259, it was taken by Peter of Savoy, who reduced it by famine, and continued in that family till the year 1536. In the 15th century, it underwent many calamities from a fire, and an inundation of the river, which deſtroyed many houſes, and amongſt the reſt the town-houſe. In the year 1475, it was beſieged and taken by the Swiſs, on account of the affront which then appeared between the duke of Burgundy and the houſe of Savoy. In the year 1476, the count of Romont ſurprized the town, but not being able to take the caſtle, he was obliged to retire: however, the town, with the reſt of the Vaudois, was reſtored to Savoy, by the peace of Friburg, the ſame year. By an act publiſhed by the dukes of Savoy, in the year 1480, it appears that this unfortunate town ſuffered during the war, being plundered by both parties, whether friends or enemies: the greater part of the inhabitants had fled in the time of diſtreſs, and wandered without houſe or property. The prince, affected by their misfortunes, recalled them, and granted them conſiderable privileges. In the year 1536, the troops of Berne, when they had reduced the reſt of the Vaudois, laid ſiege to this place, and after a few days, became maſters, from which time Yverdun has been ſubject to Berne. The police is adminiſtered by a great and little council, compoſed of threeſix members, the preſident of whom has the title of *banneret*. It has a large and ſtrong caſtle, flanked with four towers, built in the 12th century, by Conrad, duke of Zaringen: other public buildings are, a college for the inſtruction of youth, an hoſpital, divers magazines, &c. and in the town-houſe is a library, formed not long ſince by contribution. The environs were formerly a moraſs, which has been drained, and is now become good and fertile land. Near the town is a ſulphurous medicinal ſpring, and in the year 1730, a building, for the purpoſe of bathing, was erected by the magiſtrates. In the middle of the laſt century, a company was formed, for the purpoſe of making a navigable canal from the Lake of Yverdun to the Lake of Geneva, but it was never finiſhed. The bailiwick is one of the moſt conſiderable

conſiderable in the canton of Berne, containing about twenty-five pariſhes, and twenty lordſhips, and is about five leagues in length. The fertility is moderate; the wine is not of the beſt quality: thirty-four miles SW. Berne, and ſixteen N. Lauſanne. *Long.* 24. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 48. N.

Yvetot, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caudebec: ſix leagues NW. Rouen, and two N. Caudebec.

Yvias, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontrieu: one league and a quarter ENE. Pontrieu, and two and a half SE. Treguier.

Yvica, ſee *Iviça*.

Yu-kang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: twenty miles S. Yao-tcheou.

Yu-kao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ki-ang-nan: fifty-five miles E. Yang-tcheou.

Yu-king, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: thirty two miles WNW. Tchi-yuen.

Yu-lou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twenty-ſix miles NNE. Tſing.

Yuma, or *Yumba*, or *Long Iſland*, one of the Bahama Iſlands: about fifty miles in length, of very unequal breadth. *Long.* 74. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 8. N.

Yumba Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, ſouth of Cape Ozeda.

Yumetos, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, among the Bahama Iſlands: about twenty miles SW. from Yuma.

Yumfong, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern ſea: about one league from the iſland of Tſeng-ming. *Long.* 139. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 42. N.

Yun, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1262 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 32. N.

Yun, or *Yong-pe*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1335 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 118. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 44. N.

Yung, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: twenty-five miles NE. Ouei-ling.

Yung, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: forty-ſeven miles N. Licou-tcheou.

Yung-fou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: twenty-three miles SW. Kouei-ling.

Yung-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi, near the river Hoang: thirty miles NNW. Kiai.

Yung-kang, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1140 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 56. N.

Yung-ngan-pou, a fortreſs of China, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the borders of Tartary: 110 miles N. Ling-tao.

Yung-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: fifty miles NNE. Tching-hiang.

Yung-ning, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province Chan-ſi: 300 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 28. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

Yung-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: thirty-ſeven miles SW. Ta-li.

Yung-tcheu, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: thirty miles E. Nan-ning.

Yung-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kincha river: twenty-five miles WSW. Koei-tcheou.

Yun-bo, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty-five miles SW. Tchu-tcheou.

Yun-hing, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Ho-nan. The country within its diſtrict is very large, and is partly flat, and partly mountainous, eſpecially to the north and ſouth; it is watered with ſeveral rivers, which renders the ſoil very fruitful. There are two towns of the ſecond rank, and twelve of the third under its juriſdiction: 430 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 131. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. N.

Yun-mong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Heu-quang: fifteen miles S. Te-ngan.

Yun-nan, a province of China, bounded on the north by Se-tchien and Thibet, on the eaſt by Quang-ſi and Koei-tcheou, on the ſouth by Laos, and on the weſt by Ava and Pegu; about 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth. This province is reckoned one of the moſt fertile and opulent in China; its inhabitants are brave, robuſt, affable, and fond of the ſciences, which they cultivate with ſucceſs; its rivers, gold, copper, and tin mines, its amber, rubies, ſapphires, agates, pearls, precious ſtones, marble, muſk, ſilk, elephants, horſes, gums, medicinal plants, and linen, have procured it a reputation, which renders it reſpectable to the Chineſe. Its commerce is immenſe, as well as its riches, which are ſaid to be inexhauſtible. This province contains twenty-one cities of the firſt claſs, and fifty-five of the ſecond and third.

Yun-nan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: ſeventeen miles NE. Mong-hoa.

Yun-nan, a city of China, of the firſt rank,

and capital of the province of Yun-nan, ſituated at the north extremity of a lake. It was formerly celebrated for its extent, and the beauty of its public edifices. Here were ſeen magnificent buildings, vaſt gardens, tombs, triumphal arches, and elegant ſquares; but the Tartars, in their different invaſions, deſtroyed all theſe monuments; and the city at preſent contains nothing remarkable: it is, however, the reſidence of the governor of the province. It comprehends in its diſtrict four towns of the ſecond claſs, and ſeven of the third: 1152 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 6. N.

Yuntai, an iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea; thirty miles in circumference: about two miles and a half from the continent. *Long.* 137. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 35. N.

Yun-tchan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: thirty miles NW. Siuen-tcheou.

Yun-tou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: twenty-ſeven miles ENE. Kan-cheou.

Yurcup, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 125 miles NE. Cogni, and 270 E. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 52. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

Yvre l'Evêque, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, on the Huiſne: three miles E. le Mans.

Yvry, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evreux: three leagues and a half N. Dreux, and five ESE. Evreux.

Yu tai, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twenty-five miles S. Tci-ngin.

Yu-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: ſeventeen miles NE. Koue-te.

Yu-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twenty-two miles NW. Tci-nan.

Yu-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: thirty-two miles SSW. Liu-tcheou.

Yu-tien, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: ſeventeen miles SSW. Tſun-hoa.

Yu-tſe, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: fifteen miles SE. Tai-yuen.

Yu-tſien, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: thirty-ſeven miles N. Yen-tcheou.

Yu-yang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: fifteen miles S. Kang.

Y-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: ſeventeen miles SW. Ho-nan.

Y-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: thirty miles S. Ho-nan.

Z.

Z[illegible]*AB*, or *Zeb*, a district of Africa, in the country of Sahara, belonging to the [illegible]nes. It was anciently a part of the [illegible]tania Sitifensis, and is a narrow tract [illegible]d lying immediately under the Atlas. [illegible] between 34. 30. and 35. N.

[illegible]*a*, see *Sahara*.

[illegible], a town of the Arabian Irac, on the [illegible]rates: 65 miles WSW. Bagdad.

[illegible]*ba Sea*, see *Azoph*.

[illegible]*itz*, a town of Germany, in the cir[illegible] of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of [illegible]en: 4 miles N. Grossen Hayn, and 12 [illegible]ssen.

[illegible]*er*, a river of Germany, in the circle [illegible]abia, which runs into the Neckar, [illegible] Lauffen, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

[illegible]*rn*, see *Bergzabern*, and *Sabern*.

[illegible]*wicze*, a town of Lithuania, in the [illegible]ate of Brzesc: 86 miles ESE. Pinsk.

[illegible]*la*, a town of Transylvania: ten miles Cronstadt.

[illegible]*re*, a town of Russia, in the govern[illegible] of Irkutsk: 36 miles SSW. Kirensk.

[illegible]*stan*, see *Sablestan*.

[illegible]*a*, a town of Egypt: 55 miles ENE. [illegible]n.

[illegible]*atecas*, a province of North America, [illegible] government of Mexico; bounded on [illegible]orth by New Biscay, on the east by [illegible]ca, on the south by the provinces of [illegible]acan, Guadalajara, and Chiametlan, [illegible]n the west by Chiametlan and Culiacan. [illegible] well inhabited, and abounds with large [illegible]es. Part of it lies in the temperate, [illegible]art in the torrid zone; it is about a [illegible]ed leagues in length, and forty-five in [illegible]h. The western part of it is an arid [illegible] and would not be inhabited were it [illegible]r the mines, which are reckoned the [illegible]t in America; but the eastern part [illegible]'s with corn, and fruits of various [illegible], and its forests are full of deer.

[illegible]*tecas*, see *St. Louis de Zacatecas*.

[illegible]*tula*, see *Sacatula*.

[illegible]*an*, or *Socban*, a town of Germany, [illegible] circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder [illegible]rania: 14 miles E. Stargard, and 52 [illegible]erg. *Long*. 33. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat*. [illegible]. N.

[illegible]*arevskaia*, a fort of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, on the Konskija: 28 miles W. Mariupol.

Zacharova, a town of Russia, in the govenment of Irkutsk: 32 miles NNE. Kirensk.

Zachau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: ten miles E. Brandenburg.

Zadaon, a river of Portugal, which rises in the south part of the province of Alentejo, on the borders of Algarve, and runs into the Atlantic, near Setuval.

Zadonsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronez, on the Don: 92 miles N. Voronez. *Long*. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 4. N.

Zaezar, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: 22 miles NW. Murcia.

Zafaranboli, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 28 miles S. Amasieh.

Zafra, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura: 22 miles E. Xerxes de los Caballeros.

Zagala, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura: 25 miles S. Alcantara.

Zagan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac: 4 leagues SW. Amadan.

Zagara, a mountain of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia, known to the ancients by the name of *Helicon*.

Zaghara, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Bornou.

Zaging, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 3 miles N. St. Polten.

Zaglia, a town of the island of Corsica: eight miles SE. Calvi.

Zagora, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 12 miles SW. Burgas.

Zagrab, see *Agram*.

Zahara, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: 45 miles SE. Seville, and 40 NW. Malaga.

Zahara, see *Sahara*.

Zahna, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: eight miles NE. Wittenberg, and 34 SSW. Potzdam. *Long*. 30. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 53. N.

Zahringen, an ancient citadel of Germany, in

in the circle of Swabia, which gave the title of duke to a noble family, which became extinct in the beginning of the 13th century: one mile N. Friburg, in the Brisgau.

Zaine, or *Wadel Berber*, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, which runs into the Mediterranean, *Long*. 9. 16. E. Greenwich; *Lat*. 36. 54. N.

Zaira Kakongo, an island in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Zaire.

Zaire, or *Saire*, a river of Africa, which passes through the kingdom of Congo, and discharges itself into the Atlantic, between the 6th and 7th degrees of south latitude; about sixty miles S. Congo.

Zakroczym, or *Sakrotschim*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia: 40 miles NW. Warsaw.

Zal Aleksandrovskoi, a bay of the Caspian Sea: 260 miles SSE. Astrachan. *Long*. 69. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. N.

Zala, a town of Africa, in the desert of Berdoa: 350 miles E. Mourzouk.

Zalakna, a town of Transylvania: 14 miles W. Weifenburg.

Zalamea, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: 38 miles WNW. Seville, and 12 N. Niebla.

Zalantz, a town of Hungary: ten miles SE. Caschau.

Zalesce, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 32 miles S. Lemberg.

Zalgin, a town of the island of Cuba: 47 miles N. St. Jago.

Zallant, see *Sallant*.

Zalssing, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: five miles NW. Aggspach.

Zambese, or *Cumana*, a river of Africa, which rises in the interior parts of Monomotapa, and runs into the Eastern Sea, about *Lat*. 18. S.

Zambrokri, a town of Hungary: 14 miles SW. Rosenberg.

Zambrow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia: 80 miles NE. Warsaw.

Zamfara, or *Zanfara*, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom of the same name: 170 miles ENE. Wangara. *Long*. 36. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 17. N.

Zamiansk, a fort of Russia, on the Volga: 20 miles NW. Astrachan.

Zamin, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Samarcand: 50 miles NE. Samarcand.

Zamora, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the Duero; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Compostella: 120 miles NW. Madrid, and 50 SSW. Leon. *Long*. 10. 47. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 41. 48. N.

Zamora, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, founded in honour of a Mahometan saint. Here is a small garrison.

Zamora, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, in the [illegible] of Guadalajara: 10 leagues SE. [illegible]

Zamora, a town of South America, [illegible] the audience of Quito, on a river of the [illegible] name, which runs into the river of [illegible] Amazons. In the neighbourhood are [illegible] gold-mines: 60 leagues SSW. Quito.

Zamoscie, or *Samostzie*, a town and [illegible] tress of Poland, in the palatinate of [illegible] built by the famous great chancellor [illegible] Zamoyski. It has a stately cathedral, [illegible] several other churches, a decayed [illegible] of which the bishop of Chelm was [illegible] chancellor, a charitable foundation, [illegible] Mons Pietatis, and several valuable [illegible] leges; but the fortifications are now [illegible] bad condition. The proprietor of [illegible] &c. styled himself prince Zamoscie. In [illegible] year 1656, Charles Gustavus, king of [illegible] den, made a fruitless attempt upon [illegible] place: but on the 29th of December, [illegible] it was surprized by the Saxons. It [illegible] belongs to Austria: 60 miles NW. Lemberg and 40 SSW. Chelm.

Zane, a town of the United States [illegible] America, in Virginia: 9 miles SSE. Winchester.

Zanfara, see *Zamfara*.

Zangarisa, a town of Italy, in the [illegible] dom of Naples, and province of [illegible] Ultra: 6 miles NE. St. Severina.

Zanguebar, a name given to a large [illegible] ritory of Africa, bordering on the [illegible] Sea, including many kingdoms; the [illegible] is said to import "the coast of the [illegible] all the inhabitants being blacks, with [illegible] woolly hair; extending from two [illegible] north to the twenty-first degree of [illegible] latitude. The principal kingdoms [illegible] coast have been separately spoken of [illegible] described. Of the country in general [illegible] much unacquainted: the whole tract [illegible] presented as barren and unhealthy, [illegible] lying low, and intersected with rivers [illegible] thick woods, forests, and marshy [illegible] The fruits of it are very unwholesome [illegible] rivers, for the most part, covered [illegible] up with weeds, bushes, and thickets [illegible] which so stagnate the air, and [illegible] products of the earth, and render [illegible] tants so sickly and indolent, that [illegible] little or no benefit from its produce. [illegible] Bedouin Arabs are the only [illegible] make advantage of it, by breeding [illegible] tudes of cattle, and living mostly [illegible] flesh and milk; whilst the negroes, or [illegible] content themselves with feeding [illegible] beasts and fowl, which swarm all [illegible] parts. To supply the want of corn, [illegible] roots, and other wholesome food, of [illegible] they are destitute, the Divine Providence hath interspersed that whole country [illegible] mines of gold, easily got, by the help [illegible]

…ey can purchaſe all the neceſſaries and …veniencies of life from other parts: but …s the very circumſtance that makes them …extremely jealous of letting ſtrangers …etrate into the inland; more eſpecially …e the Portugueſe have made themſelves …rs of ſuch a number of places along this …t. They are in their nature fierce and …, ignorant and brutiſh, without reli…, eſpecially the negroes; upon which …ccount they have the name of Caffers. …the Bedouins, they have ſome kind of …, or rather obſerve a variety of ſuper…rites, but are no leſs ignorant and …ed than the Caffers; yet they chiefly …among themſelves, and live at a great …ce from the coaſts, and by the ſides of …and rivers, for the convenience of paſ…r their numerous herds. They go all …d, both Caffers and Arabs, excepting …they wrap a piece of cotton cloth round …r middle, which deſcends a little below …ee; but thoſe who live along the coaſts …newhat more civilized, affect a little …inery in their dreſs, and inſtead of …n cloth, cover themſelves with the …f wild beaſts, more or leſs rich, ac…g to their rank, with the tails of ani…trailing behind on the ground; they …adorn their necks, arms, and legs, …variety of beads, bugles, and other …s, of amber, jett, glaſs, and other …s, which they purchaſe from the …nts with their gold, furs, ivory, and …commodities. There are among theſe …s a great number of Mahometans, but …h greater number ſtill among the …s along the coaſt; they being, for the …part, deſcended from thoſe Arabs who …baniſhed out of their country. The …ries are Melinda, Mongala, Jubo, …bique, and ſome others.

…ega, or *Zanzaga*, or *Zenbaga*, a …ce of Africa, in the country of Sahara, …ng on the Atlantic.

…ona, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterra…: 2 miles NE. from Ponza.

…ow, a town of Germany, in the circle …per Saxony, in Pomerania: 6 miles …Coſslin, and 28 N. New Stettin.

…e, an iſland in the Mediterranean, …the coaſt of the Morea, about twelve …in length and ſix in breadth, chiefly …ed by Greeks, under the Venetians, …appoint a governor, called proveditor, …two counſellors. The Greeks have …churches, beſides convents, and a …; the Roman Catholics have three …s, and a biſhop. The iſland produces …t wine, and that ſpecies of grapes …currants, olives, figs, melons, peaches, …her choice fruits: towards the coaſts, …nd is in general mountainous, but …in the interior parts. It is much ſub…ject to earthquakes. Zante, the capital of the iſland, is ſituated on the eaſt coaſt, about ſeven leagues SSW. from Chiarenza, in the Morea. *Long.* 38. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 55. N.

Zantoch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: eight miles E. Landſberg.

Zanzibar, or *Zangibar*, an iſland of Africa, in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Zanguebar, governed by a king, tributary to the Portugueſe. *Long.* 56. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 6. 15. S.

Zaozerſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the Sula: 28 miles W. Tcherepovetz.

Zara, a ſeaport, the capital of Venetian Dalmatia, and ſee of an archbiſhop, ſituated in a diſtrict, called *The County of Zara*, which was purchaſed of the king of Naples, in the year 1409, by the Venetians, in whoſe hands it has hitherto continued. Zara is ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, ſaving that it has a communication eaſtward with the continent, by means of a draw-bridge, commanded by a fort. It is reckoned one of the beſt fortifications in Dalmatia, and deemed almoſt impregnable. The citadel is divided from the town by a very deep ditch, hewn out of a rock. The harbour, which lies to the north, is capacious, ſafe, and well guarded. The rain is carefully preſerved in ciſterns, to ſupply the want of freſh water. In the caſtle reſides the governor or proveditor of Dalmatia, whoſe office is only triennial: 28 miles NW. Scardona. *Long.* 33. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 22. N.

Zara Vecchia, or *Old Zara*, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, now little better than a village; in the time of the Romans, it was a place of conſiderable figure, and received a new ſet of inhabitants by a numerous colony of that people. In the middle ages, it was called *Belgrad*, or *Alba Maris*. Here was alſo a biſhop's ſee, which, on the demolition of the town, was removed to Scardona; at preſent deſolate, and its inhabitants conſiſting only of a few peaſants: 18 miles SE. Zara.

Zaraiſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riazan, on the Oſer: 24 miles SW. Riazan. *Long.* 56. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Zarchas, or *Tcharkas*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 50 leagues N. Herat.

Zare, a lake of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: twenty leagues N. Zareng.

Zareng, or *Segeſtan*, a town of Perſia, and capital of the province of Segeſtan. This town is celebrated for its beautiful pottery. It was anciently called *Prophthaſia*: 94 leagues W. Candahar, and 162 E. Iſpahan.

Zarik, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 22 miles E. Miſitra. *Zarn*,

Zarn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: four miles E. Duiſburg.

Zarnata, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: ten miles SW. Miſitra.

Zarnaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: thirty-two miles N. Sandomirz, and ſixty-four ESE. Siradia.

Zarubina, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: ſixty miles NW. Ilimſk.

Zaruma, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito.

Zarza, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: twenty-two miles SW. Plaſencia.

Zarzina, ſee *Sarſina*.

Zarzedo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: twenty miles NE. Caſtel Branco.

Zaſhiverſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 1320 miles NNE. Irkutſk, and 1732 ENE. Kolivan. *Long.* 156. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 25. N.

Zaſlaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: twenty-four miles N. Conſtantinow.

Zatbag, a town and caſtle of Aſia, in Paleſtine: 172 miles SSE. Jeruſalem.

Zatmar, a town of Hungary. This is properly two towns; namely, Zatmar, on an iſland in the river Samos; and Nemethi, oppoſite to it, on an arm of the river; but in the year 1715, both were erected into one town: the firſt of which is fortified. In 1334, or 1335, it was taken, pillaged, and laid in aſhes, by the troops of the emperor, Ferdinand the Firſt. In 1562, it was beſieged by the Turks, and ſet on fire, but not taken. In 1564, king John took it; in 1605, Stephen Botſkay; in 1660, Barſkay, prince of Tranſylvania, made himſelf maſter of it; and in 1662, the Imperialiſts. In 1681, the malcontents laid ſiege to this place; and the reformed held a national ſynod here in 1646: 56 miles NNW. Coloſvar, and 170 E. Preſburg. *Long.* 39. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 43. N.

Zator, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 24 miles SW. Cracow.

Zatſchit Kabanovſkaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: twenty miles S. Biiſk.

Zatuenebo, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ſixty-five miles SSE. Havannah.

Zaturce, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: twenty miles WSW. Lucko.

Zav Biruileva, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Argunia: 121 miles NE. Stretenſk.

Zav Dutcharskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 88 miles SE. Stretenſk.

Zav Gazimarſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: forty-four miles SSE. Stretenſk.

Zav Irbinſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: forty miles E. Abakanſk.

Zav Kutamarſkoi, a town of Ruſſia: 100 miles ESE. Nertchinſk.

Zav Lanina, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the weſt coaſt of Baikal Lake: eighty miles NE. Irkutſk.

Zav Midnoi Kuruzulaevſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: thirty-two miles S. Nertchinsk.

Zav Niznei Suzuiſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: thirty-two miles SE. Kolivan.

Zav Novopavloviſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: eighty miles SSE. Kolivan.

Zav Popovo, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan. *Long.* 113. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 31. N.

Zav Sibiria Kova, a town of Ruſſia, on the Argunia: 100 miles ESE. Stretenſk.

Zav Tiſova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the river Pa. 124 miles NNW. Niz Udinsk.

Zav Verchoturova, a town of Ruſſia, the government of Irkutſk, on the Argu. 132 miles NE. Stretenſk.

Zavara, ſee *Afinara*.

Zaudnitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Troppau: nine miles N. Troppau, and fourteen ESE. Jagerndorf.

Zavelſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, near which is a medicinal ſpring: two N. Bulach.

Zavidki, an iſland of Ruſſia, at the end of the Gulf of Tchaunskaia, in the Icy Sea; about ſixty miles in circumference. *Long.* 184. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 50. to 20. N.

Zaurgatch, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irtiſh: eighty miles ESE. Tobolsk.

Zaweh, a town of Perſia, and capital diſtrict, in the province of Choraſan, on the river Tedjen, about ſix leagues from the Caſpian Sea: 27 leagues N. Meſched. 45 NNE. Aſterabat.

Zawichoſt, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. In the year 1205 the Ruſſians were defeated near this town: eight miles N. Sandomirz.

Zawila, or *Zueela*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan, ſituated in a ſandy country; the remains of ancient buildings in this town, the number and ſize of the cifterns, and the conſtructions of the ſubterraneous caves, intended, perhaps, as repoſitories for corn, exhibit ſuch veſtiges of ancient

dour, as will probably attract, and may highly reward, the attention of the future traveller: ſixty miles ENE. Mourzouk.

Zazimovicze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesk: 32 miles NE. Brzesk.

Zazivnoi, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: ſixty-eight miles W. Orenburg.

Zbanitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: five miles E. Hohenmaut.

Zbaras, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 12 leagues N. Braclaw.

Zbarri, a town of Hungary: ſixteen miles NNE. Szeben.

Zbarrow, a town of Poland, in the new kingdom of Galicia, near which an obſtinate battle was fought between the Poles on one ſide, commanded by their king, John Caſimir, and the combined army of the Coſaks and Tartars on the other. In this engagement the latter were defeated, and left 10,000 men dead on the ſpot; but the day after, a treaty of peace was concluded on terms diſadvantageous to Poland: twenty-one leagues E. Lemberg, and twenty-ſix NW. Braclaw.

Zdanicha, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Chatanga, *Long.* 116. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 40. N.

Zdziecol, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck: twelve miles W. Novogrodeck.

Zealand, or *Zeeland*, or *Seeland*, the largeſt iſland belonging to the kingdom of Denmark, bounded on the north by the Scaggerac, on the eaſt by the Sound, on the ſouth by the Baltic, and on the weſt by the Great Belt; about ſixty-five miles in length from north to ſouth, and where wideſt, ſixty from eaſt to weſt, though in ſome parts ſcarcely thirty, and in no part above twenty miles from the ſea. The coaſt is much interſected by large bays; and within the country are ſeveral lakes, which, as well as the rivers, abound in fiſh. The ſoil is generally fertile, and produces corn more than ſufficient for the inhabitants, with excellent paſtures, and in moſt parts is plenty of wood, except towards the centre of the iſland, where the inhabitants generally uſe turf for fuel. Copenhagen is the capital. *Long.* 10. 58. to 12. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 2. to 56. 6. N.

Zealand (State of), one of the United Dutch States. It conſiſts of iſlands which are formed by thoſe branches and outlets of the Scheldt, called *Zeeuwſche Stromen*, or *Sea Streams*; on the north it is bounded by Holland, eaſtward by Brabant, ſouthward by Flanders, and weſtward by the North Sea: its name ſufficiently indicates its natural poſition and ſituation. The iſlands of Walcheren and Schouwen, on the weſtern coaſt, are defended againſt the violence of the ſea, by downs, or ſand hills, and on the other ſides, like the reſt of the iſlands of Zeeland, by vaſt dykes, which, at the bottom, have a breadth of twenty-five German ells, and at the top are ſo wide, that two carriages may paſs abreaſt: the height is alſo proportioned to their thickneſs; notwithſtanding which, in high tides and ſtormy weather, the waves, in many places, force a paſſage, or even flow over them: the firſt formation of theſe dykes muſt have been attended with immenſe expence, the very repair and maintenance of them requiring large ſums. Emanuel van Meteren, in the ſixteenth book of his Commentaries, ſays, and confirms it by the atteſtations of the workmen employed in them, that the dykes, in this province alone, if placed in one direction, would form a length of forty miles, each mile to be reckoned at 1400 rods, and that the expence of one rod with another was a pound Flemiſh, or ſix Dutch guilders. Thus the charge of the ſeveral outward dykes taken, amount to 340,000l. ſterling. Though the inhabitants of the other provinces, and foreigners in general, complain of the air here, as being heavy, diſagreeable, and unhealthy, yet no people look better, or enjoy a more confirmed ſtate of health, than the natives who are born and bred up in it. The ſoil too is very fruitful, and famed for its excellent wheat, as likewiſe for madder, the cultivation of which furniſhes out great employment to the inhabitants of Zealand; it abounds alſo in good fruits, and its rich paſtures are covered with flocks of fine ſheep. The waters around the iſlands ſupply them with plenty of fiſh, particularly with oyſters, lobſters, and muſcles, of an uncommon ſize and goodneſs. Zealand enjoys likewiſe an affluence of all kinds of proviſions, but fuel is very ſcarce there, eſpecially turf, which, being brought from the other provinces, bears a high price: great quantities too of Engliſh coals are uſed here. In the whole province are 121 towns and villages, ſome of which are very large. The inhabitants are reckoned the moſt wealthy in all the Netherlands, which is, in a great meaſure, owing to their traffic by ſea, and for this, indeed, they have every conveniency that can be deſired. Zealand was anciently a county, but inſtead of particular counts of its own, thoſe of Holland were likewiſe counts of Zealand, and in the year 1436, the two provinces devolved together to the Houſe of Burgundy. The aſſembly of the ſtates of Zealand conſiſts of ſeven members, the preſident of which is the firſt nobleman of the province: this dignity was annexed to the marquiſate of Vliſſingen, or Fluſhing and Veere, belonging to the prince of Naſſau Orange. On the death of king William III, it was aboliſhed; but in 1747,

Zarn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: four mile E. Duiſburg.

Zarnata, a town of European Turkey, the Morea: ten miles SW. Miſitra.

Zarnaw, a town of Poland, in the tinate of Sandomirz: thirty-two Sandomirz, and ſixty-four ESE.

Zarubina, a town of Ruſſia, in ment of Irkutſk: ſixty miles NW.

Zaruma, a town of South the audience of Quito.

Zarza, a town of Spain, of Eſtremadura: twenty- Plaſencia.

Zarzina, ſee *Sarſina*.

Zarzelo, a town of vince of Eſtremadura Caſtel Branco.

Zaſtiverſk, a town ment of Irkutſk kutſk, and 171 156. E. Ferro.

Zaſtava, a te tinate of Vol Conſtantinow

Zatbay, a leſſine: 17

Zatmar, properly an iſland oppoſite in the one to In 133 laid ſi Ferd ſieged take 160 pri of 161 pl fy C

mountains are ... ...ally has a civil ... ...ble values, and in ... ...e are many that ... ...with wood, is in ge... ...and in for every ... ...plants and fruit. ... ...was found here, ...the winters are ... ...and the ſummer not h... ...warm: ... ...quadrupeds that ... ...only a few. ... ...the dogs for the ſak... ...There are ſeal... ...and they uſe ... ...The birds are hawks, ...are ſong-birds, ...melodious. There ... ...of ſeveral ſorts, as ... ...and the gannet, ...The ſea-coaſt is ... ...ſheep-watery, pintado, ...The fiſhes are ſword-fiſh, ha... ...and muſquitos ... ...ſea abounds with ... ...delicate and whol... ...Cook ſeldom came to ... ...enough, with hook ... ...ſupply the whole ſhips c... ...filled with nets, every ... ...except thoſe who were ... ...as much as ſupplied ... ...after. The fiſh ... ...in kind than plenti... ...were many ſorts the ... ...but the ſailors ... ...to all them. This country ... ...filled each very large ... ...There is one tree ... ...which was diſtingu... ...flower, that appeared to be ... ...ſtamen, ſtiles; and another ... ...in a ſwampy ground, very ſtra... ...bearing ſmall bunches of berries ... ...reſembling that of the ſew-tree; ... ...ſpecies of plants were ... ...are unknown in Eu... ...garden night-ſhade, ſow-thiſtle, ...kinds of fern, and one of cu... ...graſs. They found wild celery, ...in great abundance ... ...and of eatable plants na... ...only cocoas, yams, and ... ...There are plantations of ... ...of thoſe yams and potatoes. The ... ...likewiſe cultivate the gr... ...Chineſe paper mulberry-tree ... ...but in no abundance. There ... ...tree in this country w... ...ſtraight, and that is a kind of a ... ...but they have a plant w... ...all the uſes of hemp and ... ...There are two kinds of this plant, or

and the other
reſemble the
, they make
. ſtronger than
urope. Theſe
into breadths, and
form their fiſhing-
apparel by a ſimple
aves, and their finer
on, is made from the
is found both on high
in dry mould, and deep
grows largeſt in the latter,
its proper ſoil. The men
y are as large as the largeſt
Their complexion is brown,
more ſo than that of a Spaniard.
full of fleſh, but not lazy or lux-
and are ſtout and well ſhaped. The
poſſeſs not that delicacy which
guiſhes the European ladies, but their
is ſingularly ſoft, which, as the dreſs
both ſexes is ſimilar, chiefly diſtinguiſhes
them from the men. The men are active
a high degree, their hair is black, and
eir teeth are white and even. The features
both ſexes are regular; they enjoy perfect
ealth, and live to a very advanced age;
hey are of the gentleſt diſpoſitions, and
eat each other with the utmoſt kindneſs,
r they are perpetually at war, every
ttle diſtrict being at enmity with all the
eſt. They have neither black cattle, ſheep,
, nor goats; ſo that their chief food be-
g fiſh, and that not at all times to be ob-
ined, they are in danger of dying through
nger; they have a few, and but a very
w dogs; and when no fiſh is to be got,
ey have only vegetables, ſuch as yams and
toes to feed on, and if, by any accident
eſe fail them, their ſituation muſt be de-
rable. This will account for their ſhock-
g cuſtom of eating the bodies which are ſlain
battle, for he who fights through mere hun-
er, will not ſcruple to eat the adverſary he
s killed. The inhabitants of New Zealand
e modeſt and reſerved in their behaviour,
d converſation. The women, indeed
ere not dead to the ſofter impreſſions;
t their mode of conſent was, in their idea,
harmleſs as the conſent to marriage with
, and equally binding for the ſtipulated
me. If any of the Engliſh addreſſed one
their women, he was informed, that the
nſent of her friends muſt be obtained,
hich uſually followed, on his making a
eſent. This done, he was obliged to
e his temporary wife, at leaſt as delicately
we do in England. They anoint their
ir with oil, melted from the fat of fiſh or
rds. The poorer people uſe that which
rancid, ſo that the ſmell is very diſagree-
le: but thoſe of ſuperior rank, make uſe
that which is freſh. They wear combs, both of bone and wood, which is conſidered as an ornament, when ſtuck upright in the hair. The men tie their hair in a bunch on the crown of the head, and adorn it with the feathers of birds, which they likewiſe, ſometimes, place on each ſide of the temples. They commonly wear ſhort beards; the hair of the women ſometimes flows over the ſhoulders, and ſometimes is cut ſhort. Both ſexes, but the men more than the women, mark their bodies with black ſtains, called *Amoco*; in general, the women ſtain only the lips, but ſometimes mark other parts with black patches; the men, on the contrary put on additional marks from year to year, ſo that thoſe who are very ancient, are almoſt covered; excluſive of the Amoco, they mark themſelves with furrows: theſe furrows make a hideous appearance, the edges being indented, and the whole quite black. The ornaments of the face are drawn in the ſpiral form, with equal elegance and correctneſs, both cheeks being marked exactly alike, while the painting on their bodies, reſemble fillagree work, and the foliage in old chaſed ornaments, but no two faces or bodies are painted exactly after the ſame model. Theſe Indians likewiſe paint their bodies, by rubbing them with red oker, either dry or mixed with oil. Their dreſs is formed of the leaves of the flag, ſplit into ſlips, which are interwoven, and made into a kind of matting, the ends, which are ſeven or eight inches in length, hanging out on the upper ſide. One piece of this matting being tied over the ſhoulders, reaches to the knees: the other piece being wrapped round the waiſt, falls almoſt to the ground. Theſe two pieces are faſtened to a ſtring, which by means of a bodkin of bone, is paſſed through, and tacks them together. The men wear the lower garment only, at particular times. What they conſider as the moſt ornamental part of their dreſs, is the fur of dogs, which they cut into ſtripes, and ſew on different parts of their apparel. As dogs are not plenty, they diſpoſe theſe ſtripes with great œconomy. They have a few dreſſes, ornamented with feathers; and one man was ſeen covered wholly with thoſe of the red parrot. The women never tie their hair on the top of their head, nor adorn it with feathers; and are leſs anxious about dreſs than the men. Their lower garment is bound tight round them, except when they go a fiſhing, and then they are careful that the men ſhall not ſee them. The ears of both ſexes are bored, and the holes ſtretched ſo as to admit a man's finger. The ornaments of their ears are feathers, cloth, bones, and ſometimes bits of wood; a great many of them uſe nails, which were given them by the Engliſh, for this purpoſe, and the

women ſometimes adorn their ears with the white down of the albatroſs, which they ſpread before and behind the hole, in a large bunch. They likewiſe hang to their ears by ſtrings, chiſſels, bodkins, the teeth of dogs, and the teeth and nails of their deceaſed friends. The arms and ancles of the women, are adorned with ſhells and bones, or any thing elſe, through which they can paſs a ſtring. The men wear a piece of green talc, or whalebone, with the reſemblance of a man carved on it, hanging to a ſtring round the neck. The houſes are from ſixteen to twenty-four feet long, ten or twelve wide, and ſix or eight in height. The frame is of ſlight ſticks of wood, and the walls and roof, are made of dry graſs, pretty firmly compacted. Some of them are lined with bark of trees, and the ridge of the houſe is formed by a pole, which runs from one end to the other. The door is only high enough, to admit a perſon crawling on hands and knees; and the roof is ſloping. There is a ſquare hole near the door, ſerving both for window and chimney, near which is the fire place. A plank is placed near the door, adorned with a ſort of carving, and this they conſider as an ornamental piece of furniture. The ſide walls, and roof, projecting two or three feet beyond the walls at each end, form a ſort of portico, where benches are placed to ſit on. The fire is made in the middle of a hollow ſquare, in the floor, which is encloſed with wood or ſtone. They ſleep near the walls, where the ground is covered with ſtraw for their beds. Beſides the fern root, which ſerves them for bread, they feed on albatroſſes, penguins, and ſome other birds. Whatever they eat is either roaſted or baked, as they have no veſſels in which water can be boiled. They ſaw no plantations of cocoas, potatoes, and yams, to the ſouthward, though they were many in the northern parts. The natives drink no other liquor than water, and enjoy perfect and uninterrupted health. When wounded in battle, the wound heals in a very ſhort time, without the application of medicine; and the very old people, carry no other marks of decay about them, than the loſs of their hair and teeth, and a failure of their muſcular ſtrength; but enjoy an equal ſhare of health and cheerfulneſs with the youngeſt. The canoes of this country, are not unlike the whale boats of New England, being long and narrow. The larger ſort ſeem to be built for war, and will hold from thirty to one hundred men; one of theſe meaſured near ſeventy feet in length, ſix in width, and four in depth. It was ſharp at the bottom, and conſiſted of three lengths, about two or three inches thick, and tied firmly together, with ſtrong platting: each ſide was formed of one entire plank, about twelve inches broad, and about an inch and a half thick, which were fitted to the bottom part, with equal ſtrength and ingenuity. Several thwarts were laid from one ſide to the other, to which they were ſecurely faſtened in order to ſtrengthen the canoes. Theſe veſſels are rowed with a kind of paddle, between five and ſix feet in length, the end of which is a long oval, gradually decreaſing till it reaches the handle; and the velocity with which they row with theſe paddles, is really ſurpriſing; their ſails are compoſed of a kind of mat or netting, which is extended between two upright poles, one of which is fixed on each ſide. Two ropes faſtened to the top of each pole, ſerve inſtead of ſheets. The veſſels are ſteered by two men, having each a paddle, and ſitting in the ſtern; but they can only ſail before the wind, in which direction, they move with conſiderable ſwiftneſs. Theſe Indians uſe axes, adzes, and chiſſels, with which they likewiſe bore holes. The chiſſels are made of jaſper, or of the bone of a man's arm; and their axes, and adzes, of a fine black ſtone. Their tillage of the ground is excellent, owing to the neceſſity they are under of cultivating, or running the riſk of ſtarving. A long narrow ſtake, ſharpened to an edge at bottom, with a piece fixed acroſs, a little above it, for the convenience of driving it into the ground with the foot, ſupplies the place both of plough and ſpade. The ſoil being light, their work is not very laborious, and with this inſtrument alone they will turn up ground of ſix or ſeven acres in extent. Their fiſh hooks are of ſhell or bone; and they have baſkets of wicker-work to hold the fiſh. Their warlike weapons are ſpears, clubs, battle-axes, and the patoo-patoo. The ſpear, which is pointed at each end, is about ſixteen feet in length, and thicker in the middle, ſo that it is difficult to give a puſh from it. Whether they fight in boats or on ſhore, the battle is hand to hand, their conteſts muſt be bloody. The employment of the men, is ſuppoſed to conſiſt in cultivating the ground, making nets, catching birds, and fiſhing; while the women are engaged in weaving cloth, procuring fern roots, and ſhell fiſh, and dreſſing food. With regard to religion, they acknowledge one ſuperior being, and ſeveral ſubordinate. Their mode of worſhip could not be learned, nor was any place preſerved for that purpoſe ſeen. There was indeed a ſmall ſquare area, encompaſſed with ſtones, in the middle of which, hung a bundle of fern roots on one of their ſpades. This they ſaid was offered to the gods, in the hope of a plentiful crop of proviſion. The inhabitants of the ſouthern diſtrict, in

they diſpoſed of their dead by throwing them into the ſea, but thoſe of the north ſaid they buried them in the ground; captain Cook's crew, however, ſaw not the leaſt ſign of any grave, or monument; but the body of almoſt every inhabitant bore the marks of wounds which they had given themſelves, in token of grief for the loſs of their friends and relations. Some of theſe ſcars were newly made, which is a proof that their friends had died while the ſhip's crew were there, yet no one ſaw any thing like a funeral, as theſe iſlanders conceal every thing reſpecting the dead, with the utmoſt caution. A great ſimilitude was obſerved between the nets, furniture, boats, and nets of the New Zealanders, and thoſe of the inhabitants of the South Sea Iſlands, which furniſh a ſtrong proof that the common anceſtors of both were natives of the ſame country. *Long.* 181. to 194. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. to 38. S.

Zebaide, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 27 leagues E. Schiras.

Zebee, a river of Africa, which riſes in Abyſſinia, and runs into the Indian Sea. The courſe is unknown.

Zebid, a city of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. Zebid was once the place of a ſovereign's reſidence, and the moſt commercial city in all Tehama; but, ſince the harbour of Ghalefka was choked up, its trade has been transferred to Beit el Fakih and Mocha, and this city now retains nothing but the ſhadow of its former ſplendour. Viewed from a diſtance, it appears to ſome advantage, by means of the moſques and kubbets, of which it is full. Several of thoſe moſques were erected by different pachas, who reſided here during the ſhort period, while this part of Arabia was in the poſſeſſion of the Ottoman porte. Zebid had once eight gates; of theſe only five are now ſtanding, and the river is gradually breaking down a part of them. The walls of the old city are demoliſhed, and the very ruins are ſold by poor people, who gather out the ſtones, and ſell them for building new houſes: the preſent buildings occupy about one-half of the ancient extent of the city. Zebid is ſtill diſtinguiſhed for an academy, to which the youth of Tehama, and a part of Yemen, ſtudy ſuch ſciences as are cultivated among the Muſſulmans. This is beſides the ſeat of a dola, a maſli, and three cadis: fifty-two miles N. Mocha. *Long.* 43. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 13. N.

Zebio, a mountain of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, which ſometimes emits flames: 12 miles S. Modena.

Zedic, a town of Africa, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the country of Tripoli, on a bay of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name: ſixty leagues ESE. Tripoli.

Zeedlitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: three miles N. Ottmuchau.

Zegedin, or *Szeged*, a town of Hungary, near the conflux of the rivers Maros and Theiſſe. It is ſtrong, and a place of ſome trade, particularly in cattle. In the year 1503, all its defence was a moat and rampart; but falling, ſome time after, into the hands of the Turks, they erected a brick fort. In 1686, the Imperialiſts diſpoſſeſſed the Turks of it: 68 miles N. Belgrade, and 60 NW. Temeſvar. *Long.* 37. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 9. N.

Zegzeg, or *Zezig*, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated to the weſt of Zamfara.

Zehdenick, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, on the Havel. In it is a convent for ladies of noble deſcent, conſiſting of a domina and ſix ſiſters. It carries on a large trade in wood and corn: in the paſtures, near the town, iron ore is met with in great abundance, and accordingly there is a mill here for that purpoſe, which is driven by the Havel. At this place, likewiſe, is a foundry, where bombs, grenadoes, bullets, mortars, pots, weights, and even ſmall cannon are caſt: twelve miles W. Joachimſthal, and twenty-eight N. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 1. N.

Zehdin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: four miles E. Oderberg, and twenty-three NNW. Cuſtrin.

Zehiſla, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: three miles S. Pirna.

Zehrendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: three miles S. Zoſſen.

Zeil, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 12 miles WNW. Bamberg, and 16 E. Sewheinfurt.

Zeil, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives name to a county: four miles N. Leutkirch.

Zeila, or *Zella*, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Adel, ſituated on the coaſt of the Arabian Sea. *Long.* 61. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 9. N.

Zeiſelman, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles E. Tuln.

Zeiſperg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles ENE. Crems.

Zeitbuyn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, famous for a pleaſure camp which king Auguſtus II made there, in the year 1730, at the expence of five millions of rix-dollars. On the ſpot which is uſed for this camp, and the exerciſing of the army, are erected ſix large pyramids; and medals have likewiſe been ſtruck upon it, and a grand repreſentation thereof engraved in copper: eight miles WNW. Groſſenhayn.

Zeitloss, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Wurzburg, on the river Sinn: ten miles N. Gmunden, and twenty-seven NW. Wurzburg.

Zeiton, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Thessaly, on a gulf to which it gives name. Here are about 400 Christian families, but the greater part of the inhabitants are Turks: 48 miles SSE. Larissa, and 62 N. Corinth. *Long.* 40. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 6. N.

Zeiton, a gulf or bay of the Egœan Sea, on the east coast of Thessaly, NW. of the island of Negroponte.

Zeitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and foundation of Naumburg, anciently the see of a bishop, found by the emperor Otho I, afterwards transferred to Naumburg, after this town had been sacked and almost destroyed by the Vandals, in the year 982: 15 miles ESE. Naumburg, and 64 W. Dresden. *Long.* 29. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

Zekelheib, a town of Hungary: eight miles NNW. St. Job.

Zelanica, a cape on the north-east coast of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 95. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 78. N.

Zelan, a mountain of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: twenty miles NE. Trent.

Zelate, a town of Asia, in the country of Candahar: ten leagues NE. Candahar.

Zelenin, a small island in the Frozen Ocean, near the south-west coast of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 74. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 50. N.

Zelenoikolok, a fort of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Ural: forty-four miles N. Guriev.

Zelezenskaia, a fort of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the east side of the Irtisch. *Long.* 93. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 25. N.

Zell, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 14 miles NNW. St. Wolfgang.

Zell-im Ham, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Mosel: 25 miles NE. Treves, and 29 SW. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 6. N.

Zell in the Pinzgau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishopric of Salzburg, on the Zeller See: thirty miles SSW. Salzburg, and 28 W. Radstadt.

Zell in Zellerthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishopric of Salzburg, on the Zeller: 50 miles SW. Salzburg, and 24 E. Inspruck.

Zell am Hammersbach, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, situated in the vale of Hammersbach: the town is assessed twenty-one florins. By an imperial order in the year 1711, the vale of Hammersbach was nominated a state of the empire, and is included in the same matricular assessment with the town: nine miles W. Freudenstadt, and twenty-six N. [illegible] weil. *Long.* 25. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* [illegible]

Zell, see *Liebenzell*.

Zelle, or *Altenzelle*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and [illegible] Erzgeburg: two miles W. Nossen.

Zelle, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg. This is a fortified and [illegible] town, situated on the Aller, which [illegible] navigable, and behind the New Town [illegible] joined by the Fuhse. The town [illegible] conjunction with the suburb of [illegible] consists of 564 houses; but, [illegible] other suburbs, summer-houses, and [illegible] without the gates, the number of [illegible] amounts to about 1400. At this place [illegible] held the high court of appeals for [illegible] territories of the electoral House of Brunswick-Luneburg, together with the [illegible] and chief tribunal of the principality of Luneburg. Here also stands the [illegible] house for the diets of the principality, together with one of its superintendencies [illegible] a special superintendency which is administered by the general superintendent who is always first minister of the town church. The other public edifices in [illegible] the Guildhall, the riding-house, the [illegible] and the armoury. The magistracy is possessed of the lower jurisdiction in the town, and likewise in some parts of the [illegible] At this place, too, are manufacturers and artificers in various branches, particularly in gold and silver. The prince's seat, near the town, is walled and moated in, and [illegible] the residence of the Zell line of Brunswick-Luneburg, which failed in 170[illegible]. It was built by duke Henry, in the year 14[illegible] afterwards improved: 40 miles S. Luneburg, and 128 W. Berlin. *Long.* [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 40. N.

Zellerfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Harz [illegible] silver, to the value of 20,000 [illegible] crowns, is annually coined in this [illegible] six miles SSW. Goslar.

Zellerndorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: three miles SE. Schrattentaal.

Zeller See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishopric of Salzburg: twenty-eight miles SSW. Salzburg.

Zellhofen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 10 miles NW. [illegible]

Zellin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: thirteen miles NW. Custrin.

Zellitz, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Stiria: eight miles W. Marburg.

Zelon, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet: thirteen leagues S. Lassa.

Zelturinskoi, a fort of Russia, in the government

vernment of Irkutsk: 72 miles SSE. Tunginskoi.

Zem, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Moraca, 12 miles W. Cittaro, in the province of Albania.

Zembla, see *Nova Zembla*.

Zemme, a town of Asia, in the country of Bukharia: 26 leagues SSE. Bukharia.

Zemenie, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: sixteen miles SW. Gallipoli.

Zemlianjk, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronez: 44 miles NNW. Voronez. *Long*. 56. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 12. N.

Zemlin, or *Semlin*, a fortress of Sclavonia, at the union of the Save and the Danube, opposite Belgrade.

Zemorget, or *Zermogete*, a small island in the Red Sea, thirty miles from the coast of Egypt. This island was called by the ancients *Ophiodes*, from the abundance of serpents, and the Island of Topazes from the number of those precious stones found there. *Long*. 53. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 23. 25. N.

Zemplin, a town of Hungary: 16 miles NE. Patak, and 25 SE. Caschau.

Zenderoud, a river of Persia, which passes by Ispahan, and loses itself in a lake, about [illegible] leagues SW. from Lauristan.

Zenderff, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Stiria: 12 miles E. Landsperg.

Zengan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac, containing about 2000 inhabitants: [illegible] leagues NNE. Amadan.

Zengo, see *Segna*.

Zengula, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Aleppo, on the Euphrates: [illegible] miles NNE. Aleppo, and 90 E. Alexandretta.

Zenkilmendaik, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: eight miles N. [illegible]

Zenkov, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigov: 140 miles SE. Tchernigov. *Long*. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. N.

Zenson, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan: [illegible] miles ENE. Trevigio.

Zenta, a town of Hungary, in the river [illegible]; memorable for a single victory obtained, in the year 1697, by prince Eugene, over the Turks, commanded by the emperor Mustapha II, in person; 20,000 Turks were killed, 10,000 wounded, and 3000 taken prisoners: fifty-two miles N. Belgrade, and fifty-two W. Temesvar.

Zenta, a district of Dalmatia, on the confines of Albania.

Zera, a town of Italy, in the Veronese: [illegible]en miles S. Verona.

Zerbst, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbst. It is the residence of the prince, and the largest and handsomest town in the whole principality of Anhalt. The residence-house here is remarkably grand. In the town are two Lutheran churches, one of which is used by the Calvinists, together with an university, common to all the princes of Anhalt, and founded in 1582, out of a school. It has a rector, with three Calvinist, and one Lutheran, professors. The principal trade is in beer, with manufactures of gold and silver: eight miles NNW. Dessau, and forty-four SW. Potzdam. *Long*. 29. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 57. N.

Zerea, a town and fortress of Persia, in the province of Farsistan: this place was taken by the troops of Timur Bec, with a great slaughter: six leagues NNE. Schiras.

Zerkwitz, a town of Lusatia: two miles W. Libenaw.

Zerna, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: three miles NW. Millstatt.

Zernembl, or *Tschernembl*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on a small river which runs into the Kulpa: four miles SSW. Rudolfswerth, and 12 E. Gottschee. *Long*. 32. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 55. N.

Zero, a river of Italy, in the Trevisan, which runs into the Gulf of Venice, seven miles N. Venice.

Zeschitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: eight miles N. Chrudim.

Zetin, a town of Croatia: 28 miles WNW. Novi.

Zeven, see *Closter Seven*.

Zeuf, or *Gaur*, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Balk: 100 miles SE. Balk.

Zevico, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: ten miles SE. Palencia.

Zevio, a town of Italy, in the Veronese: ten miles SSE. Verona.

Zeulen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, on the Rotach: 21 miles NNE. Bamberg.

Zeulenroda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reussen, containing two churches and 350 houses. Here is a manufacture of stuffs, and a considerable one of stockings: ten miles W. Greitz, and 17 NNW. Lobenstein.

Zeya, a river of Germany, which rises near Ehrnsprung, and runs into the Marsch, six miles E. Zisterstorf, in the archduchy of Austria.

Zeyring, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: six miles NW. Judenburg.

Zezare, a river of Portugal, which rises in the east part of the province of Estremadura, and runs into the Tagus, at Tancos.

Zfoken, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: eight miles NW. Grunhayn.

Zia, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently called *Ceos* and *Hydrassa*, about sixteen

fixteen leagues in circumference. The inhabitants are Greeks, who have a biſhop. The ſoil is fertile, and they have a good breed of cattle, with plenty of wild fowl, eſpecially partridges and pigeons. The chief manufactures are ſilk, camblets, and a ſort of cloaks made of goat's hair. Among the productions of the iſland may be reckoned the velani, a ſpecies of acorn much eſteemed. Of four conſiderable towns or cities in this iſland, the only one at preſent remaining is Carthea, or Zeia, containing about 2500 houſes, with a harbour, capable of receiving veſſels of conſiderable burdens: ten miles E. Cape Colonni. *Long.* 42. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 28. N.

Zibinſkoi, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch. *Long.* 92. 20. *Lat.* 54. 44. N.

Ziber, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube: 24 miles SSE. Viddin.

Zibreira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: ten leagues S. Alfayates, and four NNW. Alcantara, in Spain.

Zibritz, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Danube, near Ziber, in Bulgaria.

Zibu, ſee *Sibu*.

Ziegenhals, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Neiſſe: this place is famous for its manufactures of beautiful glaſſes. In the year 1423, it was deſtroyed by the Huſſites; and, in 1445, by William, duke of Troppau; beſides which, it was alſo entirely demoliſhed by a fire, in the year 1560. Here are ſome iron works: ten miles S. Neiſſe, and twenty NW. Jagerndorf.

Ziegenhayn, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a county of the ſame name, in the principality of Heſſe. It is ſituated in a morafs, and can be occaſionally inundated. In this place are kept the archives of the ſovereign familes of Heſſe. The counts of Ziagenhayn are extinct: fifteen miles S. Fritzlar, and twenty-ſix S. Caſſel. *Long.* 26. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

Ziegenruck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt, on the Saale: ten miles S. Neuſtadt, and eleven E. Saalfeld.

Zielenzig, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: eight miles N. Sternberg.

Zienwald, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: four miles SSW. Lanenſtein.

Zierckowitz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria. four miles ESE. Windiſch Feiſtritz.

Zierenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel: 11 miles NW. Caſſel, and 10 NNW. Naumburg.

Zieſar, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 18 miles SW. Brandenburg.

Zietz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: ten miles SW. Brandenburg.

Zigaiovka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 16 miles NW. Irkutſk.

Zigaiſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: 1140 miles E. Tobolsk, and 1340 NE. Kiow. *Long.* 138. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. N.

Ziget, a town of Hungary, ſituate between the ſtreams of a ſmall river, that unite below the town, and ſoon after run into the Drave. It is on every ſide ſurrounded by a morafs, and defended by walls and baſtions. In the year 1556, it was beſieged, in vain, by the Turks. In 1566 Soliman made a ſecond attempt, and in it he died during the ſiege, the Turks rendered themſelves maſters of the town. The brave governor, count Nicholas Zring, or Serini, with the ſmall remains of his garriſon, made a ſally from the citadel, and died ſword in hand. In the year 1664, the Imperialiſts were obliged to draw off their troops from before it; but in 1689, took it by ſtorm. It is 44 miles SE. Caniſcha, and 130 SSE. Vienna. *Long.* 35. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 21. N.

Zila, a town of European Turkey, which runs into the Pruth, thirty miles SE. Jaſſy in Moldavia.

Zilga, a ſmall river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oka. *Long.* 119. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 54. N.

Zilleba, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: thirty-five miles E. Loheia.

Zimove Tibiſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk: ſixteen miles SW. Vitimskoi.

Zimove Zaminſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, near lake Baikal: 76 miles SE. Vercholensk.

Zimbade, a town of Africa, in the country of Sofala: 60 miles NW. Sofala.

Zimove, a village of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk, where is a cuſtom-houſe: 52 miles SE. Barguzinsk.

Zimove Yaſaſchnoe, a winter habitation of Ruſſia, on the north coaſt of Baikal Lake, in the government of Irkutsk. *Long.* 112. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Zimovskaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, on the Chopra: 40 miles W. Arkadinskaia.

Zingi, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 43. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 59. N.

Zindinſkaia, a fort of Ruſſia, on the river

fines of China, in the government of Irkutsk: eighty miles S. Selenginsk.

Zingane-Is-Kelefi, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: ſix miles S. Burgas.

Zinna, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: 48 miles E. Magdeburg, and 18 N. Wittenberg.

Zinten, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen, near which the Poles were defeated, in the year 1520: 20 miles SW. Konigſberg.

Zinti, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and juriſdiction of Pilaya and Paſpaya.

Zinwald, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: eighteen miles NW. Leitmeritz.

Zinzig, or *Sinzig*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: eighteen miles NNW. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

Zinzoacza, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan, anciently the reſidence of a cacique.

Zolo, a town of Italy, in the Paduan: ten miles SE. Padua.

Zopferſchloſs, a town of Hungary: ſix miles E. Leutſch.

Zracnka, a ſmall river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Eniſei, near its mouth.

Zirianka, a town of Ruſſia, on the Niz Tunguſka. *Long.* 124. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 16. N.

Ziriczee, one of the moſt ancient towns of Zealand, and capital of the iſland of Schouwen, built and ſurrounded with walls in the year 859, by one named Ziringus, from whom it is called. It was the ancient reſidence of the comtes of Zealand, and was at that time a place of much more conſequence than it is at preſent, the port being filled with ſand. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in grain, ſalt, and fiſh: the town is large and populous, and has ſeveral good buildings; the church, called the *Munſter*, dedicated to St. Levinus, is a handſome ſtructure. The Flemings having again attacked the city, in the year 1303, without ſucceſs, under the command of Guy de Dampierre, comte of Flanders, they were beat the following year by the Hollanders, ſupported by the French fleet, under the command of Roger de Lauria; the greater part of them were ſlain, and the comte taken priſoner. In the year 1576, it was taken by Louis de Requeſens, governor-general of the Netherlands, after a ſiege of ſeven months, ſuſtained by Arend Vander Dorp, the commander. The Spaniards, under the conduct of the marquis de Cetone, and Chriſtopher de Mondragon, the brave defender of Middelburg, performed a very gallant action; in the night of the 28th of September, 1575, they paſſed on foot the channels of the ſea which ſeparate the Iſle of Schouwen from Duyveland, and notwithſtanding the waters generally came up to their ſhoulders, and their enemies diſputed their paſſage, they victoriouſly made good their landing; Louis de Boiſot, admiral of Zealand, loſt his life. *Long.* 20. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

Zirl, or *Cirl*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, ſituated on the Inn: ſeven miles W. Innſpruck.

Zirnoe, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov: thirty-two miles SW. Saratov.

Zito (La), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: nine miles E. Umbriatico.

Zirovaia, a ſmall river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Penzinſkaia Gulf, thirty-two miles SW. Oklanſk.

Zirwitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 2½ miles E. Trebnitz.

Zirzing, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria; ſix miles E. Steyregg.

Zis, a river of Africa, which riſes in the Atlas, paſſes by Sugulmeſſa, and loſes itſelf in the ſands, in the country of Tafilet.

Ziſterſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, with a citadel. In the year 1704, this town was miſerably laid waſte by the Hungarian rebels: twenty miles NE. Vienna, and twenty-eight NW. Preſburg. *Long.* 34. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 28. N.

Zittau, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Saal, four miles SSE. Bernberg.

Zittaw, a town of Luſatia, on the river Neiſſe. This town is conſidered as one of the beſt in Luſatia, and fortified in the ancient manner; it contains two churches within the walls, and three without, with three hoſpitals and an orphan-houſe: ſeventeen miles S. Gorlitz, and fifty-two NNE. Prague.

Zitwa, a river of Lithuania, which runs into the Niemen, twenty miles SE. Lida, in the palatinate of Wilna.

Ziuf, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis.

Zizdra, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga: ſixty miles SW. Kaluga. *Long.* 52. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 43. N.

Zizers, a town of the Griſons, in the Cadee league: ſix miles N. Coire.

Zizevon, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 23 miles ESE. Schiras.

Zlabings, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau: twenty-eight miles W. Znaym, and twenty-ſix S. Iglau.

Zlatoustofskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: ſixty miles W. Tcheliabinſk.

Zmaingorſkaia, a fort of Ruſſia, on the river Porobalika: 200 miles S. Kolivan. *Long.* 99. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Znamenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: twenty-eight miles NNW. Tara.

Znaym, a town of Moravia, in a circle of the ſame name, near the river Teya. This town was built about the year 1222, at a little diſtance from another town, laid waſte by the Bohemians. It contains a citadel, four cloiſters, and a college; the circle borders on Auſtria: fifty-eight miles SW. Olmutz, and thirty-five NW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

Znendei, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kaperga, *Long.* 133. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 53. N.

Znonigrad, a town of Croatia: thirty-ſix miles S. Bihacs.

Zoagli, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 20 miles E. Genoa.

Zoara, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Tripoli. *Long.* 11. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 35. N.

Zobejr, a town of Arabia Deſerta: ſix miles S. Baſſora.

Zobera, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: thirty-ſix miles SE. Chamir.

Zobern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: ſix miles W. Oelnitz.

Zobbing, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: fifteen miles S. Deſſau, and twenty-one N. Leipſick.

Zobin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Oettingen Wallerſtein: ſix miles WNW. Nordlingen, and ten W. Oettingen.

Zobing, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles N. Crems.

Zoblitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgeburg. This place conſiſts of one hundred and ten houſes, and the inhabitants ſubſiſt principally by working the ſerpent-ſtone, which is found here, into pitchers, bowls, tea and coffee diſhes, mortars, cups, &c. The ſerpent-ſtone is dug juſt above the town, and farther on, to the eaſt of it, is found a red ſpecies, which is reckoned among the fineſt, and for that reaſon, is alſo conſidered by the ſovereign as his property, together with a yellow, green, grey, and black ſort. In the electoral red quarry, is alſo found aſbeſtos of divers colours, and grahates: ſeventeen miles S. Freyberg.

Zobten, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. This town has frequently ſuffered by fires, the laſt of which was in 1741, when two thouſand Tartatſches, and Pandours, headed by colonel Trenk, having been routed by two companies of Pruſſian grenadiers, in revenge, pillaged and ſet fire to the town, ſo that the greateſt part of it was conſumed: nine miles ENE. Schweidnitz, and eleven NNE. Reichenbach.

Zocclar, a town of Croatia: two miles SW. Bihacs.

Zodziſzki, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: fifty-two miles E. Wilna.

Zofala, ſee *Sofala*.

Zoffingen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, on the Wigger. It was at one time Imperial, after which it put itſelf under the count of Habſburg. In the 14th century, it was ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, from which it was taken by the Bernes, in the year 1415, and is the principal place of a bailiwick, with conſiderable privileges: twenty-ſix miles NNE. Berne, and twenty-four NNW. Lucerne.

Zogor, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: thirty leagues S. Zuenga.

Zoika, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, near the mouth of the Petchora: 160 miles NE. Mezen.

Zokol, a town of Servia: fixteen miles from Sabatz.

Zoldo, a town of Italy, in the Belluneſe eighteen miles NW. Belluno, and ſixteen N. Feltri.

Zoldorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: ſix miles WNW. Jung Bunzel.

Zoleri, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: eight miles SSE. Trent, and ninetcen E. Riva.

Zollern, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on a mountain, in the principality of Hohenzollern, to which it gives name: ten miles S. Tubingen.

Zollicofen, a town of Swiſſerland, the principal place of a diſtrict, in the canton of Berne: two miles NW. Berne.

Zolnok, a town of Hungary, on the river Theyſe. In the year 1554, this town was taken by the Turks; and retaken by the Imperialiſts, in the year 1685: forty-one miles WSW. Debriczin.

Zologev, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: twenty-four miles NNW Charkov. *Long.* 53. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 20. N

Zolotitza, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the eaſt coaſt of the White Sea: ſixty miles N. Archangel.

Zolotonoſcha, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kiev; ſeventy-two

SSE. Kiev. *Long.* 49. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

Zolotonoſcha, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Dnieper, near Zolotonoſcha, in the government of Kiev.

Zonchio, a cape of European Turkey, on the coaſt of the Morea: twelve miles NNW. Navarin.

Zonchio, a ſeaport town of European Turkey, in the Morea: the harbour is large, but not commodious: eight miles N. Navarin.

Zonkro, a town of Hungary: twenty-ſix miles SW. Caſchau.

Zoo, or *Morena* a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, near Old Benguela.

Zons, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn, ſituated on the Rhine, with a caſtle; at this place, a river-toll is paid: thirteen miles NNW. Cologn, and fifty-ſix NE. Liege. *Long.* 24. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 8. N.

Zoppola, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 13 miles NNW. Concordia.

Zoques, a diſtrict of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa, bordering on Tabaſco.

Zorbig, or *Little Zerbſt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipzic, with a citadel: fifteen miles S. Deſſau, and twenty-two NNW. Leipzic. *Long.* 29. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

Zorge, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, belonging to the abby of Walkenried: ſix miles NE. Walkenried.

Zorita, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twelve miles NW. Huete.

Zorleſca, a town of Italy, in the Lodeſan: eight miles SSE. Lodi.

Zorndorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg, where the king of Pruſſia defeated the Ruſſians, in the year 1758, near Cuſtrin.

Zorvi, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 22 miles E. Ana.

Zoſſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 13 miles SE. Potzdam, and 16 S. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

Zotenberg, a mountain of Sileſia, in the principality of Schwidnitz, on which is a celebrated chapel: 20 miles W. Breſlaw.

Zou-kcou-kiaou, a town of China, in the province of Pe-tche-li: five miles SW. Peking.

Zoar-el-Hamman, or *Iſland of Pidgeons*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Algiers. *Long.* 1. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 26. N.

Zowmoure, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the north-eaſt coaſt of Tunis: 40 miles NE. Tunis. *Long.* 11. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Zowareen, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: 21 leagues SW. Tunis.

Zow-wan, or *Zagwan*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis. It is a ſmall flouriſhing town, built upon the north-eaſt extremity of a conſpicuous mountain of the ſame name. It is in great repute for the dying of ſcarlet caps, and the bleaching of linen; great quantities of both being daily brought thither for that purpoſe from Tunis, Suſa, and other places. The ſtream which is employed at preſent for this uſe, was formerly, together with the river of Zungler, conveyed to Carthage; and over the fountains of it there was a temple erected; the ruins of which continue likewiſe to this day: upon an ancient gate which regards the ſouth-eaſt, there is a ram's head, armed, in baſſo relievo, with AUXILIO, in large letters below it. This may, perhaps, inſtruct us, that Zowan, or whatever was its former name, was under the immediate influence and protection of Jupiter Ammon: twelve leagues SW. Tunis.

Zrin, a town of Croatia, on the river Unna. In the year 1540, it was beſieged in vain by the Turks, but was taken in 1576. The Hungarians, in the year 1579, recovered it; but ſoon after loſt it a ſecond time: 40 miles NNE. Bihacs, and 28 WSW. Gradiſca.

Zſchorlau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ten miles SSE. Zwickau.

Zubeth, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: 35 leagues NW. Suſter.

Zubia, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 4 miles SE. Grenada.

Zubtzov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver, on the Volga: 68 miles SW. Tver. *Long.* 52. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 46. N.

Zucarello, a town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa: 7 miles NNW. Albenga.

Zuccora, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Morava, near Niſſa.

Zuchow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 32 miles E. Lucko.

Zuckmandel, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe, the ſee of a biſhop. In the year 1741, it was burned by the Pruſſians; and in the peace of 1742, it was reſtored to the Empire: 17 miles NNW. Jagerndorf, and 10 S. Neiſſe.

Zucco, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: five miles NW. Friuli.

Zuda, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: twelve miles W. Chamir.

Zueela, a town of Africa, in the country of Fezzan, ſituated in a fertile country, with conſiderable remains of ancient buildings, fountains, ciſterns, and vaulted caves, ſo as

to indicate its once magnificence: 60 miles E. Mourzouk.

Zuenga, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 168 miles WSW. Laſſa, and 188 NE. Catmandu. *Long.* 88. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 40. N.

Zvenigorod, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow, on the Moſkva: 28 miles W. Moſcow. *Long.* 53. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

Zuenziga, a deſert diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Sahara, ſituated to the ſouth of Tafilet.

Zuerinogolovſkaia, a fort of Ruſſia, on the Tobol: 52 miles S. Okunevſk.

Zueva, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, at the union of the Kotoi and the Angara: 60 miles NNW. Irkutſk.

Zuf, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar: 17 leagues NW. Candahar.

Zuf-foons, or *Mers el Fulom*, a ſeaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: twelve leagues WNW. Boujeiah.

Zug, a canton of Swiſſerland, bounded on the north and eaſt by Zuric, on the ſouth by Schweitz, and on the weſt by Lucern; only about ten miles long, and nearly as much in breadth. The paſtures here are excellent, and it produces alſo a ſufficiency of grain, with plenty of fruit, and ſome wine; on one ſide of the Zug Lake, the country is covered with cheſtnut-trees, which form a very profitable branch of trade, by the ſale of the nuts to the neighbouring countries. This diſtrict, on the extinction of the counts of Lenzburg, devolved to thoſe of Kyburg, which latter alſo failing, it came to the counts of Habſburg, and in them to the houſe of Auſtria, towards which it always manifeſted an inviolable attachment; but in the year 1352, the town of Zug, being beſieged by the Helvetian confederacy, and not only neglected by the archduke, but even recommended by him to ſurrender, it followed his advice, and was admitted into the confederacy, to which its territory had previouſly acceded. This canton is the ſeventh in rank, and among the leſſer ones the fifth, beſides which, it is in a particular manner connected with Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, commonly called the five territorial confederates. The government of this canton is entirely democratical; the ſupreme council being lodged in the landegemeine, which meets annually in the town of Zug. In this council, every male of ſixteen years of age is poſſeſſed of a vote, and here alſo all public poſts are conferred. It is compoſed of deputies from the ſeveral quarters of the canton. The chief perſon here is the amman, who is elected alternately from the town and the territory, though with this difference, that the town amman continues in office three years, but the country amman two; this officer muſt always reſide in the town; next to him is the ſtatthalter, who has the keeping of the provincial ſeal. The people of this canton are reckoned the moſt reſtleſs of Swiſſerland: their general aſſemblies are often tempeſtuous, though ſeldom attended with bloodſhed.

Zug, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a canton of the ſame name, at the north-eaſt extremity of a lake. It contains two churches, a convent, a town-houſe, arſenal, corn-magazine, a college, hoſpital, &c.: 15 miles S. Zurich, and 12 NNE. Lucerne. *Long.* 26. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 8. N.

Zug, a lake of Swiſſerland, eight miles long, and two wide, abounding in fiſh; it receives its name from the town on its coaſt.

Zugari, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ſix miles N. Nicotera.

Zuia, a river of Spain, which riſes in, and runs into the Guadiana, a little above Medellin, in the province of Eſtremadura.

Zuliana, a town of the republic of Raguſa: 30 miles WNW. Raguſa.

Zulauf, or *Sulau*, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Oels: four miles and a half S. Militſch.

Zullichau, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, formerly in the duchy of Croſſen. This town is the capital of a diſtrict, or circle, and the ſeat of an eccleſiaſtical inſpection, ſituated in a low plain, half a German mile diſtance from the Oder, and about the ſame diſtance from the Ober. The town itſelf conſiſts only of two hundred and fifty houſes, one parith church, and a grammar-ſchool; but it has four large ſuburbs: without the walls is a ſeat belonging to the king of Pruſſia, fortified with walls and moats, which ſerves for the reſidence of the king's receiver of the prefecturate; in this part alſo ſtands the Calviniſt church. Zullichau contains a good woollen-manufacture: 37 miles SE. Francfort on the Oder, and 17 E. Croſſen.

Zulpha, ſee *Julfa*.

Zulpha, or *Julfa*, a town of Perſia Armenia, on the Aras, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Arriammene. This town was taken and deſtroyed by Abbas I. who removed the inhabitants to Iſpahan, where they built a fauxbourg, called *Zuifa*, containing 4000 houſes; ſome families, nevertheleſs, returned back to their native place, and took up their reſidence among the ruins: 60 miles N. Tauris, and 110 SE. Erivan.

Zulpich, or *Zulch*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn. This town contains three churches, and ſeveral cloiſters. In the year 496, Klodwig, king of the Franks,

overcame

overcame the Alemanni near this place: 18 miles SW. Cologn, and 43 E. Liege. *Long.* 28. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

Zulz, or *Biala*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, the capital of a circle: 20 miles SSW. Oppeln, and 14 ESE. Neisse.

Zuluck, a small river of Russia, in the country of the Cosacks, which runs into the Kardai, near Baberezovskaia.

Zulz, a town of the Grisons, in Upper Engadine, on the Inn: 31 miles NNE. Chiavenna, and 25 SE. Coire.

Zum Boirs, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz, on the river Bregentz: 18 miles SSE. Bregentz.

Zum Clafterlin, a town of Germany, in the county of Pludentz, on the river Alsens: nine miles E. Pludentz.

Zum Hofs, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz, on the river Bregentz: fifteen miles SSE. Bregentz.

Zum Stein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg: 3 miles NE. Blankenberg.

Zum Vogelsang, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers: two miles SE. Juliers.

Zum Zontags, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz: 24 miles SSE. Bregentz.

Zumaia, or *Cumaia*, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, near the coast of the Bay of Biscay: 14 miles W. St. Sebastian. *Long.* 14. 27. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 17. N.

Zuncolo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 17 miles S. Conza.

Zundel, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse: 5 miles SSE. Grotkau.

Zung-gar, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, where are the ruins of a castle, and an aqueduct erected for the purpose of conveying water to Carthage: 16 leagues SW. Tunis.

Zupana, a small island in the Adriatic. *Long.* 35. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 7. N.

Zur Ofen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Bremen: 7 miles SSW. Bremervorde.

Zurara, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, on the south side of the mouth of the Ave, opposite Villa de Conde.

Zuric, or *Zurich*, a canton of Swifferland, and first in rank, bounded on the north by Suabia and the canton of Scaffhausen, on the east by the Thurgau and the county of Toggenburg, on the south by the cantons of Schweitz and Zug, and on the west by the county of Baden. This canton is not unjustly called an epitome of all Swifferland, containing in it hills, vallies, plains, cornlands, vineyards, lakes, rivers, vegetables of all kinds, and whatever else is necessary to the support of life. Grain is cultivated all over the country; but it ripens later in the mountainous parts, where the air is coldest, than in the levels or sunny vallies. The hilly grounds in the east, west, and south borders, afford a specimen of the fertile Alps, as abounding in cattle, milk, butter, and cheese; at first the wines have a tartness attending them, yet they improve by keeping; and, after lying some years in the cask, become smooth, pleasant, and wholesome. Fruits also are every where found in great plenty, and very good. The most remarkable minerals and fossils are chalk, potters' earth of several sorts and colours, sulphur, and pit-coal; some mineral springs are likewise found. The proportion of grain to the other productions of the earth, will appear from the following calculation: there are 217,424 acres laid out in grain, 14,466 in vines, 94,553 in meadows, 42,549 in pasturage, and 103,772 in forests. As sufficient corn is not produced for the interior consumption, the deficiency is chiefly supplied from Swabia. In order to prevent a scarcity of this material article, a public granary is maintained, at the expence of government, for grain at the common price; but, in seasons of scarcity, it is sold considerably cheaper than it can be purchased at the market. The canton contained, in 1784, 174,572 souls, including 10,500 in the capital: this large population, in proportion to the size of the canton, is owing to the trade of Zuric; as, at least, two-thirds of the inhabitants derive their livelihood by spinning thread and silk, and making linen for the manufactures of the town. The sovereign power resides exclusively in the burgesses of the town, consisting of about 2000. The reformation was begun by Zuinglius, in the year 1517, in the town of Zurich; and in 1524, gained footing in the whole canton.

Zurich, a city of Swifferland, and capital of a canton of the same name, situated on a large lake, where the river Limmat is discharged, which divides it into two parts, supposed to have been built on the site of the ancient Tigurum, which was destroyed by the Allemanni. Zurich was formerly an imperial city, and obtained, from the emperor Frederic II, very considerable privileges, which were acknowledged and augmented by several of his successors. The civil war between the magistrates and the people, in the year 1335, nearly reduced the city to ruins; but the former being banished, the citizens, in 1337, established a new form of government, which was confirmed by the emperor Louis of Bavaria. The exiles, after several fruitless attempts, were at length re-admitted;

re-admitted; but engaging in a conſpiracy againſt the city, were diſcovered, and put to death. In conſequence of this tranſaction, the nobles in the neighbourhood took up arms; and Zuric, after having ineffectually applied for aſſiſtance to the emperor Charles IV, formed an alliance with Lucerne, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, and was admitted a member of their confederacy: this event happened in the year 1351. The four cantons yielded the pre-eminence to Zuric; a privilege it enjoys at preſent; being the firſt canton in rank, and the moſt conſiderable in extent, both of territory and power, next to Berne. In the ſame year, Zuric was aſſiſted by the four cantons againſt Albert, duke of Auſtria, who beſieged the town, and was repulſed with great loſs. Zuric was the firſt town in Swiſſerland that ſeparated from the church of Rome, being converted by the arguments of Zuinglius. The town is divided into two parts; the old part, ſurrounded with the ſame ancient battlements and towers which exiſted in the thirteenth century; and the ſuburbs, which are ſtrengthened by fortifications in the modern ſtyle, but too extenſive. The ditches, inſtead of being filled with ſtagnant water, are moſtly ſupplied with running ſtreams. The inhabitants are very induſtrious, and carry on with ſucceſs ſeveral manufactures: the principal are thoſe of linens and cottons, muſlins and ſilk handkerchiefs. The manufacturers do not, in general, dwell within the walls; but the materials are moſtly prepared, and the work is completed in the adjacent diſtricts; for this reaſon, Zuric does not exhibit the activity and numbers of a great commercial city: the environs, on the contrary, are ſo extremely populous, that, perhaps, few diſtricts in the neighbourhood of a town, whoſe population ſcarcely exceeds 10,500 inhabitants, contain, within ſo ſmall a compaſs, ſo many ſouls. The ſtreets are moſtly narrow; the houſes and public buildings accord more with plainneſs and convenience, than with the elegance and ſplendour of a capital. The town contained, in 1780, 10,559 ſouls. Among their ſumptuary laws, the uſe of a carriage in the town is prohibited to all ſorts of perſons, except ſtrangers. The militia of the canton amounted, in 1781, to 25,718 infantry, 1025 artillery, 886 dragoons, and 406 chaſſeurs; in all, 28,235 effective men. The arſenal is well ſupplied with cannon, arms, and ammunition, and contains a reſerve of muſkets for 30,000 men: 41 miles SE. Bâle, and 36 SW. Conſtance. *Long.* 26. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 22. N.

Zurich, a lake of Swiſſerland, in a canton to which it gives name; 22 miles long, and two wide. It is divided into Upper and Lower.

Zurita, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the left bank of the Tagus: 48 miles NE. Toledo, and 30 SE. Madrid.

Zurz, a town of Swiſſerland, in the league of the Griſons, on the Inn: 20 miles NNW. Bormio.

Zurzach, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Baden: 25 miles E. Bâle, and 9 N. Baden.

Zuſchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck: 4 miles NW. Fritzlar, and 9 SSW. Caſſel.

Zuſchen, or *Zuſchenau*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 5 miles SW. Medebach.

Zuſinin, a town of Iſtria: 11 miles NNE. Pedena.

Zutphen, a city of the United Dutch States, and capital of a county to which it gives name, ſituated on the river Berkel, which paſſes through the middle of it, fills its ditches, and immediately joins the Iſſel. It takes its name from the two Flemiſh words *Zudt Vienen*, which ſignify Southern Meadows. The States-General of the United Provinces, having ſeized it at the beginning of the revolution, it was retaken by aſſault, in the year 1572, by the Spaniards, under the command of Frederic de Toledo, ſon of the duke of Alva, who pillaged and ſacked the town, and maſſacred the greater part of the inhabitants, as a puniſhment for their rebellion; which treatment, obliged the other cities of Guelderland to open their gates to the Spaniards. In the year 1583, the prince of Parma placed in it a numerous garriſon, and built ſeveral forts in the environs, to render the acceſs more difficult. The States beſieged it twice, in 1584, and in 1586, without ſucceſs; at length it was taken by Maurice, prince of Orange, in the year 1591, having firſt ſurpriſed the fort of Zutphen, nine years before, by means of ſome ſoldiers, dreſſed as peaſants. It remained with the Hollanders till the year 1672, when the French, under the conduct of Philip, duke of Orleans, the only brother of Louis XIV, made themſelves maſters of it in a few days, although it was well provided, and defended by a garriſon of two thouſand five hundred men and four companies of horſe, beſides the inhabitants. In the year 1674. the French deſtroyed the fortifications, and abandoned the place; the fortifications have been ſince repaired. The principal buildings are the church of St. Walburge, the town-houſe, the college of the deputies of compté, and an ancient building, which they call *s'Graven-Hof*, or Palace of the Comte. Otho I, of Naſſau, acquired the county in the eleventh century, by his

nage with the heireſs of Gerlach, count of Zutphen, ſince which it has ever been annexed to Gueiderland: ſeven miles S. Deventer, and 40 E. Utrecht. *Long.* 23. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 11. N.

Zuyder-Zee, or *Zuider-Sea*, a great gulph or bay of the German Ocean, which extends from ſouth to north, in the United Provinces, between Frieſland, Overiſſel, Guelderland, and Holland. It is ſo called from its ſituation towards the ſouth, and is ſaid formerly to have been a lake, and that the land is ſwallowed up, that united North Holland with Frieſland.

Zuzon, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 22 miles NE. Siguença.

Zwammerdam, or *Zwoadenburgerdam*, a town of Holland, on the Rhine, which was pillaged, and burned by the French, in the year 1672: 6 miles N. Gouda, and 10 ESE. Leyden.

Zwenckau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and foundation of Merſeburg. In the year 1429, this town was burned by the Huſſites: five miles S. Leipſic, and 18 ESE. Merſeburg.

Zwentendorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles W. Tuln.

Zwerchbachlein, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Nagold, near the town of Nagold, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Zwerntldorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles E. Weiſendorff.

Zwetl, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which riſes about four miles weſt from Weitra, and runs into the Danube, 10 miles ESE. Crems.

Zwetl, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, at the conflux of the Zwetl and the Kamp: 26 miles WNW. Crems, and 56 WNW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Zweizen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: 3 miles N. Jena.

Zwetzey, a town of Croatia, on the river Mreſnitza: 12 miles S. Sluin.

Zwickau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg, on the Mulda. It has a citadel, three churches, and a Latin ſchool, in which is a good library: here is a manufacture of cloth, and another of cards, for the uſe of woolcombers; with a conſiderable inland trade: 38 miles SSE. Leipſic, and 40 SE. Naumburg. *Long.* 30. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 39. N.

Zwifalten, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, founded in the year 1089; the matricular aſſeſſment is 20 florins, and the tax 40 rixdollars: 58 miles W. Augſburg, and 33 SSE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 27. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 14. N.

Zwikaw, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 4 miles W. Gabel.

Zwingenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt, ſituated on the Bergſtraſſe. In the year 1693, the greater part of this town was deſtroyed by the French, ſince which it has been rebuilt in a better manner: ten miles S. Darmſtadt, and twenty N. Manheim.

Zwingendorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles S. Laab.

Zwiſel, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Regen: forty-two miles E. Ratiſbon.

Zwittau, or *Zwittawy*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: thirty miles NW. Olmutz, and 84 E. Prague.

Zwittau, a river of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, which riſes in the ſouth-eaſt part of Bohemia, and joins the Swarta, near Brunn.

Zwolfaing, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles SSE. Vienna.

Zwol, or *Swol*, a town of Overiſſel, ſituated on the river Aa, between the Iſſel and the Vecht, in the country of Zallant. It is a ſtrong place, well fortified, and ſurrounded with a double ditch, filled with the waters of the Aa. Its ſituation is very advantageous, on an eminence which commands the country, and is the ordinary paſſage from Holland to the provinces of Frieſland, Groningen, and Overiſſel. It was formerly a free and imperial city, and ranked among the Hanſe towns. The magiſtracy is compoſed of eight echevins and eight common-council. It was taken by the French in 1672, who razed the fortifications before they abandoned it. The celebrated Thomas à Kempis, otherwiſe called Hamerken, was a regular canon in a priory of Auguſtines in this place, and died here, in the year 1471, at the age of ninety-one: twenty-eight miles SW. Covorden, and 15 N. Deventer. *Long.* 23. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 32. N.

Zwonigrad, a town of Imperial Dalmatia, and capital of a diſtrict: 60 miles SE. Segna, and 36 S. Bihacs.

Zwonitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 4 miles NNW. Grubenhayn.

Zwornick, a town of Boſnia: 68 miles SW. Belgrade, and 60 E. Serajo. *Long.* 36. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 24. N.

Zyger, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Kyros, 5 miles W. from Boros Jeno.

Zytomiers, a town and fortreſs of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 33 miles E. Lucko, and 77 ESE. Warſaw.

APPENDIX;

INTENDED TO INSERT SOME OMISSIONS, AND CORRECT SUCH ERRORS, AS HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED ON A PERUSAL OF THE WORK.

A.

ACA

ABACK, read *Abach.*

Abahai, a country of Chineſe Tartary, containing two ſtandards which encamp round ſome lakes. *Long.* 1. 31. W. Peking. *Lat.* 44. N.

Abbeford, a ſeaport town of Norway, ſituated on a bay, in the government of Aggerhuus: ſixteen leagues SW. Chriſtiania. *Lat.* 58. 44. N.

Aberconway. In the year 1645, Aberconway caſtle, being fortified by Williams, archbiſhop of York, was ſeized by ſir John Owen, in virtue of a commiſſion given by prince Rupert. It was ſoon after retaken for the parliament by colonel Milton.

Aberdeen. In the year 1694, a battle was fought between the Royaliſts, under the command of the marquis of Montroſe, and the Scotch Covenanters, commanded by lord Burley, in which the latter were defeated with great loſs. In the year 1646, the marquis of Huntley beſieged the town; it was defended by lord Middleton, with 400 men, but ſoon ſurrendered. The military capitulated on honourable terms, but the town was given to pillage.

Abingdon. For *Lent Aſſizes* read *Summer Aſſizes*; and for *Wedneſday* read *Monday*, one of the market days. The election for the county members is held here. In the year 877, a bloody battle was fought, near this town, between king Alfred and the Danes.

Abo, was erected into a biſhopric in the year 1226; the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in linen, corn, timber, proviſions, &c. In the year 1713, it was taken by the Ruſſians, who committed great diſorders while they remained maſters of the place, till the year 1720. Peter carried away the library. In the year 1741, the Swediſh army laid down their arms to the Ruſſians, when Abo and all Finland were ceded to Ruſſia. In the year 1743, the city and part of the province were reſtored by the peace, called *the Peace of Abo.*

Acalziké, in the country of Georgia: 120 miles WSW. Teflis.

Acapulco. In the year 1580, this city

AGR

was taken and plundered by ſir Francis Drake.

Aroba, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: four miles S. Leiria.

Acre, is the reſidence of a pacha, and gives name to a pachalic, of which it is the capital.

Acron, or *Akron*, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt; not extenſive, but fertile, and abounding in game. It is divided into two ſtates; one an ariſtocracy, the other governed by a king; united, but each independent of the other. The Dutch have a fort, with two batteries, in a town called *Apam*, or *Apang*: the ſituation is advantageous for trade.

Acſikath, or *Acſikat*, or *Achſikat*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Samarcand, on the river Sir: 70 leagues NNE. Samarcand, and 23 S. Tuncat.

Adam's Peak, a mountain in the iſland of Ceylon, ſo called by Europeans, and by the natives of Hamalel; about twenty leagues from the coaſt, and viſible by veſſels at ſea, about as far from the land. The Gentoos often viſit it as pilgrims, being perſuaded that the place is holy: 32 miles S. Candi. *Long.* 80. 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 6. N.

Agaie, a ſmall ſeaport of France, in the department of the Var, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: two leagues from Frejus.

Ageda, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, between Oporto and Coimbra.

Aghrim, a village of Ireland, in the county of Galway. On the 12th July, 1691, a battle was fought near this town, between the Iriſh ſoldiers of James II, under the command of general St. Ruth, and the Engliſh, under the command of general Ginckle; in which the latter obtained a complete victory. General St. Ruth and 4000 men were killed, and 600 taken priſoners; of the Engliſh only about 800 were killed: 39 miles N. Limerick, and 28 E. Galway.

Agriomela, a river of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly, which runs into the ſea, near Zeiton.

Aia, a river of Italy, which runs into the Tibre, near Magliano, in the Sabina.

Ajaccio, or *Ajazzo*, see *Adjazzo*.

Aicòſtadt. In the year 1704, this city refuſed to admit the French troops; but, being ſoon after taken by ſurpriſe, the garriſon, conſiſting of 900 Bavarian recruits, were put to the ſword, and the town given up to be plundered.

Ain, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Saône and Loire and the Jura, on the eaſt by Swiſſerland and Savoy, now the department of Mont Blanc, on the ſouth by the river Rhône, which ſeparates it from the department of the Iſere, and on the weſt by the river Saône, which divides it from the departments of the Indre and Loire, and the Saône and Loire; about 45 miles from eaſt to weſt, and from 30 to 45 north to ſouth. This department is compoſed of a part of Burgundy, containing, before the revolution, the countries of Gex, Dombes, and Breſſe. Bourg en Breſſe is the capital.

Airdrie, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk: nine miles E. Glaſgow, and twenty-eight W. Edinburgh.

Aire, in the department of the Straits of Calais. This town is ſtrong, and ſituated in the midſt of a moraſs. In the year 1641, it was taken from the Spaniards, who retook it ſoon after. In the year 1676, it was again taken by the French, after a ſiege of five days, and ceded to France by the peace of Nimeguen. In the year 1710, it was beſieged by the duke of Marlborough; the trenches were opened on the 12th of September, and the garriſon, conſiſting of 3628 men, ſurrendered on the 10th of November, having loſt 4000: the loſs of the beſiegers was 6000.

Airona, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, on the borders of the Bergamaſco: thirteen miles W. Bergamo.

Airth, a town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, near the Forth: ſix miles SE. Stirling, and twenty-eight W. Edinburgh.

Aiſch, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, about two miles NW. from Forcheim.

Aiſne, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the North, on the eaſt by the departments of the Marne and the Ardennes, on the ſouth by the department of the Seine and Marne, and on the weſt by the departments of the Oiſe and the Straits of Calais; about 70 miles in length, from north to ſouth, and from 22 to 45 in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. This department is compoſed of, what before the revolution was a part of Picardy, the Laonnois and Soiſſonois. Laon is the capital.

Aitona, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the borders of Aragon: ten league from Lerida.

Aix (Iſland of), inſtead of 1751 read 1757.

Akron, see *Acron*.

Alagnon, a river of France, which runs into the Allier, between Brioude and Iſſoire.

Alab-Sehr, or *Alab-Scheher*, the ancient *Philadelphia*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. It is the ſee of a Greek biſhop: ſixty miles E. Smyrna. *Long.* 46. 11. E. Ferro, *Lat.* 38. 24. N.

Alais. On the 28th of July, 1792, this town felt the rage of a civil commotion, by the maſſacre of ſeme of the inhabitants.

Aland. This iſland was taken by the Ruſſians, in the year 1714; in the year 1743, it was again taken by the Ruſſians; but a large body of Swedes being ſent from Stockholm, defeated the Ruſſian troops, in number about 1200, killing the greater part, and making the reſt priſoners.

Alba. This city was taken by the French in the month of April, 1796.

Alba Julia, see *Weiſſemburg*.

Alba Regalis, see *Stuhl Weiſſemburg*.

Albano, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, the ſee of a biſhop, held immediately under the pope; built near the ruins of the ancient Alba, celebrated for the contеſt between the Horatij and Curatij: 12 miles SSE. Rome, and 8 W. Veletri.

Albany, a diſtrict of Scotland, more uſually called *Breadalbane*, see *Breadalbane*.

Albemarle, see *Aumale*.

Albret, a town of France, in the department of the Landes; before the revolution, the capital of a ſmall country in Gaſcony: five leagues SSW. Bazas, and four N. Mont de Marſan.

Albuquerque. In the year 1705, this town was taken by the Portugueſe.

Alderburgh, read *Alderbury*.

Aldaurie, a village of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, near the north-eaſt end of Loch Neſs, where the Royaliſts, under the marquis of Montroſe, obtained a victory over the Scotch Covenanters, on the 1ſt of May, 1645: five miles SW. Inverneſs.

Aleutian Iſlands, a range of iſlands, in the North Atlantic Ocean, ſituated to the weſt of the continent of North America, belonging to Ruſſia, and valuable chiefly for the fur of animals found there, particularly the ſea otter, extending near 700 miles from eaſt to weſt, from *Long.* 195. to 213. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. N.

Alexandria, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, on the right ſide the Potomac: eighty miles N. Richmond, and ten S. from the new city of Waſhington.

Alexandria de la Paglia. This town and fortreſs was put into the hands of the Ger-

in the month of April, 1796, as one of the hoſtages of peace between the republic of France and the king of Sardinia.

Alford, a village of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, where the marquis of Montroſe defeated the Scotch Covenanters on the 2d of July, 1645: fifteen miles W. Inverary.

Algezira, in Andaluſia. In the year 1342, Alphonſo, king of Caſtile, laid ſiege to this town, then in the poſſeſſion of the Moors, and, though aſſiſted by troops from the kings of England and France, and by money from the pope, could not compel the inhabitants to ſurrender till the end of the year 1344, when they had conſumed all their proviſions and warlike ſtores. In this ſiege, it is ſaid, the Spaniards firſt made uſe of gunpowder and ball.

Alhama, in Grenada. This town was taken from the Moors, in the year 1482, by king Ferdinand, after an obſtinate and bloody reſiſtance.

Alicant. In the year 1705, this town refuſing to acknowledge the archduke Charles as king, was bombarded by the Engliſh, and taken by ſtorm. In the month of December, 1708, it was beſieged by the troops of king Philip, under the command of chevalier d'Aſfeldt; but no advantages being gained for three months, the chevalier ordered a rock to be undermined, and in the hollow 200 barrels of gunpowder to be conveyed. The governor of the town, Syburg, was informed of this, and ſummoned to ſurrender: after refuſing three times to capitulate, the exploſion took place, and buried the governor, and many of the officers, with thirty-ſix of the centinels, in the ruins. Notwithſtanding which, colonel d'Albon, who ſucceeded to the command, reſolved to defend the place to the laſt extremity; but the fleet which arrived, not being able to afford the garriſon any relief, he was obliged to ſurrender on the 5th of April, 1709.

Alicata, in Sicily. In the year 1553, this town was taken by the Turks, aſſiſted by the French.

Alla, a town of the Tyroleſe, on the Adige, taken by the French, in the month of September, 1796: ſeventeen miles S. Trent, and eighteen N. Verona.

Allier, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Cher and the Nyevre, on the eaſt by the departments of the Saône and Loire and Rhône and Loire, on the ſouth by the department of the Puy de Dôme, and on the weſt by the departments of the Creuſe and the Cher; ſixty miles in length, from eaſt to weſt, and thirty-one in its mean breadth, from north to ſouth: the river Allier croſſes in the centre from ſouth to north. This department is compoſed of what, before the revolution, was called *Bourbonnois*. Moulins is the capital.

Alloa, a town of Scotland, in the county of Clackmannan: two miles W. Clackmannan, and ſix SE. Stirling.

Almeria. In the year 1146, this town was taken from the Moors, by the Caſtilians, aſſiſted by the Genoeſe. The town was given to be plundered, and the Genoeſe were rewarded with a diſh made of a ſingle emerald, of more value than the reſt of the ſpoil.

Almeyda. A ſevere battle was fought near this town, in the year 1663, between the Spaniards and Portugueſe.

Aloſt. In the year 1576, this town was taken and ſacked by the troops which had revolted from Spain. Six years after, it was taken by the duke of Alençon, brother of Henry III, king of France, whom the ſtates of the confederate provinces had called in to their aſſiſtance. It afterwards fell into the power of the Engliſh, by whom it was ſold to the duke of Parma. In the year 1667, Louis XIV became maſter of it, and reſtored it to Spain, but not before the fortifications were deſtroyed. In the year 1706, it ſurrendered to the duke of Marlborough. Its magiſtracy formerly held juriſdiction over 172 villages.

Alresford. On the 29th of March, 1644, a battle was fought near this town, between the troops of Charles I, commanded by lord Hopton, and the parliament forces, under ſir William Waller, in which the latter had the advantage.

Altenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, on the Lenne: thirty miles NE. Cologn, and thirty-three E. Duſſeldorp.

Altenburg or *Ovar*. In the year 1529, that town was taken by the Turks, and in 1605 it was burned by them. In 1619, it was much injured by Bethlen Gabor.

Altenburg, in the circle of Leipſic. In the year 1430, this town was burned by the Huſſites, and in 1632 was taken by the Imperialiſts.

Altenkirchen, in the circle of Weſtphalia. On the 11th of June, 1796, the French republican general Kleber, ſurpriſed the van of the Auſtrian army, under the prince of Wurtemberg, near this town, and totally defeated it, with the loſs of 2400 killed, and 3000 taken priſoners. On the 9th of September in the ſame year, the French were defeated, after a ſevere engagement, near the ſame place, by the Auſtrians, under general Hotze, the French general Marceau was killed.

Amaniko, a river of South America, in the country of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long*. 53. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 5. 57. N.

Amatillan, read *Amatitlan*.

Amber, a river of Germany, which runs into the Iſer, near Moſburg, in Lower Bavaria.

Amberg. In the year 1703, this town was ſeized by the emperor, the elector being put under the ban of the empire. In year 1743, it was taken by the Auſtrians; it was taken by the French, in the campaign of 1796, and in the ſame year general Jourdan was defeated there.

Ambleve, a river in the duchy of Luxemburg, which paſſes by Stavelo, Malmedy, &c. and runs into the Ourt: ten miles N. Durbuy.

Amboyna. This iſland was taken by the Engliſh, under the command of rear-admiral Rainier, on the 16th February, 1796. In the treaſury were found 81,112 rix-dollars, and among the ſtores 515,940 pounds weight of cloves.

Amendolare, read *Amendolara*.

Amiens. In the year 1597, this city was taken by the Spaniards; ſome ſoldiers were ſent from the governor of Dourlens, in the diſguiſe of peaſants going to ſell fruit, and and gained admittance on Sunday, March 10th; being ſoon followed by other troops, the city ſurrendered. It was ſoon after beſieged and retaken by the French, aſſiſted by ſome Engliſh, under the command of general Biron.

Amol, or *Amul*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezanderan, on the river near the ſouth coaſt of the Caſpian Sea; containing about 800 inhabitants, with ſome manufactures of printed cotton. In the neighbourhood are ſome iron mines, and cannon founderies: 180 leagues N. Iſpahan, and thirty NE. Caſbin.

Amſoing. A place in the duchy of Luxemburg, where, on the 12th of Auguſt, 1792, a battle was fought between the French and the armies of Auſtria and Pruſſia, in which 4500 of the combined forces were killed, and 3000 taken priſoners, with thirty pieces of battering cannon, and all the baggage; 600 emigrants were ſhut up in Longwy; the French had 900 killed in the action: near Longwy.

Amu, or *Gihon*, or *Jihon*, ſee *Jihon*.

Amul, ſee *Amol*.

Anagni, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope: eleven miles W. Alatri, and twenty-eight SE. Rome.

Ancona. This city was taken on the 4th of June, 1796, by the French, under Buonaparte.

Andernacht. In the year 1632, this town was taken by Guſtavius Adolphus, king of Sweden. In the year 1702, it was taken by the prince of Heſſe.

Andover, is a borough town, and ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament.

Angers. On the 12th of June 1793, this city was taken by the royaliſts of la Vendee, but loſt ſoon after: in the month of December, it was beſieged by the royaliſts, under general Gaſton, but relieved by the republicans under general Roſſignol.

Aughiari, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, on the right bank of the Adige, where, in the months December, 1796, and January, 1797, two battles were fought between the Auſtrians and the French, in both which the Auſtrians were defeated, with the loſs of 2000 priſoners, and ſixteen pieces of cannon: twenty-one miles SE. Verona, and twenty-four E. Mantua.

Anglet, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, celebrated for its wine: one league from Bayonne.

Annan, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, ſituated on the left bank of a river, of the ſame name, near its entrance into the Solway Frith, containing about 500 inhabitants, with ſome trade in wine and corn: veſſels of 250 tons can ſail within half a mile of the town, and veſſels of fifty tons can come up to the bridge. Here was anciently a caſtle demoliſhed by order of parliament, after the acceſſion of James VI to the crown of England. In the reign of Edward VI, this town ſuffered greatly by the Engliſh, under the command of Wharton, lord preſident of the Marches, by whoſe order the church, which had been fortified by the Scots, was deſtroyed, and the town burned: fourteen miles SE. Dumfries, and fifty-ſix S. Edinburgh. Lat. 55. 2. N.

Annan, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the north part of the county of Dumfries, about three miles north from Moffat, and runs into Solway Frith, about two miles below Annan.

Annandale, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, ſituated on both ſides the river Annan, from which it receives its name.

Annecy. In the year 1630, this town was taken by the French, and again in the year 1690.

Anſlo, ſee *Chriſtinia*.

Antequera. In the year 1410, this town was taken by Ferdinand, ſon to Martin, king of Aragon, from the Moors, by ſtorm.

Antibes. In the year 1746, this town was beſieged on the land ſide by the Auſtrians, and at ſea by the Engliſh. It was bombarded from the 26th of December, till the 20th of January, but without ſucceſs; and though the town was half reduced to aſhes, it held out till relieved by Marſhal Belleiſle.

Antipaxu, or *Antipaxbſu*, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Albania, a little to the ſouth-eaſt of Paxu.

Arad. In the year 1685, a battle was fought near this town, between the Germans and the Turks, in which the latter were defeated, 7000 men, all that remained alive being made priſoners.

Arcadia. In the year 1770, this town was taken by the Ruſſians, under prince Dolgoruki, with 2000 Turks priſoners, and three pieces of cannon.

Arcole, a village of Italy, in the Veroneſe, where, in the month of November, 1796, a bloody battle was fought between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the former were defeated, loſing 5000 priſoners, beſides a great number of killed and wounded. The loſs on the ſide of the French was likewiſe great. This battle is thought to have determined the fate of Italy: fifteen miles ESE. Verona.

Ardebil, one of the moſt ancient, and celebrated towns in Perſia, ſituated in the midſt of a large plain, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains, which form a kind of amphitheatre. Ardebil has been the reſidence of many kings: it is an open town, without walls; the grand ſquare, called *Meidan*, is large, with a grand caravanſera and various conveniences for merchants who frequent the city from Turkey, Tartary, Hindooſtan, and other countries; and near it is a baſar, in which are ſold the moſt precious merchandize of the country produce and manufacture, as well as other articles, European and Aſiatic. In one of the churches is the tomb of Schek Sefi, a celebrated ſaint, which is an inviolable aſylum, and conſtantly viſited by pilgrims from all parts of Perſia. Caravans are frequently going to and from Conſtantinople and Smyrna.

Ardèche, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Rhône and Loire, on the eaſt by the Rhône, which ſeparates it from the department of the Drôme, on the ſouth by the department of the Gard, and on the weſt by the departments of the Lozere and the Upper Loire; about ſixty-five miles from north to ſouth, and from fifteen to thirty-two in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. Before the revolution, it was a province of Languedoc, called *Vivarais*. It takes its preſent name from the river Ardèche, which waters the ſouth part of it. Privas is the capital.

Ardenburg. In the year 1604, this town was taken from the Spaniards, by prince Maurice of Naſſau, and the garriſon made priſoners of war.

Ardennes, a department of France, bounded on the north by a part of Hainau, Namur, and Luxemburg, on the eaſt by Luxemburg and the department of the Meuſe, on the ſouth by the department of the Marne, and on the weſt by the department of the Ainſe; about fifty miles from north to ſouth, and forty-five from eaſt to weſt. It is the north part of what was before the revolution, called *Champagne*. Mezieres is the capital.

Arga, a river of Spain, which joins the Aragon, near Peralta, in the province of Navarre.

Arlon. On the 9th of June, 1793, the Auſtrians were defeated near this town by the French, under general Laage, with the loſs of an immenſe quantity of military ſtores; and on the 28th of April, 1794, the town itſelf was taken by general Jourdan.

Arnay le Duc. On the 20th of February, 1792, the aunts of Louis XVI were ſtopped by the municipality of this town, in their journey to Italy; but, after ſome delay, were permitted to proceed.

Arnheim. In the year 1585, this town was taken from the Spaniards, by the count of Meurs, a commander of the Dutch States. In the year 1672, it was taken by the French, under marſhal Turenne.

Arriege, a department of France, bounded on the north and north-weſt by the department of the Upper Garonne, on the eaſt by the department of the Aude, on the ſouth-eaſt by the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, and on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by the Pyrennées, which ſeparate it from Spain; about fifty miles in length, and thirty-ſix in breadth. This department is compoſed of what, before the revolution, was called *Conſerans* and *Foix*. The river Arriege croſſes it from ſouth to north. Taraſcon is the capital.

Aſcenſion Iſland. Captain Cook, who ſtopped here in the year 1775, ſays, the iſland of Aſenſion is about ten miles in length, in the direction of north-weſt and ſouth-eaſt, and about five or ſix in breadth. It ſhows a ſurface compoſed of barren hills and vallies, on the moſt of which not a ſhrub or plant is to be ſeen for ſeveral miles, and where we found nothing but ſtones and ſand, or rather flags and aſhes; an indubitable ſign that the iſle, at ſome remote time, has been deſtroyed by a volcano, which has thrown up vaſt heaps of ſtones, and even hills. A high mountain at the ſouth-eaſt end of the iſle, ſeems to be left in its original ſtate, and to have eſcaped the general deſtruction; its ſoil is a kind of white marl, which yet retains its vegetative qualities, and produces a kind of purſlain, ſpurge, and one or two graſſes: on theſe the goats ſubſiſt, and it is at this part of the iſle where they are to be found, as alſo land-crabs, which are ſaid to be very good. I was told, that about this part of the iſle is ſome very good land, on which might be raiſed many neceſ-

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ſary articles; and ſome have been at the trouble of ſowing turnips, and other uſeful vegetables.

Aſola, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the Chieſa: twenty miles W. Mantua.

Aſynt Point, or *Row Stoir*, a cape of the weſt coaſt of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland. *Long.* 1. 58. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 13. N.

Ath. In the year 1745, this town was bombarded by the French, under the command of marſhal Saxe, and taken after a ſhort ſiege; only fourteen of the garriſon were killed, but many of the inhabitants.

Athlone. In the year 1690, after the battle of the Boyne, this town being garriſoned by troops of king James, king William detached lieutenant-general Douglas to beſiege Athlone; but, after loſing 400 men, the greater part by ſickneſs, he raiſed the ſiege after eight days. On the 19th of June, 1691, general Ginckle appeared before the town; and on the 30th, his troops became maſters of the place.

Aube, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Marne, on the eaſt by the department of the Upper Marne, on the ſouth by the departments of the Yonne and the Côte-d'Or, on the ſouth-weſt by the department of the Yonne, and on the north-weſt by the department of the Seine and Marne; about fifty-five miles from eaſt to weſt, and forty-eight from north to ſouth. It is compoſed of part of Champagne. Troyes is the capital.

Aubone, read *Aubonne*.

Aubonne, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in Mount Jura, and runs into the lake of Geneva, about two miles SE. from the town of Aubonne.

Aubuſſan, read *Aubuſſon*.

Aude, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Tarn and the Herault, on the eaſt by the Mediterranean Sea, on the ſouth by the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, and on the weſt by the departments of the Arriege and the Upper Garonne; fifty-five miles from eaſt to weſt, and forty from north to ſouth. This department is compoſed of a part of Languedoc. The river Aude croſſes it from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt. Carcaſſonne is the capital.

Aveiron, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Cantal, on the eaſt by the departments of the Lozere and the Gard, on the ſouth by the department of the Tarn, and on the weſt by the department of the Lot; about ſixty-five miles in length, and forty-five in breadth: compoſed of that province which, before the revolution, was called *Rouergue*. Rhodez is the capital.

Auge, a river of France, which runs into the Aube, near Anglure, in the department of the Marne.

Avignon. In the year 1791, ſome horrid maſſacres were committed here ſoon after its union with France, which was decreed in the month of September following; and in January, 1796, acknowledged by the pope to be a part of the French Republic.

Auwal, a village of Bohemia, where, on the 6th of May, 1757, a battle was fought between the Auſtrians and the Pruſſians: the latter commanded by the king in perſon. The Auſtrians had 20,000 men killed, the Pruſſians loſt nearly as many, and took 14,000 priſoners: two miles NW. Prague.

Auxerre. In the year 1358, this city was taken by the Engliſh, but retaken by the French, in the year 1360.

B.

BAD

BAAR, a landgraviate of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to Furſtenberg, ſituated to the eaſt of Briſgau. The Danube riſes in this territory.

Baden, the marquiſate of Baden is aſſeſſed at 566 florins for a Roman month, and taxed to the Imperial chamber 349 rix-dollars.

Badia (La), a town of Italy, in the Po-

BAL

leſino di Rovigo, on the Adige: 12 miles WSW. Rovigo, and 22 NNW. Ferrara.

Baku, in the year 1725, this was taken by the Ruſſians, and ceded to them by Nadir Shah.

Balaguer, in the year 1411, when Ferdinand king of Caſtile, was elected king of Aragon, the count of Urgel, one of the competitors, threw himſelf into this town,

which was beſieged by Ferdinand, and through want of proviſions, was compelled to ſurrender, on the promiſe only of the count's life. He was afterwards impriſoned for life, and his eſtate confiſcated.

Baldivia, ſee *Valdivia*.

Balk, or *Balich*, a city of Aſia, and capital of a province in Great Bukharia, ſituated on a beautiful river, on the borders of Perſia; it is the reſidence of a khan of the Uſbek Tartars, who reigns over the ſouthern part of Bukharia. It is the centre of trade between the Mahometan Tartars and the Indies; large, handſome, and populous; the houſes for the moſt part of ſtone or brick. The palace of the khan is a large building in the Eaſtern ſtyle, conſtructed almoſt wholly of marble, of which there are ſeveral quarries in the neighbouring mountains: the country is fertile and well cultivated: 200 miles S. Samarcand, and 250 N. Candahar. *Long.* 65. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

Ballimore, on the eighth of June, 1691, this town was taken by general Ginckle, for king William III, and the garriſon which conſiſted of 780 men with 259 volunteers, ſurrendered at diſcretion.

Bamberg, this city was taken by the French republicans, on the third of Auguſt, 1796.

Bamborough, in the year 1094, Robert de Mowbray having offended William II, threw himſelf in this caſtle, which, being impregnable, the king turned the ſiege into a blockade, and erected a fortreſs near it, to prevent any ſuccours or proviſions being ſent in to the beſieged: Mowbray ſoon after attempting to ſurpriſe Newcaſtle, was ſo watched by the king's troops, that he was compelled to fly to a monaſtery at Tinmouth, where he was taken, and ſentenced to perpetual impriſonment.

Banbury. In the year 1469, a battle was fought here between the parties of York and Lancaſter. The earl of Pembroke, who headed king Edward's army, was taken with his brother, and both beheaded the next day, at Banbury.

Banda. The iſland of Banda, with its dependencies, was taken by the Engliſh, under the command of rear-admiral Rainier, on the 8th of March, 1796. In the treaſury were found 66,675 rixdollars; and among the ſtores 84,777 pounds of nutmegs, and 19,587 pounds of mace, beſides other merchandize.

Banff, ſee *Bamff*.

Bankapour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, taken by Capt. Little, on the 24th of December, 1791: 60 miles SW. Bedanore, and 9 NW. Seringapatam.

Bantry Bay, a large bay of the Atlantic, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Cork. In the year 1689, the French fleet which brought ſuccours of arms, ammunition, and money, to the party of king James, were attacked in this bay, by the Engliſh fleet, under admiral Herbert; it began about break of day, on the firſt of May, and continued at intervals till the evening: various are the reports of the number of ſhips in each fleet: the loſs of men was inconſiderable, and the French admiral returned after the fight into the bay. In the month of December, 1796, ſeven French ſhips of the line, with two armed *en flute*, frigates and tranſports, forming in the whole a fleet of 17 ſhips, anchored in this bay. Soon after their arrival, they ſent a boat towards the ſhore, with an officer and eight men, who were made priſoners. The veſſels ſuffered much from tempeſt, and ſoon left the coaſt. *Long.* 9. 24. to 9. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 30. to 51. 40. N.

Barfleur, was at one time, the beſt port on the coaſt of Normandy. In the year 1035, William duke of Normandy fitted out his fleet here, with which he made his deſcent on England: and his ſucceſſors uſually ſailed to, and took their departure from it. In the year 1120, Henry I ſet ſail from this port, and was by a fair wind ſoon out of ſight of land, but his ſon, prince William, who with ſeveral young noblemen embarked in another veſſel, were detained by ſome accident; during which interval his ſailors, as well as their captain Fitz-Stephen, having employed themſelves in drinking, became ſo intoxicated, that they ran the ſhip upon a rock, where it was immediately daſhed to pieces. William was put into the long boat, when hearing the cries of his natural ſiſter, the counteſs of Perche, he ordered the ſeamen to row back, in hopes of ſaving her, but by the numbers that crowded in from the wreck, the boat ſunk, and the prince with all his retinue periſhed. Above 140 young noblemen, of the principal families of England and Normandy, were loſt on this occaſion. The only perſon on board who eſcaped, was a butcher of Rouen, who clung to the maſt, and was taken up next morning by fiſhermen. In the year 1346, it was taken and pillaged by Edward III, king of England, and the harbour deſtroyed.

Barlaimont. On the 18th of June, 1794, the allied troops of Auſtria and Pruſſia, were defeated near this town by the French republicans, with the loſs of 2000 men.

Bar le Duc. This city was put under contribution by the king of Pruſſia, in the month of September, 1792.

Baſſano. A battle was fought near this town, between the Auſtrians and the French, in the beginning of September, 1796. The republicans took 500 priſoners.

Baſtia,

Baſtia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, on the Panaro: eight miles NE. Modena.

Batavian Republic, the name adopted by Holland and the other United States, ſince the French Revolution.

Bavay. On the 17th May, 1792, Bavay was attacked and plundered by a body of Auſtrians, but ſoon relieved by marſhal Luckner.

Baugé. In the year 1421, while Henry V was purſuing his campaign in France, he diſpatched the duke of Clarence, with 10,000 men, to take this town. At Baugé, the duke found ſome Scotch troops, with whom he engaged, and, being out-numbered by the enemy, the duke was killed, and his men, for the moſt part, made priſoners.

Beauley, or *Bewley*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roſs, ſituated on the north ſide of a river of the ſame name, at its conflux with the frith of Murray: eight miles W. Inverneſs, and eight S. Dingwall.

Belgium, a name given by the French to the Netherlands ſince the revolution, and formally decreed to be a part of France, in the month of September, 1795, and, with the biſhopric of Liege, divided into nine departments, the capitals of which are Antwerp, Bruges, Bruſſels, Ghent, Liege, Luxemburg, Maeſtricht, Mons, and Namur.

Bellegarde, in the department of the Aveiron. In the month of June, 1793, this town was ſurrounded and bombarded by the Spaniards; and the garriſon, which conſiſted of 500 men, being reduced to great diſtreſs, was compelled to ſurrender, after a ſiege of thirty-three days. In the month of Auguſt, 1794, the Spaniards, under the command of the count de l'Union were defeated near this town by the French, with the loſs of 2590 men killed, a great many wounded and taken priſoners. The French general Mirabel was killed.

Belriguardo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Ferrara, on a branch of the Po: eight miles SE. Ferrara.

Beltingham, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland: ten miles N. Hexham, and 294 N. London.

Bencoolen, was taken by the French, in the year 1760, and fort Marlborough deſtroyed: the fort has been ſince repaired.

Bene. This town was taken by the French in April, 1796.

Berbice, a river of South America, in the country of Surinam, which gives name to a Dutch ſettlement, in which are cultivated cotton, indigo, &c. The ſettlement was taken by the Engliſh, in the year 1781; they were ſoon after driven out by the French, and the ſettlement reſtored to the Dutch. In the year 1796, it was again taken by the Engliſh. The river runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 6. 30. N.

Berg. This duchy belonged to the elector palatine. In the year 1795, it was entirely overrun by the French.

Bernburg. In the year 1644, this town was taken by the Swedes.

Berwickſhire, or *Mers*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north-eaſt by the German Sea, on the ſouth-eaſt by Northumberland and Roxburghſhire, on the ſouth-weſt by Roxburghſhire and Edinburghſhire, and on the north-weſt by Haddingtonſhire; twenty-three miles long, and fifteen broad. The river Tweed forms its boundary on the ſide of Northumberland; the country is level towards the ſouth; while northward it is bounded by a range of hills, called *Lawermuir*. It is fertile in corn and pasture, feeding a great number of ſheep and cattle. It contains ſeveral towns, and thirty-five pariſhes. The principal towns are Dunſe, Coldſtream, Lauder, and Eymouth.

Beſſigheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, near the conflux of the Ens and Neckar: eight miles S. Heilbron, and thirteen N. Stuttgart.

Biberach. In the year 1634, this city was taken by the Swedes; and in the year 1800, by the elector of Bavaria.

Bieſmes, a place of France, where is a paſſage acroſs the river Aine, from the department of the Meuſe to the department of the Marne. Here general Dillon formed a camp in the month of September, 1792, to ſtop the progreſs of the combined armies of Auſtria and Pruſſia: three miles from St. Menehold, and twelve from Grand Pré.

Biggar, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk: nine miles SE. Lanerk, and twenty-two SSW. Edinburgh.

Billeſdon, or *Bilſdon*, a town of England, in the county of Leiceſter: 8¼ miles S. Leiceſter, and 96 NNW. London.

Binaſco. This town was taken by the French in the month of April, 1796. The tocſin was ſounded, and about 800 armed peaſants threw themſelves into the town; 100 of whom were killed, and the reſt diſperſed. This town was afterwards let on fire.

Bingen, was again taken by the French, the month of October, 1794; they were driven from it in the year 1795; and again entered in the month of June, 1796.

Biſchheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Lichtenberg, on a ſmall river which runs into the Rhine, where marſhal Villars had his head quarters in the year 1705: eight miles N. Straſburg, and eight NNW. Oberkirch.

Biſhop's Auckland, ſee *Auckland*.

Bitche. On the 20th of September, 1793, the French were defeated near this town, by the duke of Brunſwick.

Blain. Near this town the Royaliſts were defeated, with great loſs, by the French Republicans, in the month of December, 1793.

Blaregneis, a village of Hainau, near which a battle was fought: ſeven miles SE. Mons. See *Malplaquet*.

Bleglo. This county was ſurrendered to France, in May, 1796.

Bois le Duc. On the 14th of September, 1794, an engagement took place near this town, between the Britiſh army and the French, in which the latter were victorious; and on the 9th of October, the ſame year, the town was taken by the French.

Bologna. This city was taken by the French in the campaign of 1796; and in the ſame year, Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, entered into a treaty to form a republic, under the name of the *Reſpublica Ciſpadana.*

Bolzano, or *Botzen*, in the Tyroleſe, was taken by the French, in March, 1797.

Bommel, in Guelderland, was taken by the Republican troops of France, on the 4th of October, 1794.

Bonn, was taken by the troops of the French Republic, on the 6th of October, 1794.

Bonne Eſperance, an abby of Hainau, near which the French obtained a victory over the allied troops, on the 21ſt May, 1794: one league SSW. Binche.

Borghetto, a place in the duchy of Mantua, on the right bank of the Mincio, oppoſite Valeggio, where, in the beginning of June, 1796, a ſevere battle was fought between the French and Auſtrians, in which the latter loſt 1500 men and 500 horſes: the French paſſed the river and took Valeggio.

Borgoforte. In the year 1702, this town was garriſoned by German troops, from whom it was taken by the French; and on the 27th of October, 1796, general Wurmſer was repulſed near it by the French.

Borkelo, ſee *Borckelo.*

Bornholm. In the year 1509, this iſland was pillaged by the Lubeckers; in the year 1645, it was taken by the Swedes, in whoſe poſſeſſion it remained till the year 1658.

Bornou, a city of Africa, and capital of a conſiderable country of the ſame name, ſituate to the ſouth-eaſt of Fezzan, and to the weſt of Nubia. The country is of vaſt extent, from the 16th to the 20th degree of north latitude. The climate is very hot, but not uniformly ſo; two ſeaſons divide the year, one beginning about the middle of April, the other the middle of October; the firſt commences with violent tempeſts of wind, thunder, and lightning, and a deluge of rain, continual for ſeveral days without intermiſſion; during which time the inhabitants confine themſelves to their houſes; the reſt of the ſeaſon, though ſultry, and occaſionally rainy, is ſuch, however, as not to hinder the labours of the huſbandman and ſhepherd. In the other ſeaſon the heat is leſs immenſe, the air is pure and mild, and the weather ſerene. The inhabitants are numerous, and conſiſt of various nations; and it is reported, that thirty different languages are ſpoken in the empire. They are uniformly black, but not of the negro caſt. The dreſs of the greater part is compoſed of ſhirts, made of blue cotton, manufactured in the country, a red cap brought from Tripoli, and a white muſlin turban: gold rings are worn in the noſes by the principal people as a mark of diſtinction. Wheat and barley are ſeldom raiſed in Bornou; but the European horſe-bean and common kidney-bean are cultivated, with ſome grain peculiar to the country; and, near the city of Bornou, rice and Indian corn. Among the fruits are grapes, apricots, lemons, limes, melons, a fruit like olives, &c.; among the animals are ſheep, cows, goats, horſes, buffaloes, antelopes, lions, leopards, civet-cats, wolves, dogs, a few elephants, oſtriches, partridges, &c. The reptiles, of different kinds, are numerous, eſpecially ſerpents, ſnakes, ſcorpions, centipedes, and toads. Part of the inhabitants are Mahomedans, and part Pagans. On the death of the king, the ſucceſſor is elected by the people. The king's palace, in the city of Bornou, is ſurrounded with a wall like a citadel, and the whole city has a wall round it, fourteen feet in height, with a ditch encompaſſing the whole: the other towns of the kingdom are open. The military force conſiſt chiefly in horſemen, and is ſaid to be greater than that of Morocco. The ſabre, lance, pike, and bow, are the chief weapons; fire-arms are not uſed. The principal commerce conſiſts in gold-duſt, ſlaves, horſes, oſtrich feathers, ſalt, and civet, which they ſell, or give in exchange for copper, braſs, dollars, red woollen caps, cheque linens, light coarſe woollen cloth, baize, barakans, and carpets: 600 miles SE. Mourzouk, and 420 W. Sennaar. *Long.* 40. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 40. N.

Bothwell, a village of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk. In the year 1679, a battle was fought between the troops of Charles II, under the command of the duke of Monmouth, and the Scotch Covenanters, headed by their miniſters. The latter were defeated, 700 killed, and 1300 taken priſoners: ſeven miles ESE. Glaſgow.

Botwar, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, ſituated on a ſmall river of the ſame name, which runs into the Neckar. In the year 1642, it ſuffered from the troops of the duke of Weimar; and in the year 1693, by the French's

French: ten miles S. Heilbronn, and thirteen NNE. Stuttgard.

Bovignes, or *Bovines*, ſee *Bouvignes*.

Bownes. a town of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, on the eaſt ſide of the Winander Mere: eight miles NW. Kendal, and 265 N. London.

Bregentz. On the 9th of Auguſt, 1796, this town was taken by the French.

Breſcia. The city was taken by the French, under Buonaparte, in the year 1796. The country of Breſſan is now united in the Ciſalpine Republic.

Briſach (Old). The French, after taking this town in the year 1638, kept poſſeſſion of it till the year 1700, when it was reſtored to the emperor, after deſtroying a ſtone bridge built over the Rhine. In the year 1704, the French took it again, but it was ſuppoſed by ſome treachery, for count d'Arce, the governor, was condemned to be beheaded, and all the officers who ſigned the capitulation were puniſhed.

Brixen. This town was taken by the French in March, 1796.

Bruck, ſee *Pruck*.

Bruggen, or *Bruck*. On the 2d of March, 1793, a battle was fought near this town, between the Pruſſians, under the command of prince Frederick of Brunſwick, and the French, in the which the latter were defeated, with the loſs of 1300 killed, and 700 priſoners.

Brunette (La). By an article in the peace concluded between the French and the king of Sardinia, in April, 1796, this fortreſs was to be diſmantled.

Brzeſk, ſee *Brſeſkie*.

Brzeſc, ſee *Brſeſtz*. On the month of October, 1794, a battle was fought near this town, between the Ruſſians and the Poles: the battle laſted eight hours, and the Poles were totally defeated. Out of 13,000 of the beſt Poliſh troops, conſiſting of old eſtabliſhed regiments, not to reckon the armed peaſants, only 500 were made priſoners, as they would not accept of quarter; and the reſt, all but 300 men who eſcaped, were cut to pieces, ſo that the field of battle, for ſome miles, was covered with their dead. The whole of the Poliſh artillery, conſiſting of two mortars and twenty-four pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the Ruſſians.

Burrowſtoneſs, ſee *Borrowſtoneſs*.

C.

CADSAND, was taken by the French in the month of July, 1794.

Cairo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, taken by the French in April, 1796, twelve miles E. Ceva.

Caldero, a village of Italy, in the Veroneſe, where in the campaign of 1796 a battle was fought between the French and Auſtrians; in which the former were victorious, and took 200 priſoners: nine miles SE. Verona.

Caledonia (New). This iſland extends from *Long*. 163. 37. to 167. 14. E. Greenwich; and from *Lat*. 19. 37. to 22. 30. S. Captain Cook ſays, it lies nearly north-weſt-half-weſt, and ſouth-eaſt-half-eaſt, and is about eighty-ſeven leagues long in that direction; but its breadth is not conſiderable, nor any where exceeding ten leagues. It is a country full of hills and vallies, of various extent both for height and depth; to judge of the whole by the parts we were on. From theſe hills ſpring vaſt numbers of little rivulets, which greatly contribute to fertilize the plains, and to ſupply all the wants of the inhabitants. The ſummits of moſt of the hills ſeem to be barren, though ſome few are clothed with wood, as are the plains and vallies. By reaſon of the hills, many parts of the coaſt, when at a diſtance from it, appeared indented, or to have great inlets between the hills; but, when we came near the ſhore, we always found ſuch places ſhut up with low land, and obſerved low land to lie along the coaſt, between the ſea-ſhore, and the foot of the hills. As this was the caſe in all ſuch parts as we came near enough to ſee, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the whole coaſt is ſo. It is likewiſe of opinion, that the whole, or greateſt part, is ſurrounded by reefs or ſhoals, which render the acceſs to it very dangerous, but at the ſame time guard the coaſt from the violence of the wind and ſea, making

abound with fiſh; ſecure an eaſy and ſafe navigation along it, for canoes, &c. and, moſt likely, form ſome good harbours for ſhipping. Moſt, if not every part of the coaſt is inhabited, the iſle of Pines not excepted, for we ſaw either ſmoke by day or fires by night, wherever we came.

Callender, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, on the river Teith: eleven miles NW. Stirling, and 30 WSW. Perth.

Caliano, a village of the Tyroleſe, near the Adige, where are defiles ſuppoſed to be an impregnable defence, to the city of Trent. The defiles were forced by the French in September, 1796: 6 miles from Trent.

Cambray. In the month of Auguſt, 1793, this city was inveſted, and ſummoned to ſurrender by the Auſtrian general De Boros: the French general Declay returned for anſwer, that he did not underſtand ſurrendering, but that he knew how to fight.

Carcara. This town was taken by the French, in April, 1796.

Cardigan. In the year 1136, a battle was fought here, between the Engliſh and Welch, in which the former were totally defeated, leaving 3000 men dead on the field.

Cardona, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on a ſmall river which runs into the Lobregat. In the war of the ſucceſſion it took part with the archduke, and held out a conſiderable time. In the neighbourhood is a mountain of ſalt of various colours: eight miles SE. Solſona, forty NNW. Barcelona. *Lon.* 18. 15. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

Carelia, now *The Government of Viburg*. This country became a part of Sweden in the year 1293. In the year 1338, part of it was ſurrendered to Ruſſia; in the year 1721, the greater part of the remainder was given up to the empire.

Carlowitz, ſee *Karlowitz*.

Carnwarth, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk: ſix miles E. Lanerk, and twenty SW. Edinburgh.

Carpathian, ſee *Crapack*.

Carpenedo, a village of Italy, in the Trevian, on the Brenta, where the Auſtrians were defeated by the French; the Auſtrians loſt 100 killed, and 900 priſoners: fifteen miles N. Vienna.

Caſal. This town was taken by the French, in the beginning of May, 1796.

Caſcade Bay, a creek in Duſky Bay, on the ſouth coaſt of New Zealand, large enough for a fleet of ſhips, with a paſſage on each ſide of an iſland, ſituated at its entrance. A ſteep rock lies near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt, a little above the iſland.

Caſhna, a city of Aſia, and capital of a kingdom, ſituated between Bornou and Tombuctou; ſaid to contain a thouſand towns and villages; the emperor is called the *Sultan* of all *Soudan*: i. e. Negroland. The principal articles of traffic are ſena, gold-duſt, ſlaves, cotton cloths, goat ſkins, ox and buffalos hides, and civet; for which they receive in return couries, ſmall ſea ſhells, which conſtitute the common coin of the country, horſes, red woollen caps, chequed linens, light coarſe woollen cloths, baize, barakans, carpets, ſilk, wrought and unwrought, tiſſues, brocades, braſs, ſabres, knives, ſciſſars, coral, beads, and ſmall looking-glaſſes. Caſhna has no ſalt lakes or mines, and is ſupplied with that article from Bornou: 650 miles WSW. Bornou, and 690 ESE. from Tombuctou. *Long.* 29. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 30. N

Caſpian Sea, a large lake of Aſia, bounded on the north by Ruſſia, on the eaſt by Tartary and Perſia, on the ſouth by Perſia, and on the weſt by Perſia, Circaſſia and Ruſſia; according to the new map of Ruſſia, about 700 miles in length, from north to ſouth, and from 150 to 220 in breadth; ſuppoſed to be the largeſt lake in the eaſtern part of the globe. The water is ſalt and of an ochre colour, without ebb or flow. Though in ſome places it is exceedingly deep, yet it abounds in ſhallows, ſo as to prevent the navigation of ſhips which draw more than nine or ten feet water. The fiſheries there, which are very valuable, occupy and train many ſeamen. The Coſacks of Ural poſſeſs theſe fiſheries on their coaſts for the ſpace of thirty-two verſts, on both banks of the river Ural; and the inhabitants of Aſtracan poſſeſs all the reſt belonging to Ruſſia. Among other fiſh are ſturgeon and beluga, whoſe eggs furniſh abundance of what the Ruſſians call caviare, a kind of diſh, of which they are very fond; the dry and ſalt fiſh alſo form a very important article in the diet of the Ruſſians. The Caſpian Sea likewiſe abounds with ſea dogs, whoſe fleſh the Coſacs eat, and from which they extract oil in conſiderable quantities. The coaſts are divided among the Ruſſians, Perſians, and Tartars.

Caſſovia, or *Caſchau*. In the year 1685, this town was taken by the Turks, and in the year 1704, it was compelled to ſurrender to Prince Ragotzi, for want of proviſions.

Caſtagnito, a town of the duchy of Piedmont, ſituated on the right ſide of the Po, oppoſite Chivazzo.

Caſtel, in Bavaria, was taken by the French, on the 17th day of Auguſt, 1796.

Caſtel Baldo, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, taken by the French in the year 1796: eighteen miles W. Rovigo, and thirty SSW. Padua.

Caſtellaro, in the Mantuan: in the month of Auguſt, 1796, a party of the French,

consisting of 300 men, were surrounded here by the Austrians. General Charton was killed.

Castello Nuovo, a town of Italy, in the Bressan, where the French seized some Austrian magazines, in the beginning of June, 1796: twenty-two miles SE. Brescia.

Castello St. Giovanni, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, taken by the French, in the beginning of May, 1796: ten miles W. Piacenza.

Castello de Vide. In the year 1704, this town was taken by the French, under the duke of Anjou, and 650 English troops, sent to support the archduke Charles, were made prisoners.

Castiglione della Stivera. In the beginning of August, 1796, a battle was fought near this town, between the Austrians and French, in which the latter took 6000 prisoners.

Castile. Under this name are comprehended New Castile and Old Castile, provinces of Spain, and the kingdom of Castile. The name of Castile was unknown till after the irruptions of the Moors into Spain, and is said to have been derived from some castles or fortresses built to stop the ravages of the infidels. From being a government subject to Leon, it became an independent kingdom, in the tenth century: in the year 1037, the two kingdoms were united in the person of Ferdinand I of Leon, and II of Castile; and in the year 1478, Aragon was united, after which time the kingdom of Castile was lost in that of Spain.

Castile (Old), a province of Spain, bounded on the north by Asturia, Biscay, and Navarre, on the east by Aragon, on the south by New Castile, and on the west by Leon; about sixty leagues in length; the breadth is very unequal, the greatest about forty. The wine is much extolled, and numerous herds of cattle are fed on the plains, as likewise sheep, the wool of which is of great value and fineness. The principal rivers are the Ebro, Duero, Pisuerga, Arlançon, and Arlança. The principal towns are Avila, Burgos, Calahorra, Segovia, Siguença, and Valladolid.

Castile (New), a province of Spain, bounded on the north by Old Castile, on the east by Aragon and Valencia, on the south by Murcia, Jaen, and Cordova, and on the west by Estremadura and Leon; about 160 miles in length, and 130 in breadth. The soil is generally fertile, and the air good. The principal rivers are the Tagus, Guadiana, and Xucar, besides many others of less note. It was called also *The Kingdom of Toledo*, from the city of that name, formerly the capital; of late years, that honour has been transferred to Madrid.

Catteau Cambresis. On the 29th of May, 1794, the French were defeated, at Catteau, by the prince of Coburg, with the loss of 5000 killed.

Cattegat, see *Scaggerac*.

Cerca, read *Cerea*.

Cerea. A battle was fought here, 5 August, 1796, between the Austrians and the French, in which the latter kept the field. The Austrians lost 100 men killed, and 150 prisoners.

Ceva. This town was taken by the French, in the month of April, 1796.

Chaleur Bay, a large bay of the Atlantic, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between the province of New Brunswick and the south part of Lower Canada. On the 8th of July, 1760, a French fleet was destroyed by the English, under the command of captain Byron, in this bay. *Long.* 64. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. N.

Châlons-sur-Marne, see *Chalons*.

Chambery. The inhabitants of this town threw themselves into the power of France, in September, 1792. It is now the capital of the department of Mont Blanc.

Chantonay. In the beginning of September, 1793, the French republicans were totally defeated by the royalists, near this town, with great loss.

Charleroy, was taken by the French, under general Valence, in the month of November, 1792, with 4000 prisoners. It was recovered by the Austrians, in the month of June, 1793, when the French were again defeated, once with the loss of 4000 men, and again of 7000. On the 25th of June, 1794, it again surrendered to the French, discretion, with the garrison of 3000 men, and sixty pieces of cannon.

Charmes. This place is famous for a treaty between the duke of Lorraine and cardinal Richelieu, in the year 1632, by which the duke surrendered the duchy to France.

Chataigneraye (La). In the month of April, 1793, this town was taken by the royalists of La Vendée.

Chelm. On the 8th of June, 1794, the Poles were defeated by the Prussians, near this town.

Chend, or *Chendi*, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, the capital of a district, containing about 250 houses. *Long.* 33. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 33. N.

Chiavenna. In the month of March, 1797, the Austrians were defeated by the French, near this town.

Cisuka (La), a town of Italy, in the Friuli, on a small river called *Fella*, which runs into the Tajamento; taken by the French, in the beginning of the year 1797, fourteen miles N. Friuli.

Cla

Choco, a province of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, bounded on the north by the provinces of Darien and Carthagena, on the east and south by Popayan, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The soil, climate, &c. are similar to those of Popayan.

Cholet. In the month of February, 1794, the royalists were defeated, near this town, with great loss.

Ciria. In the year 1705, this place was taken and plundered by the French, under the duke of Feuillade. The soldiers were guilty of great disorders.

Cismone, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan, on the Brenta: eighteen miles N. Vicenza, and twenty-four NW. Trevigio.

Clagenfurt. This city was taken, in the month of March, 1797, by the French, after a battle with the Austrians, in which the latter lost 200 men.

Clausen, in the Tyrolese. This town was taken by the French, in the spring of 1797, after an obstinate battle with the Austrians, in which the latter lost 500 prisoners.

Clermont-en-Argonne. This town was taken by the Prussians, in the month of September, 1792, but evacuated soon after.

Cleves. The town of Cleves was taken by the French republican troops, under general Pichegru, on the 6th of October, 1794.

Cochin. The town of Cochin was taken by the English, the latter end of November, in the year 1795.

Coleshill, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Wednesday: ten miles E. Birmingham.

Collioure, was taken by the Spaniards, in the month of December, 1793, and retaken by the French, in September, 1794.

Collumpton, see *Cullumpton*.

Comayagua, see *Valladolid*.

Comines. This town was taken by the French, on the 22nd of November, 1793.

Conamana, a river of South America, in the country of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat*. 5. 45. N.

Concordia, in the duchy of Mirandola, was taken by the French and Spaniards from the Imperialists, in the year 1704.

Coni. In April, 1796, this town, with Ceva and Tortona, were put into the hands of the French by the king of Sardinia, as hostages of good faith in a proposed peace.

Confarbruck. In the year 1704, the allies threw up some intrenchments, to defend the passage of the Moselle; but abandoned them the year following.

Coorga, a country of Hindoostan, situated to the west of the Mysore: it is full of mountains and forests, which shelter innumerable tigers and elephants: in the woods are found the sandal, and other valuables trees, with the richest spices of the east: the soil is fertile, and the climate temperate. Periapatan was formerly the capital, but the rajah has lately resided at Mercara.

Coos, see *Stanchio*.

Copename, a river of South America, in the country of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat*. 5. 55. N.

Corentyn, or *Corantine*, a river of South America, in the country of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat*. 5. 56. N.

Corona (La), a village of Italy, in the north part of the Veronese, near Montebello, where the Austrians were defeated by the French, in the month of August 1796: fourteen miles NNW. Verona.

Corsica. On the 22nd of October, the English evacuated this island, and it was again annexed to the French republic.

Cossimbazar. This place lies in a central situation for trade, and has always been the place of residence for different European factors. In the year 1756, it was taken by Surajah Dowlah, nabob of Bengal, previous to his taking Calcutta.

Cotatis, or *Kutatis*, a town of Asia, the capital of Imiretta, on the river Riona, containing about 200 houses, and a palace for the prince: the walls are thick, and it is defended by strong towers. In the year 1770, it was taken by the Russians, who put the Turkish garrison to the sword: 150 miles W. Teflis, and 55 N. Acalziké.

Covolo, a village and fortress of the Tyrolese, on the Brenta, and borders of the Veronese, where the Austrians were defeated by the French, in September, 1796: twenty miles N. Vicenza, and twenty-three E. Trent.

Craja-vezitza, a town of Croatia, on the river Unna: twenty-six miles NW. Banjaluka, and twenty SW. Gradisca.

Cremona. This city surrendered to the French, without making any resistance, in May, 1796.

Creutznach, or *Creutzna b*. In the year 1632, this town was taken by the Swedes; in the year 1688, by the French; and during the war between the French republicans and allies, it has been taken and retaken several times.

Crepedy, a village of England, in the county of Oxford, on the river Cherwell. In the year 1644, a battle was fought here between the forces of the king and those of the parliament, in which the latter were defeated: three miles N. Banbury, and seventy-eight NW. London.

Crotzka, a town of Hungary, on the south side of the Danube. In the year 1739, a bloody battle was fought here between the Imperialists and the Turks: the loss on the side of the Imperialists was, of the infantry 3974 killed, 3763 wounded, and of the cavalry 1741 killed, and 764 wounded;

1565 horſes were killed, and 619 wounded: at the ſame, a battle was fought between the fleets of the two contending powers on the Danube, within a ſmall diſtance from the town: fifteen miles SE. Belgrade.

Cunnerſdorf, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg. In the year 1759, a battle was fought here between the Auſtrians and Pruſſians: the Pruſſians loſt in killed, priſoners, and deſerters, 7485 men: the wounded amounted to 1119, of whom 500 recovered. The Auſtrians claimed the victory, but their loſs was ſuppoſed to be nearly equal to that of the Pruſſians: two miles E. Franckfort on the Oder.

Cuſtrin. In the year 1758, this town was beſieged by the Ruſſians, who threw in a great number of red-hot balls, and ſet fire to it in ſeveral places: great part of the houſes were deſtroyed, or greatly damaged. The king of Pruſſia arrived in the neighbourhood in a few days, when the Ruſſians abandoned their enterpriſe.

D.

DALTON, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, with a weekly market on Saturday, ſituated on a peninſula, near the coaſt of the Iriſh ſea: 27 miles SSW. Kendal, and 273 NNW. London.

Deſo, a village of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, near which a battle was fought in the month of April 1796, between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the former were defeated, leaving 600 dead, and 1400 priſoners: 15 miles SSW. Acqui.

Demerary, this ſettlement was again taken by the Engliſh, in the April 1796.

Deſenzano, this town was taken by the French, in the year 1796.

Detroit, a town and fort in North America, ſituated on a river, which runs from lake St. Claire to lake Erie. *Long.* 82. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 38. N.

Deux-Ponts. On the firſt of February, 1793, the town of Deux-Ponts was taken by the French, and the duke with difficulty eſcaped: it was evacuated; and again taken by the ſame enemy, in the month of December, 1795.

Dietfurth. In the year 1703, the Bavarians were defeated here, and the town was taken by the Imperialiſts.

Dieu (*Iſle de*). This iſland was taken by the Engliſh and French royaliſts, on the fifth of October, 1795.

Dillengen. On the 12th of July, 1796, the nominal king of France, Louis XVIII. was ſhot in the forehead near this town, by ſome perſon unknown: the wound was not dangerous.

Donawert. On the third of July 1704, the elector of Bavaria, to prevent its falling into the hands of the allies, ordered his garriſon to ſet it on fire, but the duke of Marlborough coming ſuddenly into the town, the Bavarian troops were compelled to a precipitate retreat, and the town was ſaved.

Doneſchingen, ſee *Donaueſchingen*.

Due Caſtelli, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Molinella, where an obſtinate battle was fought, in the beginning of September, 1796, between a detachment of Auſtrians, from the city of Mantua, and the French: the latter remained maſters of the field: five miles NE. Mantua.

Duſſeldorp. This town was taken by the French, on the 10th of September 1795, ſoon after which the whole duchy of Berg, ſubmitted to the troops of the republic.

E.

ESP

ELBA. On the 6th of July 1796, this iſland was taken poſſeſſion of, by the Engliſh, on being driven from Leghorn.

Elbing. In the year 1704, this town, then in poſſeſſion of the Swedes, was beſieged and taken by the Ruſſians.

Emden. In the year 1757, this town was taken by the French, who evacuated it the next year: it was again taken by the French, but the prince of Soubiſe exacting too ſevere contributions, the peaſants roſe, and drove the enemy out of the town, and country.

Engelholm. In the year 1678, this town was taken by the Danes, after an obſtinate defence, in which the city was reduced almoſt to a heap of ruins.

Ephrata, or *Tunkerſtown*, a village or town of United America, in Pennſylvania, founded by a religious ſect, called Dunkers or Tunkers: 50 miles W. Philadelphia.

Erlau, or *Eger.* This is a ſee of a biſhop, ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle. In the year 1552, it withſtood the Turks, but in 1596 ſurrendered to them by capitulation. In the year 1696, it was ſurprized by the Imperialiſts. In the year 1704, it was taken by the troops of prince Ragotzki.

Erpach, ſee *Erbach.*

Eſpiers, in *Flanders.* On the 22d of May 1794, a large army of the French, attacked the Engliſh and Auſtrians in this town; and, after an obſtinate engagement, were repulſed, having 12000 men killed and wounded, and leaving behind them 500 priſoners, and ſeven pieces of cannon.

EXI

Eſſequibo. This ſettlement was taken by the Engliſh, in the month of April, 1796.

Eſtampes. On the firſt of March, 1792, ſome commotions took place in this town, and the chief magiſtrate was murdered.

Everſhot, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, with a weekly market on Friday: 25 miles W. Blandford, and 129 W. London.

Eugubio, ſee *Gubbio.*

Evoramonte. In the year 1663, a battle was fought near this town, between the Spaniards and Portugueſe, in which the latter were victorious.

Evreux. This city was taken by the royaliſts, in the month of July 1793.

Exiles. This town is fortified, and guards one of the paſſes into Piedmont. In the year 1746, the chevalier, brother of the Marſhall, Belleiſle, at the head of 34000 men attempted to take it, but while he was advancing at the head of his troops, to place the ſtandard on the enemies' entrenchment, he was killed by two muſquet balls: his troops were ſo diſpirited at the fall of their commander, that they immediately retreated. By the treaty of peace between the French republic and the king of Sardinia, in the year 1796, the fortifications of this town are to be razed.

F.

FAE

FAENZA. In the month of July 1796, this town was taken by the French; it was afterwards taken and garriſoned by the troops of the pope: in the beginning of the year 1797, the pope's troops were defeated and expelled; in memorial of which a column has been erected.

FAI

Farſa, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Pharſalia: 14 miles S. Lariſſa, and 65 N. Livadia.

Fairfield (*New*). In the year 1779, the town was burned by the Britiſh troops, commanded by major general Tryon.

Falkoping,

Falkoping, in Sweden. In the year 1388, a battle was fought here between Albert king of Sweden, and Margaret queen of Denmark and Norway, when the former was defeated. and, with his ſon, taken and ſhut up priſoners in a ſtrong caſtle.

Favorita, a palace near the city of Mantua, taken by the French in the beginning of May, 1796: in the latter end of the year, a battle was fought here between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the latter were victorious, general Provera and 6000 men ſurrendered priſoners of war, with twenty pieces of cannon; this battle decided the fate of Mantua.

Fehrbellin. In 1675, a battle was fought between the troops of the elector of Brandenburg, and the Swedes, in which the latter were defeated.

Ferrara. This city was taken by the French, and is, with its territory, now united with Bologna, Modena, and Reggio, to form the Cispadana republic: it was formally ceded by the pope on the 19th of February, 1797.

Figueras, or *St. Fernando de Figueras*, a ſtrong fortreſs of Spain, called the Key of Catalonia, and ſuppoſed to be impregnable; this place was taken by the French on the 20th of November, 1794. The garriſon which conſiſted of 9107 men, were made priſoners; 150 pieces of cannon, and an immenſe quantity of ſtores and proviſions, were found in this place.

Flensburg On the 30th January, 1795, this town ſurrendered to the troops of the French republic.

Folgno. In the month of February, this town was taken by the troops of the French republic.

Fombio, a village of Italy, in the Lodeſan, where a battle was fought between the French and the Auſtrians, in which the latter were defeated: their loſs was 500 men killed and priſoners, 300 horſes, and a part of their baggage: 6 miles N. Pavia, and 15 SSE. Lodi.

Fontaine l'Eveque. In the beginning of June, 1794, the French were defeated near this town by the allies, under the command of the Prince of Orange.

Fordwich, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the Stour; in appearance a mean village, but governed by a mayor and jurats. It is a member of the town and port of Sandwich, and enjoys the ſame privileges as the Cinque Ports: the river is navigable for ſmall veſſels: 4 miles NE. Canterbury, and 60 E. London.

Fort Bourbon, a town of the iſland of Martinico, taken by the Britiſh troops on the 23d of March, 1794.

Fort Frontenac, a fort of North America, in lake Georgia, taken from the French by lieutenant-colonel Bradſheer, in Auguſt, 1756. The fort was defended by 60 pieces of cannon, and 110 men, beſides Indians.

Fort de Fuentes. This fortreſs was deſtroyed by the French, in the ſpring of the year 1796.

Fort Penthievre. This fort was taken by the French emigrants, aſſiſted by the Britiſh troops, on the 28th July, 1795, but retaken by the republicans on the 3d of Auguſt.

Foſſano. This town was taken by the troops of the French republic, in April, 1796

Fotheringay, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, on the Nen, where was a caſtle in which Richard III was born; and the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scotland, was condemned and beheaded in the year 1586. The caſtle was deſtroyed by order of James I: 2 miles N. Oundle, and 85 N. London.

Frankfort on the Maine. In the year 1759, this city was taken by the French.

Franckfort on the Oder. In the year 1759, this city was taken, and laid under contribution by the Ruſſians: at the ſame time the Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of the ſuburbs, and committed great diſorders: the troops entered on the 30th of July, and did not evacuate it till the 27th of Auguſt.

Freſcati, ſee *Frascati*.

Friedlingen, or *Fridlingen*. In the year 1702, a battle was fought here between the Imperialiſts, under the command of prince Louis of Baden, and the French, under the marquis de Villars, in which the latter were victorious, and afterwards took the town.

Frieſach, in Carinthia. This town was taken by the French, in March 1797.

GALLO, or *Punta de Gallo*, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Peru. *Long.* 59. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 2. 30. N.

Gavardo, ſee *Guardo*.

Gemona, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, taken by the French in the beginning of the year 1797: 12 miles NNW. Udina.

Genoa. The conſtitution of this ſtate was changed in the beginning of the year 1797, from an ariſtocracy to a democracy.

Germerſheim. In the beginning of January, 1794, this town was taken by the French; and on the 29th of May, near this place, the French were defeated by the Auſtrians, with the loſs of 400 men killed, and 600 taken priſoners.

Gerſpach. On the 5th of July, the Auſtrians were defeated near this place, and the town taken by the French.

Ghent. On the 14th of November, 1792, the French took poſſeſſion of this city, the inhabitants of which, expreſſed a deſire to be united to France. At Dumourier's retreat, the French evacuated Ghent and the other towns they had taken: but recovered them again, in their general progreſs through the country.

Giorgiev, a town of Walachia, on the north ſide of the Danube. On the 2d of June, 1771, a battle was fought near this town, between the Ruſſians and the Turks, in which the latter were defeated, with the loſs of 5000 killed. The Ruſſians took 180 pieces of cannon; all the artillery and baggage for 30,000 men: 40 miles SW. Bucchareſt, and 235 NNW. Conſtantinople,

Goree. In the year 1758, this iſland was taken by the Britiſh, under the command of commodore Keppel.

Goritz. This city was taken by the French, in the beginning of the year 1797, and in it abundance of military ſtores and clothing.

Governolo. In the beginning of September, 1796, a ſevere battle was fought near this town, between the French and Auſtrians, in which the former were victorious, taking 10,000 priſoners.

Gradiſca, in the Friuli, or rather the county of Goritz. This town was taken by the French, in the beginning of the year 1797, and the garriſon conſiſting of 3000 men made priſoners of war.

Gradiſca, a village of the country of Friuli, near which the Auſtrians were defeated by the French, in the beginning of the year 1797: the archduke Charles ran great hazard of being taken priſoner: ten miles WSW. Udina.

Grandpré. On the 14th of September, 1794, the French army, commanded by Dumourier, were attacked by the allied army, under the duke of Brunſwick, and compelled to fall back to St. Menehould.

Graſſe (La), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aude, ſituated on the river Orbieu: fourteen miles SE. Carcaſſonne, and eighteen SW. Narbonne.

Gratz, in Styria. This town was taken by the French, in the month of March, 1797.

Grave, in Brabant. This town was taken by the troops of the French Republic, on the 27th of December, 1794.

Grenada. In the month of December, 1795, this iſland was taken by the French; in the month of June, 1796, it was retaken by the Britiſh, under general Abercrombie.

Guadaloupe. In the month of April, 1794, this iſland was taken by the Britiſh troops, but evacuated again in the month of February, 1795.

Grandville. In the year 1653, this town was bombarded and ſet on fire by the Engliſh.

Greifswalde. In the year 1678, this town was taken by the elector of Brandenburg; the garriſon of this town and Stralſund, conſiſting of 4000 men, were moſt of them loſt in a ſtorm, in their voyage to Sweden.

Guta, a town of Hungary, in the iſland of Schit, near the conflux of the Waag and the Danube: ſeven miles N. Comorn, and thirty SE. Preſburg.

H.

HER

HABAT, or *Bene Haſſen*, a province of the empire of Morocco, on the coaſt of the Atlantic; about forty miles ſquare. Sallée is the principal town.

Haguenau. In the month of December, 1793, the troops of the French Republic obtained, near this town, a complete victory over the combined army, taking 500 priſoners and ſixteen pieces of cannon.

Hailſham, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, with a weekly market on Saturday: 14 miles E. Lewes, and 58 SSE. London.

Haleſham, ſee *Hailſham*.

Harleſton, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: ſeventeen miles S. Norwich, and 100 NNE. London.

Harung, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Tueſday: twenty-one miles SW. Norwich, and eighty-eight NNE. London.

Haverford (Weſt), read *Haverfordweſt*.

Hayſham, ſee *Hailſham*.

Hea, a province of the empire of Morocco, bordering on the coaſt of the Atlantic. The principal place is Mogador.

Helmſdale, a river of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, which runs into the German Sea, a little to the ſouth of the Ord of Caithneſs.

Herentals, a town of the duchy of Brabant, on the Little Nethe, built in the year 1209, by Henry IV, duke of Brabant, and ſurrounded with walls in the year 1400: ſixteen miles NE. Malines, and ſixteen E. Antwerp.

Herqui, or *Erqui*, a village of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, with a ſmall harbour in the Engliſh Channel, near a cape, called *The Point of Herqui*, which forms a bay. On the 17th of March, 1796, ſir Sidney Smith ſailed into this bay, and deſtroyed ſeveral French veſſels: 6 leagues W. St. Malo, and 4½ ENE. St. Brieuc.

Hicmes, ſee *Exmes*.

Hondtſchoote. On the 6th of September, 1793, a part of the army of the allies, under the command of general Freytag, was ſurpriſed and totally routed by the French. The general himſelf, and prince Adolphus Frederic, ſon of the king of England, were taken priſoners, but ſoon after reſcued.

Hooleadroog, or *Oliadurgam*, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, taken by the Britiſh troops on the 23d of June, 1791; it ſurrendered on the firſt ſummons: 12 miles WSW. Bangalore, and 22 NNE. Seringapatam.

Hooly Onore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, ſituated at the conflux of the Tum and the Budra, where their united ſtreams form the Tumbudra. On the 19th of December, 1791, this town was taken by the Britiſh troops, under captain Little: 26 miles W. Periapatam, and 56 NW. Seringapatam.

Hopton Heath, a place of England, in the county of Stafford, where the Royaliſts were defeated by the troops of the parliament, on the 19th of March, 1642, near Stafford.

Hoya. In the year 1757, this town was taken by the French; and on the 20th February, 1758, it was retaken by the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, after a ſevere battle, in which the French loſt upwards of 700 priſoners.

Hundſmarck. A battle was fought here between the Auſtrians and the troops of the French republic, on the 3d of April, 1795, which the latter were victorious; the Auſtrians loſt about 300 killed, and 600 priſoners.

Huningen. In the latter end of November, 1796, the Auſtrians made an attack upon this town, but were repulſed, with the loſs of 1800 men.

H'UN

J.

ING

JAFFNAPATAM. This town and ſettlement were taken by the Britiſh, in the latter end of October, 1795, under the command of admiral Rainier and colonel Stuart.

Jeno, ſee *Boros Jeno.*

Jermah, a town of Africa, in the country of Fezzan, ſituated in a fertile ſoil, which feeds great numbers of cattle, ſheep, and goats; many majeſtic ruins indicate its former ſplendour; at preſent, the houſes are only cottages built of clay: ſixty miles SE. Mourzouk.

Iliacore, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar: twenty-four miles ENE. Cananor, and twenty NE. Tellichery.

Imola. In the beginning of February, 1797, a battle was fought, near this town, between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the former were defeated.

Ingolſtadt. In the year 1796, this city

IVO

was beſieged by the troops of the French republicans, but were compelled to raiſe the ſiege, in conſequence of a battle with the Auſtrians, on the 11th of September, in which they loſt 2000 men killed and wounded, and 1500 priſoners.

Iona, ſee *Icolmkill.*

Itzeboe, read *Itzeboa.*

Judenburg. This town was taken by the French in the beginning of April, 1797, and here a ſuſpenſion of arms was agreed on between the archduke Charles and general Buonaparte.

Julfar, ſee *Zulpha.*

Juliers. On the 6th of October, 1794, a battle was fought, near this city, between the Auſtrians and French, in which the former loſt upwards of 4000 men in killed and wounded, and 800 priſoners. Juliers ſurrendered at diſcretion.

Ivoy, ſee *Carignan.*

K.

KIN

KAISERSLAUTERN, or *Kayſer's Lautern*, ſee *Lautern.*

Kehl. This fortreſs was taken by the French, in June, 1796; retaken, after a long ſiege and great loſs, by the Auſtrians, in September. The French took it again, by *coup de main*, not long after.

Killough, a village of Ireland, in the county of Down. It is a ſeaport, and has a harbour for ſmall veſſels, in a bay of the Iriſh Sea, a little to the north of Dundrum bay. A rock lies at the entrance of the harbour: five miles S. Downpatrick. *Long.* 5. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 14. N.

Kilburn, a village of England, in the county of Middleſex, in which is a medicinal ſpring: three miles NW. London.

Kimi, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Bothnia, at the mouth of a river which runs into the Gulf of Bothnia: 15 miles W. Tornea.

Kin-tchin, a city of Aſia, and capital of the iſland of Lieou-kieou, ſee *Lieou-kieou.*

KUP

Kiong-tcheou, for *Kainan* read *Hainan.*

Kirkpatrick, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumbarton: eight miles NW. Glaſgow, and eight E. Dumbarton.

Kirſova, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube: ſeventy-ſix miles SW. Iſmael, and fifty NE. Driſtra. *Long.* 45. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 47. N.

Knittelfeldt, read *Knitterfeldt.*

Knitterfeldt. In the month of April, 1797, this town was taken by the troops of the French republic.

Koenigsbofen in der Grabfeld. On the 2d of Auguſt, 1796, this town was taken by the troops of the French Republic.

Konigsbofen in der Grabfeld, ſee *Koenigſbofen in der Grabfeld.*

Kuppenheim. This town was taken by the French, in the beginning of July, 1796.

L.

LADOGA, see *Ladozskoi*.

Laktea, a seaport of Sweden, in East Bothnia, at the mouth of a river near the Gulf of Bothnia. *Lat.* 64. 25. N.

Laland, see *Laaland*.

Landeshut, in Silesia. In the year 1760, the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians, near this town. The Austrians were greatly superior in numbers to the Prussians, and lost 6000 men killed, and a much greater number wounded. The Prussians retired to Breslau.

Landshut, see *Landeshut*.

Landwernhagen, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and principality of Hesse; near which, in the year 1758, the allies were defeated by the French, with the loss of 1500 men: six miles NE. Cassel.

Langen Salza. In the year 1761, a body of Saxon troops were defeated by the Prussians near this town.

Laracha, a seaport of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the river of Luccos, near the Atlantic Ocean. The environs are intersected by woods and some marshes. Laracha was fortified at the end of the sixteenth century; in the year 1610, it was given up to the Spaniards, and retaken in the year 1689. A fort, built by the Spaniards on the land side, yet remains, and the castle on the side of the road is defended by batteries close to the water's edge. In the year 1765, the French pursued two corsairs into the river, and bombarded the town. Europeans formerly carried on some commerce here, and the river is of good depth; but, in the year 1780, all the merchants were, by command of the emperor, compelled to retire from the place. The large vessels of the emperor usually winter here, as there are magazines for the refitting of vessels, but no docks for building; the wood proper for which is too distant, and the soil, which is merely sand, not being sufficiently firm for the erecting of stocks. The road of Laracha is insecure in winter, when the winds freshen from the west and south-west; but there is no danger between the beginning of April and the end of September: 33 miles S. Tangiers. *Long.* 11. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 15. N.

Larry Bundar, a town of Asia, in the country of Tatta, on a branch of the Indus, called *Pitty*; about twenty miles from the sea. The river is navigable for small vessels: forty-eight miles WSW. Tatta. *Long.* 66. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 45. N.

Lavis, a town of the Tyrolese, situated at the union of the river Lavis with the Adige; taken by the French on the 5th of September, 1796: four miles N. Trent.

Lauterburg. On the 16th of September, 1793, the Austrians were defeated by the French, near this town, with the loss of 1500 men.

Lautern. After the defeat of the French troops in the month of May, 1794, this town fell into the hands of the Prussians; after a severe engagement, which continued the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of July, it was again taken by the French; the loss of the Prussians on those days was upwards of 4000 men killed: some time after, it was recovered again by the Austrians. On the 20th of December, 1795, the French general Pichegru attempted to retake it, and a severe engagement took place between the Austrians and the French, in which the latter were repulsed, with the loss of 2000 men and several cannon. The Austrians lost 29 officers and upwards of 600 men, killed and wounded. On the 26th of October, 1796, it was finally captured by the troops of the republic.

Lechlade, see *Leachlade*.

Lechnich, see *Leghenich*.

Leeward Islands. The terms *Leeward* and *Windward*, applied to the West India Islands, were given them from their situation in a voyage from the ports of Spain to Carthagena, or Porto Bello. The islands which lie to Leeward, extend from Porto Rico to Dominica.

Leghorn. On the 28th of June, 1796, this city was taken possession of by the French, under the command of general Buonaparte.

Lenox, see *Dumbartonshire*.

Leoben. At this town the preliminaries of peace, between the emperor and the French republic, were agreed to, on the 20th of April, 1797.

Liege. This city and bishopric are now annexed to the republic of France, and were so proclaimed, by sound of trumpet, in the month of January, 1793.

Limerick. In the year 1690, after the battle of the Boyne, this city being garrisoned by the troops of king James II, was besieged

beſieged by the troops of king William III, commanded by himſelf in perſon; but after loſing 1200 men, the enterpriſe was abandoned. In the year 1691, it was again inveſted, and on the 1ſt of October, ſurrendered on capitulation, after a ſiege of about ſix weeks.

Lingen, in Weſtphalia; in the year 1518, this city was taken from the count of Tecklenburg, by Eric, duke of Saxony, and biſhop of Munſter; but in the year 1526, it was retaken by Charles of Egmont, and reſtored to the count. In the year 1599, Maurice prince of Naſſau, took it for the States, after a ſhort ſiege, though well fortified and defended by a good garriſon; and in the year 1605, it was taken by the Marquis of Spinola.

Liſca, one of the ſmaller Lipari iſlands, anciently called *Euonymus*.

Liſſa, an iſland in the Adriatic, about eight leagues in circumference, near the coaſt of Dalmatia, anciently called *Iſſa*, and celebrated for its commerce and its marine. It was in alliance with Rome, and warred with the kings of Illyrium; at the decline of the Roman empire, this iſland ſunk too, and became ſucceſſively dependent on Narenta, Leſſina and Venice. It abounds in mountains, which contain marble, interſected by fertile vallies; vines, olives, mulberries, almonds, and figs, flouriſh; and the mountains are richly furniſhed with odoriferous plants, from which the bees collect an exquiſite kind of honey: but the principal riches of the iſland ariſe from its fiſhery, eſpecially of ſardines; it contains two towns, and ſeveral villages. *Long.* 34. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

Llangollen, a town of North Wales, in the county of Denbigh: eleven miles S. Denbigh, and 183 NW. London.

Lobbes, ſee *Obbes*.

Lochaber, ſee *Inverneſsſhire*.

Lodi. On the 11th of May, 1796, this town was taken by the troops of the French republic; the paſſage of the bridge was diſputed by 10,000 Auſtrians, and thirty pieces of artillery. The French were commanded by Maſſena. and Angereau: the Auſtrians loſt between two and three thouſand men in killed, wounded, and priſoners.

Lodrone, a town of Italy, in the Trentin, on the borders of the Breſſan, near a ſmall lake, called the *Lake of Idro*; on the 12th of Auguſt, 1796, the Auſtrians were defeated near this town, by the French: twenty-five miles NNE. Breſcia, and twenty-five SW. Trent.

Lonato or *Lonado*. This town was taken by the French, the latter end of June, 1796. Buonaparte, in the account of the battle of Caſtiglione della Stivera, ſays, 4000 men had inveſted the town of Lonado, in which there were only 1200 French troops. Immediately on his arrival at that place, the Auſtrian commander ſent a meſſenger to demand the ſurrender of the town. Buonaparte's anſwer to the ſummons was, that if the Auſtrian general had the effrontery to take the commander-in-chief of the army of Italy, he had only to advance; that he ought to know, that the republican army was at that place, and that all the general officers belonging to the diviſion ſhould be reſponſible for the perſonal inſult he had been guilty of towards him, and, that if his diviſion did not, in the ſpace of eight minutes, lay down their arms, he will not ſhow mercy to one of them. This anſwer produced the deſired effect, and the whole column ſurrendered.

Longnor, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, on the borders of Derbyſhire, with a weekly market, on Wedneſday: thirty-two miles N. Stafford, and 167 NW. London.

Looſe, or *Loots*, ſee *Borcheloen*.

Lorous, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, anciently called *Laribus*: ſixty miles SW. Tunis.

Loreto, this town was taken by the French, on the 4th of June, 1796.

Lorn, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the north part of Argyleſhire.

Lothian, a name given to a part of Scotland, and divided into *Eaſt Lothian*, more generally called, Haddingtonſhire; *Mid Lothian*, or Edinburghſhire; and *Weſt Lothian*, or Linlithgowſhire.

Louvo, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam, on the Mecon; this town is about four miles in circumference: forty miles N. Juthia.

Lou-y, for a town of the third rank, read *Lou-y-tcheou*, a city of the firſt rank.

Lowes Water, a lake of England, in the the county of Cumberland, about ſix miles in circumference: ten miles S. Cockermouth.

Lowoſitz. On the 1ſt of October, 1756, a battle was fought near this place, between the Pruſſians and the Saxons, under the king of Poland, in which the latter were defeated, with the loſs of upwards of 6000 men killed and wounded, and 500 priſoners. The Pruſſians loſt about 2000; this was ſoon after followed by the ſurrender of the whole of the Saxon army.

Luccos, a river of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, anciently called *Lixos*, which runs into the Atlantic at Laracha.

Luderſburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lauenburg, on the ſouth ſide of the Elbe; five miles E. Lauenburg.

Lugo, a town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, on the borders of the Romagna. In the month

month of July, after the whole of the Ferrareſe had ſubmitted to the French republic, the tocſin was ſounded, and the inhabitants took up arms againſt their conquerors; a bloody battle enſued, which laſted three hours; upwards of 1000 of the inſurgents were killed or wounded, the reſt eſcaped: two hundred French fell in the action: the town was given up to pillage for three hours: eighteen miles W. Ravenna, and fifteen S. Ferrara.

Lundſey, a town of Aſia, in the country of Pegu, on the weſt ſide of the river Ava: ſixty miles WNW. Pegu. *Long.* 95. 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 30 N.

Lupoglavo, a town of Imperial Iſtria: twelve miles W. St. Veit, and twenty-two SE. Trieſte.

M.

MAG

MACERATA, in the marquiſate of Ancona. On the 12th of February, 1797, this town was taken by the French.

Macbecoul. On the 12th of June, 1793, the republicans were defeated by the royaliſts, near this town, which was taken by the latter.

Madras. In the month of September, 1746, this town was taken by the French. It was reſtored by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Madrigal, a town of South America, in the country of Popayan: 110 miles S. Popayan. *Lat.* 0. 45. N.

Madura. This town was taken by the Britiſh troops, in the year 1757, or rather, it was purchaſed for the ſum of 170,000 rupees.

Maeſtricht. On the 23d of February, 1793, this city was bombarded by the French, under general Miranda, but being attacked by general Clairfayt, on the 1ſt of March, the republicans loſt 2000 men, and 9 pieces of artillery, and were compelled to raiſe the ſiege. They were more ſucceſsful on the 4th of November, when the city was taken, and the garriſon, between 7000 and 8006 men, ſurrendered priſoners of war.

Maggiora, ſee *Major*.

Magre, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, where lord Cornwallis had a camp, in the year 1791: 6 miles from Savindroog.

Maguelone, a lake of France, in the department of the Gard, near the Mediterranean, with which it has a communication. It extends from Cette to Pecais. It takes its name from a town which was anciently a biſhop's ſee, transferred, in the year 1538, to Montpelier. This town was totally deſtroyed by Charles Martel, as affording a ſecurity for Saracen invaders.

MAN

It was rebuilt in the year 1060, but is now a ſmall place: it is ſituated on a neck of land, between the lake and the ſea, 5 miles S. Montpelier.

Mahe. This fortreſs was taken from the Dutch by the Britiſh troops, in the month of Auguſt, 1793.

Mailcotta, or *Milgottah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Myſore, celebrated for a battle fought between Mudharrow and Hyder Ally, in the year 1772, in which the latter was completely routed, his army diſperſed, and all his cannon taken. Here it was where the Mahratta chiefs met lord Cornwallis, in the year 1791: 15 miles N. Seringapatam.

Mainland, ſee *Shetland*.

Makzyn, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube. In the year 1771, this town was taken by the Ruſſians, 60 miles WSW. Iſmail.

Malacca. In the month of November, 1795, this ſettlement was taken by the Britiſh troops.

Malmedy. This town was taken by the French, on the 19th October, 1794.

Malviſano, a town of Italy, in the Breſcian, 13 miles SSE. Breſcia.

Manche (La), i. e. *The Channel*, a department of France, bounded on the north-weſt by the Engliſh Channel, on the eaſt by the Channel and the departments of the Calvados and the Orne, and on the ſouth by the departments of the Ille and Vilaine, and the Mayenne; about 80 miles in length from north to ſouth, and 25 from eaſt to weſt. This department is formed of the weſtern part of Normandy; Coutances is the capital.

Manheim. On the 20th of October, 1795, this city was taken by the French.

Mantua. This city, after a long ſiege

was taken by the troops of the French republic, on the 3d of February, 1797. Mantua was firſt inveſted on the 4th of June, 1796. In the month of Auguſt, the ſiege was raiſed for a ſmall ſpace of time. General Wurmſer, who had endeavoured to relieve it, was obliged to retire within the walls, where he, with the remains of his army, was taken. The garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war. The military, and other ſtores, were great, but 5000 horſes had been killed for proviſions during the ſiege.

Marco, a village of the Tyroleſe, where are ſtrong defiles, forced by the French on the 4th of September, 1796: 4 miles SSW. Roveredo.

Marienburg, in Pruſſia. This town was formerly the chief place belonging to the Teutonic knights: its caſtle was burned down by the Swedes in the year 1644. The town was taken by the Poles, in the year 1460, and by the Swedes in 1625, and in 1655.

Maro, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Pegu, ſituated on an iſland, formed by the mouths of the Ava: 120 miles SSW. Pegu.

Marvao, in Portugal. In the year 1704, this town was taken by the Duke of Anjou, and the year following, retaken by the confederates.

Maſulipatam. This city was taken from the French by the Britiſh troops, in March, 1-69.

Matelica, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona: 15 miles S. Jeſi.

Matſua, ſee *Maſua*.

Maubeuge. On the 22d of September, 1793, the Auſtrians laid ſiege to this town, but they were compelled to raiſe the ſiege on the 16th of October.

Mearns, ſee *Kincardineſhire*.

Meaux. In the year 1421, this city was beſieged by Henry V, king of England. The ſiege commenced the 6th of October, and held out till May, 1422, when the garriſon ſurrendered at diſcretion. In the year 1438, it was retaken by the French, and reſiſted the endeavours made by lord Talbot, to take poſſeſſion of it again.

Mechlin, ſee *Malines*.

Meer, a village of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, near the Rhine. The French were defeated here by the troops of the allies, under prince Ferdinand, on the 25th of Auguſt, 1758: 5 miles SE. Rees.

Meghem, or *Megen*, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the Meuſe: 12 miles SW. Nimeguen, and 14 NE. Bois le Duc.

Meinau, an iſland in the north-weſt part of the Lake of Conſtance, with a commandery of the Teutonic order: the iſland is about 3 miles in circumference, and is celebrated for its wine: 4 miles N. Conſtance.

Melida, or *Melita*, ſee *Meleda*.

Menan, or *Menon*, ſee *Meon*.

Mentz. By an article of the peace, made between the emperor and the French, this city was to be ſurrendered to the latter, and was accordingly taken poſſeſſion of by the troops of the republic, the beginning of the year 1798.

Mercara, a city of Hindooſtan, and reſidence of the rajah of Coorga; this place was taken, and the rajah kept priſoner by Tippoo, ſultan of Myſore, till the year 1785, when he eſcaped, and putting himſelf at the head of a body of troops, made himſelf maſter of it: 26 miles W. Periapatam, and 55 W. Seringapatam.

Meru al Roud, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan, on the Morga, founded, according to the opinion of ſome, by Alexander the Great: 110 miles N. Herat. *Lat.* 36. 20. N.

Meru Shaygan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan, on the river Morga. This was formerly a magnificent city, and the reſidence of many ſultans. It was entirely laid waſte by the Turcomans, after the defeat of ſultan Sangiar, in the 12th century: 200 miles N. Herat. *Long.* 61. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 42. N.

Meſkireh, or *Meſkircben*, ſee *Moeſkireh*.

Meſola, or *Mezola*, a town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, ſituated near the coaſt of the Adriatic, on an iſland formed by a branch of the Po. This town was fortified by the French, in the year 1706: 30 miles ENE. Ferrara.

Meſſina. In the year 1719, this city was taken by the Imperialiſts aſſiſted by the Engliſh fleet, after a ſiege of 91 days.

Milan. The inhabitants of this city made no oppoſition to the French republic, but the citadel ſtood a ſiege from the 18th of June, to the 29th, when the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war. It is now united with the Ciſalpine republic.

Mileſimo. From the 10th, to the 13th of April, 1796, a battle was fought near this town, between the Auſtrians, with the Piedmonteſe, and the French, in which the latter were victorious; the loſs of the allies was upwards of 2000 killed, and 7000 priſoners.

Milfield, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland; anciently the reſidence of the Saxon kings of Bernicia, where ſeveral battles have been fought between the Engliſh and the Scotch: 18 miles SSW. Berwick, and 324 N. London.

Miliana, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 22 miles SSE. Sherſhell, and 45 SSW. Algiers.

Miliana, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, which runs into the Mediterranean, about 10 miles SE. Tunis.

Minch, a channel of the Atlantic, between

tween the Weſtern Iſlands, and the main land of Scotland.

Miſitra. In the year 1770, this town was taken by the Ruſſians.

Modena. On the approach of the French army towards this city, the duke retired from his dominions, with a large ſum of money, to Venice. An armiſtice was, however, entered into, and the duke agreed to pay to the republic 7,500,000 livres in caſh, 2,500,000 in proviſions and military ſtores, with ſome pictures, and other ſacrifices. It now forms a part of the Ciſpadane republic.

Monacho. This territory is now united to France.

Mondovi. On the 16th of April, 1796, a battle was fought here between the Piedmonteſe and the French, in which the latter were victorious, taking 1300 priſoners, eleven ſtandards, eight pieces of cannon, and fifteen waggons.

Mongbir. This town was taken by the Britiſh troops, in November, 1763.

Mons. This city, during the preſent war, was ſeveral times taken and retaken. It is now, with its territory, annexed to France.

Mont Blanc. Savoy is now called the department of Mont Blanc.

Montalban, in the county of Nice. This fortreſs was taken by the French, in the beginning of October, 1792.

Monte Baldo. A battle was fought here in the month of Auguſt, 1796, between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the latter were victorious.

Monte Chiaro. The Auſtrians were defeated here, with great loſs, by the French, in the beginning of Auguſt, 1796.

Monte Notte, a mountain of Italy, on the borders of the ſtate of Genoa, and the duchy of Montferrat. On the 14th of April, 1796, the Auſtrians, commanded by General Beaulieu, were defeated by the French, under General Buonaparte; the Imperialiſts loſt 2000 men killed, and as many priſoners: 7 miles N. Savona, and 12 S. Acqui.

Montpenſier, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme: 3 leagues NNE. Riom.

Mootapilly, or *Medipilli*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Guntoor, on the coaſt of Coromandel, ſituated at the mouth of a river, which runs into the Bay of Bengal: 75 miles SW. Maſulipatam, and 150 N. Madras. *Long.* 80. 10 E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 35. N.

Mori, a village of the Tyroleſe, where the Auſtrians had a camp, attacked by the French on the 14th of September, 1796, when the Auſtrians were defeated; the French general, Dubois, was killed: 5 miles SW. Roveredo.

Morlachia, a name given to the north part of Dalmatia, which belongs to the emperor.

Mortagne, in the Vendée. In the battle fought near this town, in the year 1793, between the royaliſts and the French republicans, the former loſt 20,000 men.

Mortimer's Croſs, a place of England, in the north-weſt part of the county of Hereford. In the year 1461, the Lancaſtrians, under the conduct of the Earl of Pembroke, were defeated by the Yorkiſts, under the earl of March, with the loſs of near 4000 men killed: a little to the SE. of Ludlow.

Morven, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the county of Argyle.

Moug-den, ſee *Chen-yang*.

Muebrau. This town was taken by the French, in the month of March, 1797.

Mulluvia, or *Mulloeiah*, a river of Africa, which divides the empire of Morocco from Algiers, and runs into the Mediterranean, 15 leagues SE. Melilla.

Munſter, in Weſtphalia. In the year 1759, this city was taken by the allies under general Imhoff.

Muritz, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Mecklenburg, a little to the ſouth of Wahren.

Muxacar, or *Muxacra*, ſee *Mojacar*.

Munſter, a village of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and duchy of Neuburg, where the allies were encamped before the battle of Blenheim: 7 miles NE. Hochſtett.

N.

NEU NEU

NAMUR. This city and country are now united to France.

Neuburg, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the left ſide of the Inn: 4 miles S. Paſſau.

Neumarck, a town of the Tyroleſe, taken by the French on the 22d of March, 1797: 22 miles N. Trent.

Neumarck, in Stiria. This town was taken by the French in the beginning of

April, 1797, after a battle, in which the Auſtrians were defeated, loſing many men killed, and 500 priſoners.

Neumark, in Bavaria. In the year 1703, this town was taken by the Imperialiſts, with a garriſon of 1400 men.

Neuwied. On the 21ſt of October, 1796, the Auſtrians were defeated by the French, at the bridge of this town, with the loſs of 4000 men.

Newark, a town of England On the 21ſt of March, 1644, a battle was fought near this town, between the royaliſts, under prince Rupert, and the parliament troops, commanded by ſir John Meldrum: the latter were compelled to capitulate and leave their baggage, fire-arms, ordnance, and ammunition, only marching away with their ſwords, drums, and colours.

Newbiggin, a fiſhing town of England, in the county of Northumberland, with a bay for ſhipping, ſecured from the ſtormy quarter by high rocks, capable of receiving veſſels of ſixty tons; the church ſtands on a point of land projecting a conſiderable diſtance into the ſea, and is a mark for ſeamen coming from the North and Baltic Seas, the depth of water in the bay is ſix or ſeven fathoms: eight miles E. Morpeth, and 295 N. London. *Lat.* 55. 14. N.

Newborn, a village of Northumberland, once a place of note: in the year 1640, lord Conway, with an army of 3000 foot, and 1500 horſe, oppoſed the Scotch army, led by Leſley, but was defeated, with the loſs of 300 men: ſix miles W. Newcaſtle, and 272 N. London.

Nice, this city and territory are now united to France.

Nimeguen. This town was taken by the French on the 8th of November, 1794, after having defeated the Britiſh outpoſts a few days before.

Noirmoutier. This iſland being a celebrated place of reſort for the French royaliſts of La Vendée, was taken on the 2d of January, 1794, by the republicans; 800 royaliſts were killed, and 1200 made priſoners.

Norbekiten, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen, on the left bank of the Pregel. In the year 1757, the Ruſſian army, which was encamped here, was attacked by the Pruſſians; according to the account of the Pruſſians, they loſt 2000 men, and killed 14,000 of the enemy. The Ruſſian account differs very materially, and ſtates their own loſs at 7000, and that of their opponents at not leſs than 10,000: 48 miles E. Konigſberg.

Nordlingen. On the 11th of Auguſt, 1796, this town was taken by the French.

O.

ONA OVE

OBBES (L'), or *Lobbes*, an abby and village of Hainau, near which the allies were defeated by the French, with the loſs of 1500 men, on the 24th of May, 1794: two miles NW. Thuin.

Oberſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Nahe: 32 miles ESE. Treves, and 33 N. Deux Ponts.

Ober Weſel, in the electorate of Treves, ſee *Weſel*.

Oſſida, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona: 6 miles NE. Aſcoli and 42 SSE. Ancona.

Oleggio, a village of Italy, in the Milaneſe, on the Teſino. In the year 1704, a French garriſon was ſurpriſed and taken priſoners by the Imperialiſts and Savoyards: nine miles NNE. Novara, and 23 W. Milan.

Omoa. On the 17th of October, 1779, this town and fort were taken by the Britiſh forces, but on the 25th of November following, they were obliged to evacuate it.

Onano, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio: five miles S. Aquapendente, and 48 NW. Rome.

Orbieu, a river of France, which riſes in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, and runs into the Aude, five miles NW. Narbonne.

Orgas, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 12 miles SSE. Toleda.

Orient (L'). In the year 1646, an unſucceſsful attempt was made upon this town by the Britiſh forces, under the command of General Sinclair and Admiral Leſtock.

Orpha, or *Urpha*, ſee *Ourfa*.

Ojey, ſee *St. Oſith*.

Oſirogothia, ſee *Gothland*.

Oſwego, this fort was taken by the French, on the 14th of Auguſt, 1756, and the garriſon made priſoners of war.

Otricoli, a town of Italy, in the Sabina, near the Tiber, formerly the ſee of a biſhop. Here are the ruins of a theatre and other magnificent buildings: 24 miles SW. Spoleto, and 33 N. Rome.

Overyſſel, one of the Seven United Dutch States, bounded on the north by Groningen and Frieſland, on the eaſt by the biſhopric of Munſter and county of Bentheim, on the ſouth by Gueldérland, and on the weſt

weſt by the Zuyder See. The ſoil is for the moſt part marſhy and full of heath, except towards the weſt, where there are ſome corn-lands and ſome paſtures, but not equal to ſome of the other States; and generally lying in common, without incloſure, and almoſt without aſcertained property. Near the rivers, however, there are ſome rich incloſed meadows, which produce good hay. The whole country is flat and low, with the exception of one ſmall ridge, which runs through the country, from north to ſouth. In the latter end of the tenth century, this ſtate became part of the biſhopric of Utrecht, under the name of the *Upper Dioceſe*. In the year 1528, it was ceded to the emperor Charles V, and erected into a lordſhip. In the year 1580, it acceded to an union with the other provinces. Overiſſel is divided into three quarters, or diſtricts: *Salland*, *Twent*, and *Vollenhoven*; beſides which the country of Drent is dependent on it, and may be conſidered as a part. The principal towns are Deventer, Campen, Zwol, and Vollenhoven, with Aſſen and Covorden, in Drent. The principal rivers are the Iſſel and the Vecht.

Ouſſoor. This was an important place, and the fortifications had been ſtrengthened by Tippoo, but was abandoned on the approach of the Britiſh troops, on the 15th of July, 1791. In one of the ſtore-houſes of the fort a kind of journal was found, written by an Engliſhman, who, with two others, his companions, had been confined and put to death here, by order of Tippoo.

P.

PALACIOS (Los), a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: 10 miles S. Seville.

Palma Nuova, in the Friuli. On the 16th of February, 1797, this town was taken by the French.

Partenay. This town was taken by the royaliſts, on the 30th of April, 1793.

Pavia. This city at firſt ſubmitted to general Buonaparte: a conſpiracy was afterwards diſcovered, but ſoon ſubdued.

Pen, or *Pen Selwood*, a village of England, in the county of Somerſet, on the borders of Wiltſhire and Dorſetſhire, on an elevated ſituation, near the river Stour. In the year 658, a battle was fought here between the Saxons and the Britons, which proved in favour of the former, and in ſo deciſive a manner, that the Britons never after made head againſt their enemies. In the year 879, the Danes are ſaid to have been defeated here by king Alfred: in the year 1001, a few of king Ethelred's troops were defeated by the Danes, and, in the year 1016, the Danes were defeated here by king Edmund: four miles NE. Wincanton, and 106 W. London.

Penſacola. On the 11th of May, 1781, this town was taken by the Spaniards.

Perpignan. On the 23d of Auguſt, 1793, the Spaniards were defeated by the French near this city; and, on the 22d of October in the ſame year, the republicans were defeated by the Spaniards.

Perſian Gulf, a ſea or inland lake, bounded on the north by Perſia and elſewhere by Arabia, except at the Eaſtern extremity, where it communicates with the Arabian Sea: about 500 miles from eaſt to weſt, and from 120 to 250 in breadth, from north to ſouth; the principal river which runs into it is the Euphrates. The ſouthern coaſt in particular is celebrated for its pearl fiſhery. Moſt part of the coaſts, both on the north and ſouth, belong to colonies of Arabians.

Perugiano. This country was overrun by the French, in the month of February, 1797.

Philadelphia. In the month of October, 1777, this city was taken by the Britiſh troops. In the year 1793, a great number of the inhabitants were carried off by a peſtilential diſorder; according to the moſt authentic account, upwards of four thouſand periſhed in the months of Auguſt, September, October, and November.

Philipſburg, in the biſhopric of Spire. In the year 1634, this town was taken by the Swedes, and, the year following, by the Auſtrians. In the year 1644, it was taken by the French, who kept it till the year 1676, when it was taken from them by the Imperialiſts.

Pietola, a village of Italy, near Mantua, where an obeliſk was erected by the French general Buonaparte, to the memory of Virgil, who was born here: farther, out of reſpect to that eminent poet, the general granted the inhabitants an indemnification for all the loſſes they had ſuffered by war.

Pinang, or *Pulo Pinang*, or *Prince of Wales's Iſland*, an iſland in the Straits of Malacca, near the coaſt of Malacca, ceded by the king of Queda to the Engliſh Eaſt India Company. The ſoil is fertile, the climate cool and favourable to the cultivation of European vegetables. The chief articles

articles of commerce are tin, dammer (a ſpecies of reſin) rattans, various kinds of timber, and a vegetable oil, collected from a tree called Karuang. *Lat.* 5. 10. N.

Pirmaſens. On the 14th of September, 1793, near this town, the French were defeated by the Pruſſians, under the duke of Brunſwick, with the loſs of 3000 priſoners and 29 pieces of cannon.

Pizzighitone. This town was taken by the French, on the 14th of May, 1796.

Plana, or *Tabarca*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Valencia, a little to the SE. of Cape St. Pola.

Planiez, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of France, on the road of Marſeilles.

Pleſkow, ſee *Pſkov*.

Pondicherry. This city was taken by the Britiſh troops, on the 23d of Auguſt, 1793.

Pong-hou, a cluſter of iſlands in the Chineſe ſea, between the province of Fo-kien and the iſland of Formoſa. *Long.* 131. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 40.

Pont de Cé. On the 25th of April, 1793, this town was taken by the royaliſts.

Pontevedra, ſee *Ponteba*.

Porcab, this town was taken by the Britiſh troops, on the 11th of January, 1794.

Portalegre, in Portugal. In the year 1704, this town was taken by the French, under the duke of Anjou.

Porto Cavallo, a ſeaport of South America, in the province of Venezuela, attacked by the Britiſh in the year 1743, without ſucceſs: 25 miles NE. Caraccas.

Porto Ferraro, or *Porto Ferrajo.* On the 6th of July, 1797, this port was taken poſſeſſion of by the Britiſh troops, after the evacuation of Leghorn.

Porto Legnano, on the 13th of September, 1796, this town was taken by the French: the garriſon, containing 1673 men, ſurrendered priſoners of war.

Porto Rico, ſee *St. Juan de Porto Rico*.

Portſmouth, in Virginia. On the 17th of May, 1779, this town was taken by the Britiſh troops.

Poſtelberg, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, where the Auſtrians were defeated by the Pruſſians in the year 1759; ſix miles NE. Saatz, and 30 NW. Prague.

Poughkeepſie, a town of United America, in the State of New York, on the left bank of Hudſon's River: 58 miles S. Hudſon, and 58 N. New York.

Prabat, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam, on a river which runs into the Mecon: 100 miles N. Juthia.

Pretſch. On the 29th of November, 1752, the Auſtrians were defeated near this town by the Pruſſians.

Pullicate, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, on the coaſt of Coromandel, near a large lake to which its gives name: 22 miles N. Madras.

Pultowa, ſee *Poltava*.

Putala, ſee *Pateli*.

Q.

QUEBEC. In the year 1776, the Americans made an unſucceſsful attempt againſt this city, with the loſs of about 700 men, and their commander, Mr. Montgomery.

Queſne (Fort du), ſee *Pittsburg*.

R.

RAIE, read *Raic*.

Rain, in Upper Bavaria. In the year 1704, this town was taken by the allies, under the command of the duke of Marlborough and prince Louis of Baden.

Raſtadt, in the marggraviate of Baden. The town was taken by the French in the beginning of July, 1796.

Rathmines, a village of Ireland, near the city of Dublin, where the royaliſts, under the command of the duke of Ormond, were ſurprized by the troops of the parliament, and entirely routed, with the loſs of their tents, baggage, and ammunition, 4000 men killed, and 2500 taken priſoners.

Reichenau, a town of Swiſſerland, in the country of the Griſons, ſituated at the union of two branches of the Rhine: 6 miles SW. Coire.

Reichenburg, in Bohemia. On the 21ſt of April, 1757, a battle was fought near this town, between the Auſtrians and the Pruſſians, in which the former were defeated.

Rhône and Loire, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department

of the Saône and Loire, on the east by the departments of the Ain and the Isere, on the south by the departments of the Ardeche and the Upper Loire, and on the west by the departments of the Puy-de-Dôme and the Allier; about 60 miles from north to south, and 45 from east to west: the river Rhône bounds it to the east, and the river Loire passes through it nearly in the centre, from north to south. This department is composed of the Lyonnois, Forez, and Beaujolois. Lyons is the capital.

Rhône (Mouths of), [*Bouches du Rhône*], a department of France, bounded on the north by the Venaissin, on the east by the departments of the Lower Alps and the Var, on the south by the Mediterranean, and on the west by the department of the Gard, from which it is separated by the river Rhône; about 50 miles from east to west, and 40 from north to south. This department is formed of the western part of Provence. Aix is the capital.

Riano, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio, on the right bank of the Tiber: 16 miles N. Rome.

Riba, or *Ribas*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the Xaramo, founded by William de Ribas, of Segovia, a celebrated commander, in the year 1100; three leagues from Madrid.

Riba de Sella, a small seaport of Spain, in Austria, on the coast of the Atlantic: 12 leagues ENE. Oviedo. *Long.* 11. 37. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

Riva, or *Rieff*. This town was taken by the French on the 19th of August, 1796.

Rivoli, in the Veronese. On the 14th and 15th of January, 1796, a battle was fought near this town, between the Austrians and the French, when the former were defeated, with the loss of 13,000 prisoners and several pieces of cannon.

Rocca d'Anfo, a village of Italy, in the Bressan, on the west side of Lake Idro, where the Austrians were defeated by the French, in the month of August, 1796: twenty miles NNE. Brescia.

Roche sur Yon. On the 28th of December, 1795, the royalists of Vendée were totally defeated near this town.

Roebel, or *Rebel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, on the lake Muritz: eleven miles S. Wahren, and 28 ESE. Guttrow.

Romagna. This country now forms a part of the Cispadana Republic, and was surrendered by the pope on the 19th of February, 1797.

Romelia, or *Rumelia*, see *Romania*.

Rossbach, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. On the 5th of November, 1757, a battle was fought here, between the Prussians and the united armies of the French and Austrians; the army of the allies amounted to 50,000 men, commanded by the prince of Saxe Hiburghausen, and the prince of Soubise; the Prussians were about 25,000, led by the king in person: the victory gained by the latter was complete; 3000 were killed, and 6000 taken prisoners: 7 miles N. Naumburg, and 7 S. Merseburg.

Rothweil, in Swabia. In the year 164[illegible], this town was taken by the French.

Rottenmann, in Stiria. This town was taken by the troops of the French Republic in the month of April, 1797.

Rouen. In the year 1117, a battle was fought in this city, between the English and the French, in which the latter were defeated: Rouen then belonged to the king of England, as part of Normandy. In the year 1204, it was surrendered to the king of France. In the month of August or September, 1418, Henry V, of England, began a siege which continued five months, during which time the inhabitants defended the city nobly, and endured the most severe hardships, but were at last obliged to surrender, on condition of paying 345,000 crowns of gold, and swearing allegiance to the conqueror, who entered on the 19th of January, 1419.

Roveredo. On the 4th of September 1796, this town was taken by the French immediately after a battle, in which the Austrians lost 7000 prisoners, 25 pieces of cannon, 50 waggons, and 7 standards.

Ruatan, or *Rutan*, an island of North America, in the Bay of Honduras: about 30 miles in length and 12 in breadth, surrounded with rocks and shoals; with a harbour capable of containing a large fleet of ships. In the year 1742, a settlement was formed here by the English, for the purpose of the logwood trade, but it was soon abandoned. *Long.* 90. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* [illegible] 20. N.

Ruffach. In the year 1675, this town was taken by marshal Turenne.

Rugenwalde; after Wipper, instead of [illegible] miles, &c. read 20 miles NE. Cosslin. *Long.* 34. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 33. N.

Ryacotta. This town was taken by the British in the month of July, 1791. It was a strong town, and well furnished with guns, ammunition, and provision for its defence.

S.

SAU

SAARBRUCK. In the month of November, 1704, this town was taken by the allies, but retaken by the French in June following.

Sacile. On the 13th of March, 1797, a ſkirmiſh happened between the Auſtrians and the French near this town, in which the latter took 100 priſoners.

St. Fernando de Figueras, ſee *Figueras.*

St. George, one of the ſuburbs of Mantua. On the 15th of September, 1796, while the city was beſieged, the Auſtrians made a ſortie, when an engagement with the French took place, in which the Auſtrians were compelled to retire within the walls, leaving 2000 priſoners.

St. Ildefonſo, in Spain. At this place a peace was ſigned between the king of Spain and the French republic, on the 4th of Auguſt, 1795.

St. Lucar de Guadiana. In the year 1664, this town was taken by the Portugueſe, under the count of Schomberg; it was reſtored to Spain in the year 1668.

St. Lucia. In the year 1795, this iſland was evacuated by the Britiſh troops, and again taken in the year 1796.

St. Michael, a village of the Tyroleſe, on the Adige, where the Auſtrians were defeated on the 12th of January, 1797, loſing 600 priſoners: 7 miles N. Trent.

St. Mihiel. This town was formerly the ſeat of a parliament of the duchy of Bar: in the year 1630, it was taken by the French.

St. Oſwald, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, where Oſwald, king of Northumberland, gained a complete victory over Cedwal or Caſwallon, king of Cumberland: 4 miles N. Hexham, and 288 N. London.

Salop, ſee *Shropſhire.*

Salvaterra do Extremo, this town was taken by the duke of Anjou, in the year 1704, and retaken by the confederates the following year.

Saluzzo. In the year 1691, this town was taken by the French, but given up the ſame year.

Sar Louis, now called *Sar Libre.*

Sarre Louis, ſee *Sar Louis.*

Savanna, in Georgia. On the 15th of January, 1779, this town was taken by the Britiſh forces, under lieutenant-colonel Campbell.

Savenay. On the 23d of December, the royaliſts were defeated by the republicans near this town, with great ſlaughter.

Saverndroog, ſee *Savindroog.*

Saumar. In the month of June, 1793, the republicans were defeated and this town taken by the royaliſts; it was retaken in the following month.

Scania, ſee *Schonen.*

Schellin, a town of Hungary, on the right bank of the Waag; this town was taken by the malcontents in the year 1703, and retaken the following year: 20 miles N. Comorn.

Sciot, ſee *Siut.*

Scriban, a harbour on the coaſt of Darien: 5 miles E. Porto Bello.

Segedin, ſee *Zegedin.*

Senegal. In the year 1758, this iſland was taken from the French by the Britiſh troops, and by the peace of 1763 it was ceded to Great Britain.

Seravalle, on the Serinia, belongs to Genoa.

Sercelli, ſee *Sherſhell.*

Sevenoaks. In the year 1450, the troops of king Henry VI were defeated near this town, by Jack Cade, and their commander, Sir Humphry Stafford, killed.

Serravalle, a village of the Tyroleſe, where the Auſtrians were defeated by the French on the 4th of September, 1796: five miles SSW. Roveredo.

Settimo, a town of Piedmont, near the left bank of the Po: eight miles N. Turin.

Sham (El), ſee *Damaſcus.*

Shoket, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Damaſus, on the Orontes: 22 miles S. Antakia and 140 N. Damaſcus.

Sidon, ſee *Saida.*

Sierck. This town was taken by the Pruſſians, under the command of the duke of Brunſwick, on the 15th of Auguſt, 1792.

Singo, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, near Mount Athos.

Sivray, ſee *Civray.*

Slage, or *Slagen*, or *Schlagen*, ſee *Schlawa.*

Slawkow, ſee *Auſterlitz.*

Solebay, ſee *Southwold.*

Solyhul, a town of England, in the county of Warwick: 8 miles SE. Birmingham, and 107 NW. London.

Soltwedel, ſee *Salzwedel.*

Solway Moſs, ſee *Sollam Moſs.*

Soncino, this town was taken by prince Eugene, of Savoy, in the year 1705, but retaken ſoon after by the duke of Vendôme.

Sonneburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on a ſmall river, which runs into the Warta: 10 miles ESE. Cuſtrin.

Sour, ſee *Sur.*

Spa. In the month of September, 1794, this town was taken by the French.

Spoleto. This duchy was overrun by the French, in the beginning of the year 1798.

Stablo. In the month of September, 1794, this town was taken by the French.

Stenay. This town was taken by the Auſtrians on the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1792.

Stoke, a village of England, in the county of Nottingham, near the Trent. In the year 1487, the earl of Lincoln, at the head of an army in ſupport of Lambert Simnel, was defeated by Henry VII; the earl of Lincoln and ſir Thomas Broughton were killed, and Simnel taken priſoner with his tutor: five miles S. Newark, and 120 N. London.

Stourport, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, on the New Canal, where it communicates with the Severn: eleven miles N. Worceſter and 126 NW. London.

Strathbeg, a river of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, which runs into Loch Eriboll.

Strathmore, a river of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, which runs into Loch Hope.

Strathnaver, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the north-eaſt part of Sutherlandſhire.

Subiaco, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma: 12 miles NW. Alatria, and 28 E. Rome.

Suſter, ſee *Suſa*.

Suza. By an article of the peace between the king of Sardinia and the French republic, the fortifications of this town were to be deſtroyed.

T.

T170, ſee *Tagus*.

Tarvis. This town was taken by the French, after an obſtinate battle with the Auſtrians, in which the latter loſt a great number of killed and priſoners, on the 23d of March, 1797.

Taſſing, ſee *Taaſinge*.

Taureau, an iſland on the French coaſt, with a fort to defend the harbour of Morlaix, ſee *Morlaix*.

Tergouw, ſee *Gouda*.

Terveere, ſee *Veere*.

Thiell, a town of Flanders, 10 miles N. Courtray.

Thouars. On the 30th of April, 1793, this town was taken by the royaliſts of La Vendée.

Tirlemont. On the 27th of November, 1792, the Auſtrians were defeated near this town, by the French; and on the 14th of March, 1793, the French were defeated by the Auſtrians, loſing about 7000 men, and 33 pieces of cannon.

Tobago. This iſland was taken by the French, and retaken by the Engliſh, in the beginning of the year 1793.

Tolentino. On the 19th of Feb. 1797, a treaty was ſigned in this town, between the pope and the French republic.

Tolna. On the 11th Auguſt, 1794, this town was taken by the French.

Tor, for *Arabia Deſerta*, read *Arabia Petræa*.

Torbole. In the month of September, 1796, this town was taken by the French.

Torgau. In the year 1760, the Auſtrians, under marſhal Daun, were defeated by the Pruſſians, commanded by the king in perſon. The Auſtrians loſt 200 officers, and 7000 men priſoners. Marſhal Daun himſelf was wounded. The Pruſſians had 2500 men killed, and 4000 wounded.

Tortona. This town, with others, was given up into the hands of the French, on a ſuſpenſion of arms between the king of Sardinia, and the Republic, on the 6th of May, 1796.

Tours. In the year 732, the Saracens were defeated near this town, by Charles Martel, with the loſs of 100,000 men.

Tramin, in the Tyroleſe. On the 22d of March, 1797, this town was taken by the French, with 600 priſoners, and two pieces of cannon.

Trent. On the 5th of September, 1796, this city was taken by the French.

Trieſte. On the 25th of March, 1797, this city was taken by the French.

Trinkamaly. This town was taken by the Britiſh troops on the 26th of Auguſt, 1795.

Trino. In the year 1704, this town was taken by the French.

Tulcza. In the year 1771, this town was taken by the Ruſſians.

V.

VER

VAJINGEN, read *Vabingen*.

Val, ſee *Laveld*.

Valeggio. This town on the Mincio: it was taken by the French, June 1, 1796.

Valenza. In the year 1657, this town was taken by the French.

Valkenberg, ſee *Fauquemont*.

Venaiſſin. This country is now united to France, and was formally ceded by the Pope to the republic, on the 19th February, 1797.

Vermont, one of the United States of America, bounded on the north by Canada, on the eaſt by New Hampſhire, from which it is the whole diſtance ſeparated by the river Connecticut, on the ſouth by Maſſachuſetts, and on the weſt by New York: 135 miles from north to ſouth, and from 30 to 65 in breadth from eaſt to weſt. The eaſt range of the Green Mountains, running north and ſouth, interſect it nearly in the centre. Early in the American war, the inhabitants claimed of congreſs, to be conſidered as an independent ſtate; and after ſome degree of oppoſition, their claim was allowed by an act of congreſs; and on the 4th of March, 1791, Vermont was acknowledged as the fourteenth ſtate. The climate is good, but the winters are generally long and cold, laſting from the beginning of November to the middle of April. It is watered by a great number of ſmall rivers, beſides the Connecticut and lake Champlain, which, towards the north, ſeparates it from the State of New

VIL

York. The paſtures are excellent, and on the arable land are raiſed wheat, maize, barley, oats, flax, and hemp; and moſt of the trees found in New England, grow here. It is divided into ſeven counties: Bennington is one of the moſt conſiderable, at leaſt populous, towns. The number of inhabitants in the year 1790, was 85,539.

Verona. On the 3d of June, 1796, this city was taken by the French.

Verrua, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on a high hill, near the Po, oppoſite Creſcentin: the fortifications were once very ſtrong, and the caſtle was called impregnable. It was taken by the Spaniards in the year 1539; but, it is ſuppoſed, through the treachery of the commander. It was retaken, by ſurpriſe, in 1542, by the marquis of Pianeſſe. A French garriſon was placed here, through the influence of Chriſtina of France, the duke of Savoy's mother. But eleven years after, it was reſtored to Savoy. In the year 1704, this town was beſieged by the French, under the duke of Vendôme, and made a brave defence for ſix months, till the beginning of April, 1705; nor did the governor ſurrender before he had blown up moſt of the fortifications. The French loſt, it is ſuppoſed, near 20,000 men.

Verulam, ſee *St. Alban's*.

Villach. This town was taken by the French the latter end of March, 1797.

U.

UTR

ULM. In the year 1704, this city was ſurrendered to the Imperialiſts.

Utrecht. On the 12th of December, 1794, this city was taken by the French, after an

UTR

obſtinate battle with the allies, in which the Britiſh guards and Heſſians ſuffered very much.

W.

WAN

WANDIWASH. In the year 1760, this town was taken by the Britiſh troops, and the garriſon, conſiſting of French and natives, made priſoners.

WAR

Warberg, or *Warburg*, in the biſhopric of Paderborn. In the year 1760, the French were defeated by the Britiſh and allies, under the hereditary prince of Brunſwick.

Watton, for a town of *France*, read a town of *England*.

Weiſſenſee, in Thuringia, for 17 NW. *Vienna*, read 17 NW. *Weimar*.

Whitehaven. In the year 1778, an American privateer made an attempt on this town, and ſet fire to one of the veſſels in the harbour, but by the exertions of the inhabitants, farther miſchief was prevented.

Whitſtable, a village and ſeaport of England, in the county of Kent, ſituated near the mouth of the Swale; trading veſſels ſail from hence to London: 7 miles N. Canterbury, and 58 E. London.

Wibacs, or *Wibats*, ſee *Bibacs*.

Wilmington, in North Carolina. On the 27th of January, 1781, this town was taken by the Britiſh troops.

Wimbledon, a village of England, in the county of Surry. In the year 568, Ethelbert, king of Kent, was defeated on this ſpot by Ceaulin, king of the Weſt Saxons: 9 miles SW. London.

Windward Iſlands. In oppoſition to Leeward. Theſe iſlands in the Weſt Indies, extend from Martinico to Tobago.

Wipper, a river of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, which runs into the Baltic, below Rugenwalde.

Woller, or *Wooler*. In a plain near this town the Scots, under the command of earl Douglas, were defeated by lord Percy and earl March, on Holyrood day, 1402. The battle was ſo bloody, that it gave the name of *Redriggs*, to the place where it was fought.

Wolfenbuttel. This city was again taken by the French in the year 1761.

Wurzberg. In the month of Auguſt, 1796, this city was taken by the French, and retaken by the Auſtrians in the beginning of the following month.

X.

XACCA, ſee *Saca*.

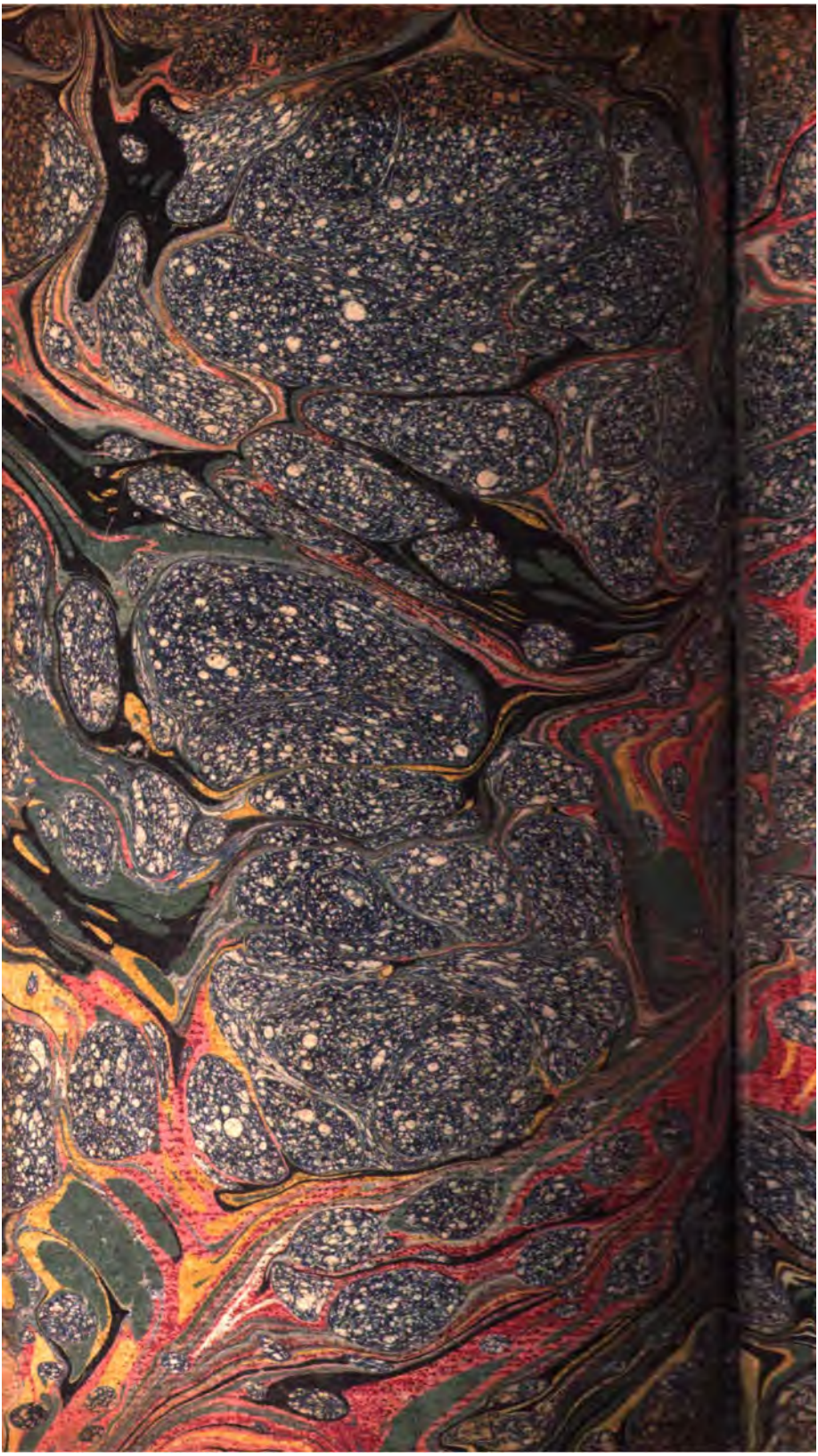
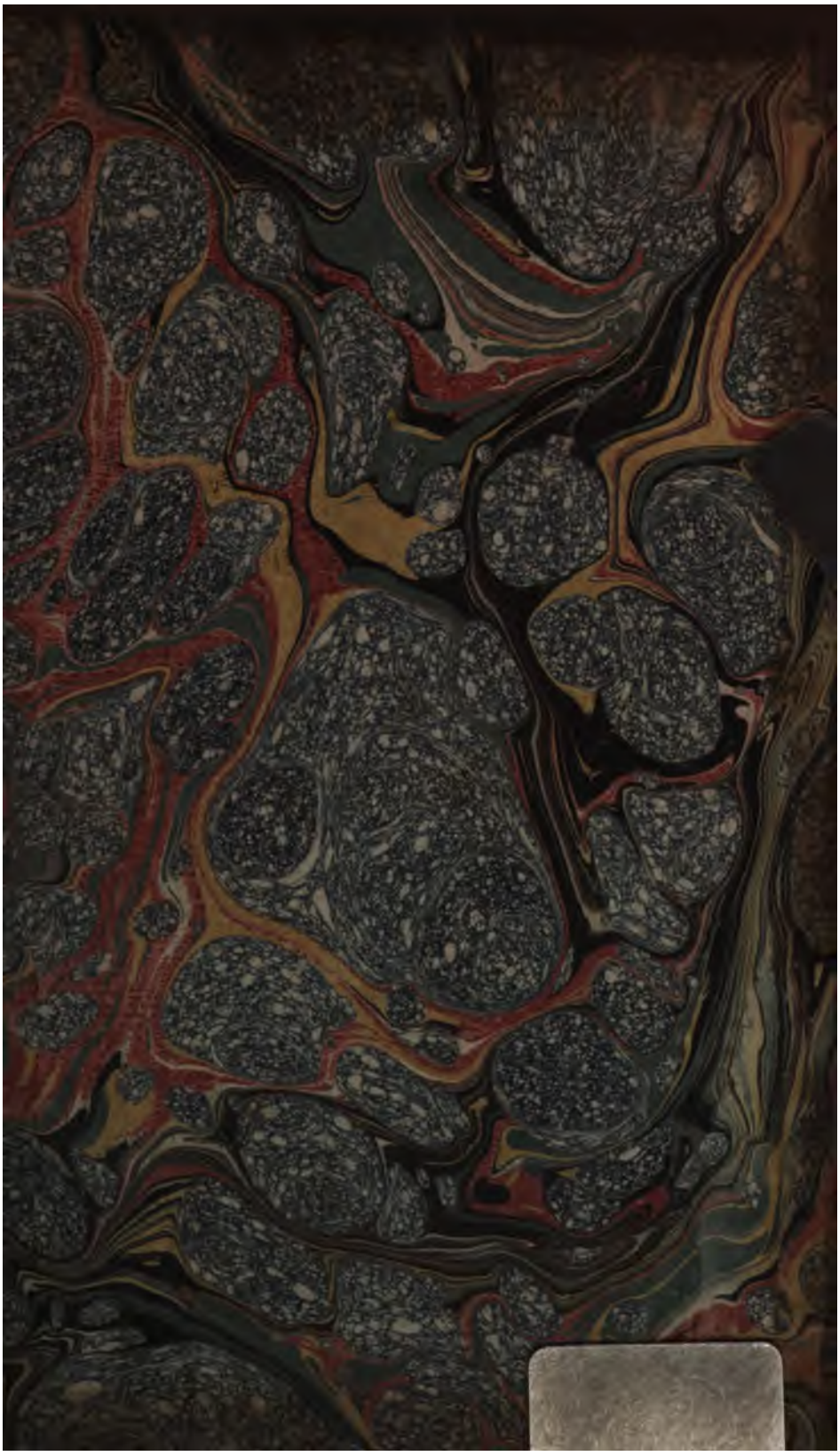
Xtumenba, ſee *Gerumenba*.

Z.

ZIERENBERG. In the year 1760, the Engliſh and German troops made an attack on the French, who then had poſſeſſion of the town, and took upwards of 400 priſoners.

Zittau. In the year 1757, this town, where the Pruſſians had large magazines, and a garriſon of ſix battalions, was attacked by the Auſtrians, and bombarded with ſuch fury, that moſt of the garriſon finding themſelves unable to reſiſt, made their eſcape, and carried off as much as they could of the magazines, leaving only 300 or 400 men in the town, under colonel Diricke, to hold it out as long as poſſible; which he accordingly did: the whole place was almoſt deſtroyed. The cannonading began on the 23d of July, at eleven o'clock in the morning, and laſted till five in the evening. In this ſpace of time 4000 balls, many of them red-hot, were fired into this unfortunate city, with ſo little intermiſſion, that it was ſoon ſet on fire in ſeveral places. In the confuſion, which the conflagration produced, the Auſtrians entered the town. The Pandours and Scavonians, who ruſhed in with the regular troops, made no diſtinction between the Pruſſians and the inhabitants of Zittau: inſtead of helping to quench the flames, they began to plunder the warehouſes, which the fire had not reached; ſo that all the valuable goods they contained, particularly linens, were either carried off or reduced to aſhes. Upwards of 600 houſes, and almoſt all the public buildings were entirely deſtroyed, and more than 400 citizens were killed this aſſault. Of the whole town there were left ſtanding, only 138 houſes, two churches, the council-houſe and the ſalt-work.

Zondags, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Ocean, *Long*. 26. 42. E. Ferro; *Lat*. 31. 20. S.

Zullichau. In the year 1759, the Pruſſians were defeated by the Ruſſians, near this town.

THE END.